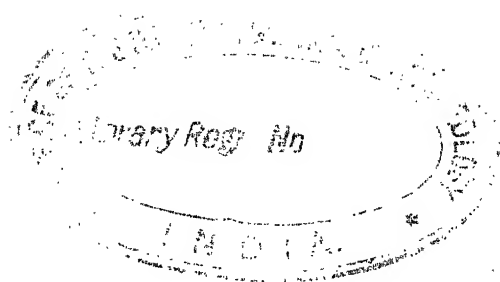


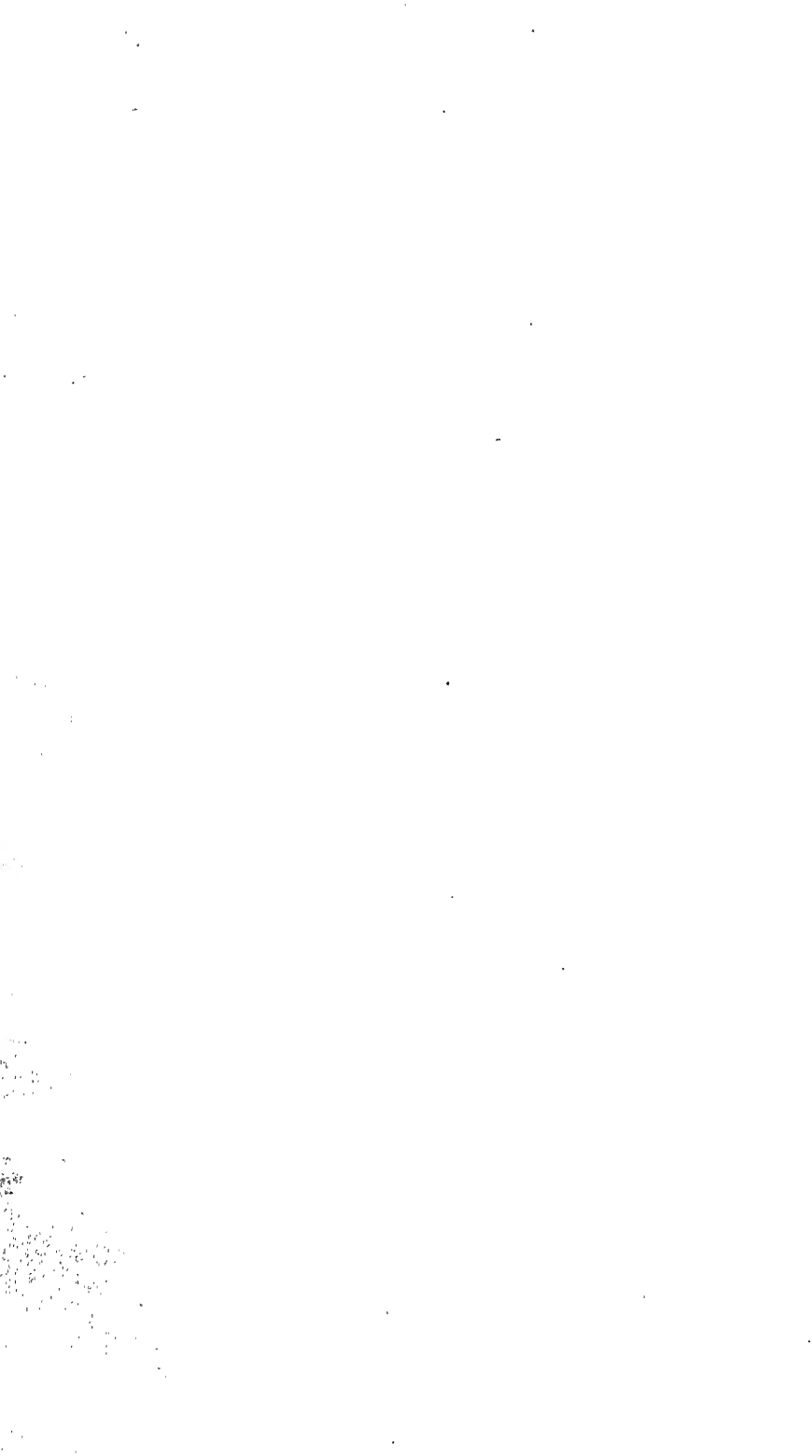
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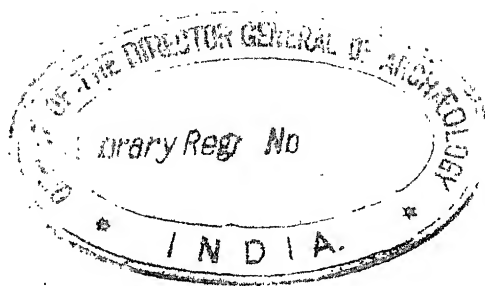
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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.





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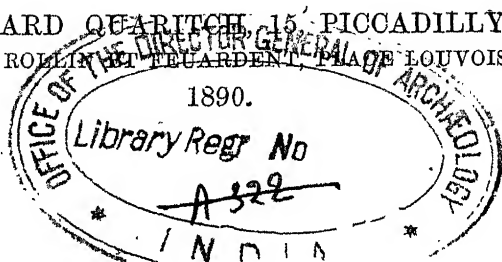
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NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

ON A FIND OF ARCHAIC GREEK COINS IN EGYPT.

DISCOVERIES of hoards of coins of various cities, which have frequently occurred, have, unfortunately, but seldom been recorded, at all events with sufficient exactness. A great amount of information, especially when the coins have been of archaic types, has consequently been lost to numismatic science. Such discoveries have on several occasions been made in Egypt, as was to be expected, when we take into account the many commercial and other relations which from an early time existed between that country and Hellenic peoples.

The small hoard, or part of a hoard, of which I propose to give an account in this paper, was found about three years ago, somewhere in the Delta, and it is due to the intelligent interest in numismatics of M. Hoffmann, of Paris, that it has been kept together and made available for study.

It consists of twenty-four coins, the whole number that M. Hoffmann received, but it is probable that they only formed a portion of a larger find. The coins are all archaic, the latest being two small ones of Tyre, and in the main they do not date from a period later than B.C. 500. On account of the places to which they principally belong, it is not improbable that they are the result of a trading

voyage made along the coasts of the *Ægean* and neighbouring seas, which ended in Egypt.

The attribution of all of them, with the exception of four which are uncertain, two of these being of types hitherto unknown, is well ascertained.

In giving a description I will take them in geographical order, leaving the new types to the last.

THIASOS.

Obv.—Naked Scilenos, kneeling on right knee, carries in his arms a woman, wearing a long sleeveless chiton.

Rev.—Quadripartite square incuse, roughly quartered.
143·3 grains. [Pl. I. 2.]

This coin is of the well-known type, of the thick fabric, and of a time earlier than those of thinner and broader make, which have a better formed incuse, approaching the mill-sail pattern.

LETE.

Obv.—Naked Seilenos, with horse's ears and hoofs, but without a tail, standing right, holds a woman, wearing a long sleeveless chiton, by her right wrist. In field three pellets.

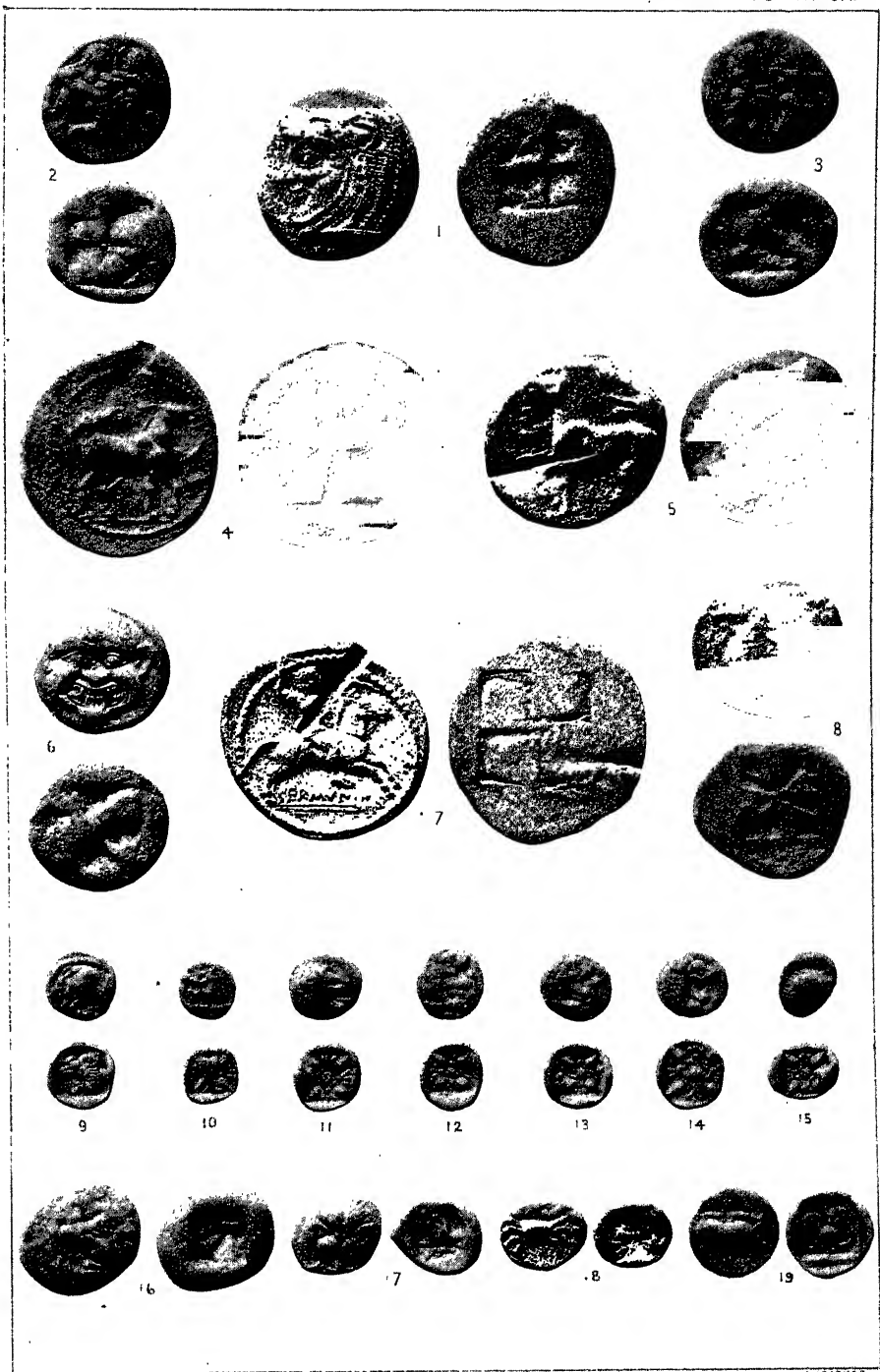
Rev.—Square incuse, roughly divided, diagonally, into four parts.
139·4 grains. [Pl. I. 3.]

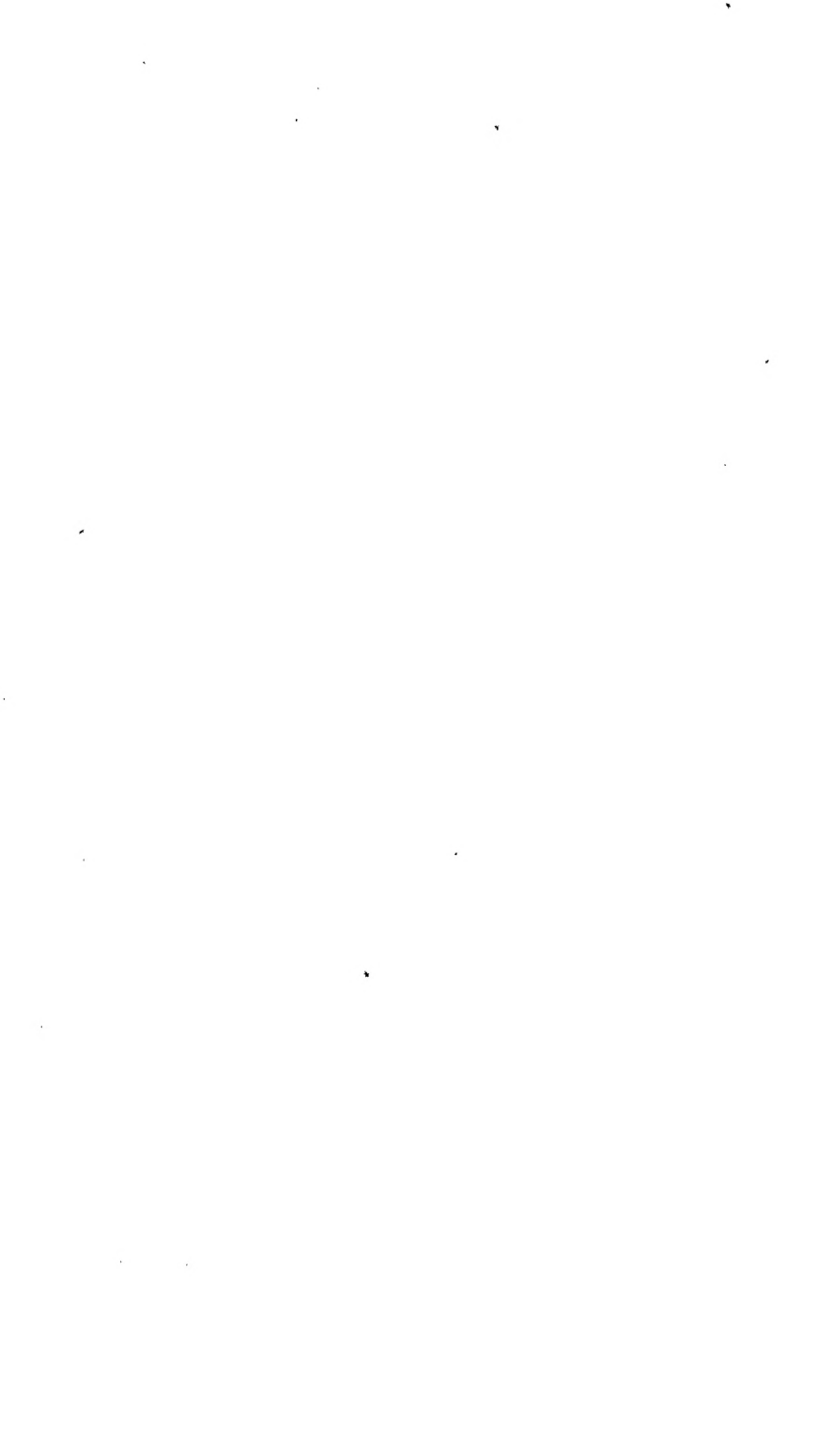
Like the preceding coin, of a well-known type, and belonging, like it, to the thicker and earlier fabric.

MENDE.

Obv.—Ass standing, right; on his back a crow pecking from his rump, in front a hen, right; circle of dots.

Rev.—Five triangular incuses.
248·6 grains. [Pl. I. 4.]





Of the Euboic standard, but has lost weight by oxidation and bad cleaning.

This tetradrachm, of better work than usual, has probably a magisterial device, the hen, which appears to be hitherto unpublished.

NEAPOLIS.

Obv.—Gorgon head.

Rev.—Square incuse divided, diagonally, into four parts.
138.7 grains. [Pl. I. 6.]

This coin has certainly lost a few grains by oxidation, and originally was not much, if at all, below 150 grs. It is impossible to separate these coins attributed to Neapolis from those, precisely similar in type, given to Eubœa, except by their weight, those of Neapolis, like the early coins of Thasos, being according to the Babylonian, those of Eubœa according to the Attic standard. Apart from reasons connected with the standard, the constant finding of the coins of the lower weight in Attica, Eubœa, and neighbouring districts, and not in Thrace and Macedon, seems to make the attribution of those of the Babylonian standard to Neapolis almost certain.

CORINTH.

Obv.—Pegasos, bridled, standing left. Beneath Φ.

Rev.—Incuse of peculiar form, consisting of a square formed by triangular and other depressions.
107 grains. [Pl. I. 8.]

A coin remarkable, not only on account of the incuse, but also in the treatment of Pegasos. He appears to be standing, and is of very thick and clumsy form. The koph is not clearly shown, the surface having been injured by bad cleaning, but there are traces of a circle, with a dot in the

centre, which may be part of the letter. The coin is certainly a very early one, and cannot be much later than B.C. 600. It does not appear to be of a time differing much from the coin which has an incuse of triangular compartments, some sunk and some in relief, similar to that on the earliest coins of Ægina, &c. (*B.M. Guide*, Pl. VI. 30). The incuse on this coin may, perhaps, be regarded as the precursor of that which has the form of the Swastika, and which Mr. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 335, classes to a period commencing B.C. 585.

CYZICUS.

Obv.—Forepart of boar swimming left. Beneath, tunny upwards.

Rev.—Lion's head, with open mouth, left, in square incuse.

16·5 grains. [Pl. I. 9.]

The presence of the tunny appears to make the received attribution of this coin to Cyzicus certain.

MILETUS.

Obv.—Forepart of lion left, head reverted.

Rev.—Floral ornament.

11·6—16·4 grains. [Pl. I. 10—15.]

This is the only instance, except in the case of Cyprus and Tyre, where more than one coin of any town occurs; there are six of these small coins of Miletus, the reverse varying in each case in some trifling particulars.

CHIOS.

Obv.—Sphinx seated left.

Rev.—Square incuse.

105·1 grains. [Pl. I. 16.]

This differs in several respects from the ordinary coins

of Chios of the same denomination. The sphinx has on the head the plumes, which, although frequently present on representations of that creature, are invariably absent on those on the coins of Chios. The amphora in all other cases occurring in front of the sphinx is here wanting. The square incuse, which is ordinarily divided into four parts by two crossing lines, is plain in this instance. The weight also is much below that usually found in the coins of Chios, where the didrachm reaches 123 grs., not falling below 120 grs. In this didrachm the weight is about 105 grs., one which prevails generally in places on the Ionian coast.

SAMOS.

Obv.—Lion's scalp *adv.*

Rev.—Square incuse filled with irregular markings.
36 grains. [Pl. I. 17.]

The scalp, and not the head, of the lion is the ordinary type on the coins of Samos, to which place this archaic coin most probably belongs.

COS.

Obv.—Crab.

Rev.—Square incuse filled with irregular markings.
22.1 grains. [Pl. I. 18.]

The coin has lost some grains by bad cleaning; the weight of the hemidrachm should be 25 grs.

LYCIA.

Obv.—Boar walking right.

Rev.—Forepart of griffin right, the right forepaw raised,
within linear square, all in square incuse.
38 grains. [Pl. I. 19.]

This coin is attributed, and no doubt rightly, to Lycia by M. Six, who published it, *Revue Numis.*, 3me Série, vol. iv., p. 150, No. 73, from the Munich Cabinet. The Munich

coin weighs above 48 grs., but the present coin may, though in good preservation, have lost some grains by oxidation.

CYPRUS.

Obv.—Ram lying down, left; above and beneath, legend in Cypriote letters.

Rev.—Plain.

165·7 grains. [Pl. II. 1.]

The letters above the ram are certainly *ve u e*, those beneath are too much defaced to make it possible to say what they are, with the exception of *to*, which is quite distinct.

Coins with this type and similar legends have been classed by M. Six, *Revue Numis.*, 3me Série, vol. i., p. 266, *seq.*, to Evelthon, King of Salamis, B.C. 560—525, and to his descendants, B.C. 525—480, reading on some Evelthon, on others Evelthontos. Into the question with regard to the attribution to the various kings, elaborated by M. Six with great ability, I do not propose to enter; and on account of the imperfection of the legend beneath the ram it is difficult to say into which class of the coins published by him it would fall, though it probably belongs to the earlier, and if so to Evelthon himself.

Obv.—Similar type. Above ram, remains of letters.

Rev.—Plain.

51·3 grains. [Pl. II. 2.]

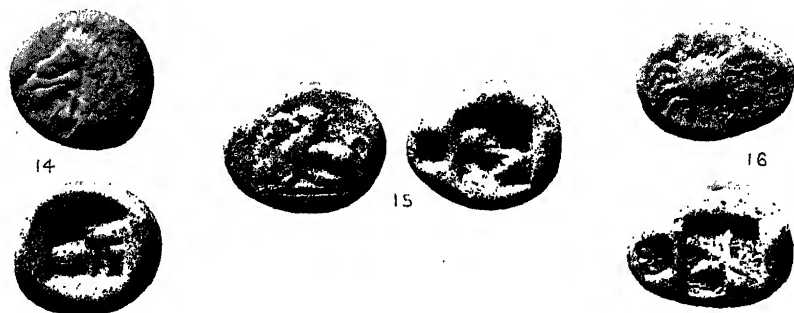
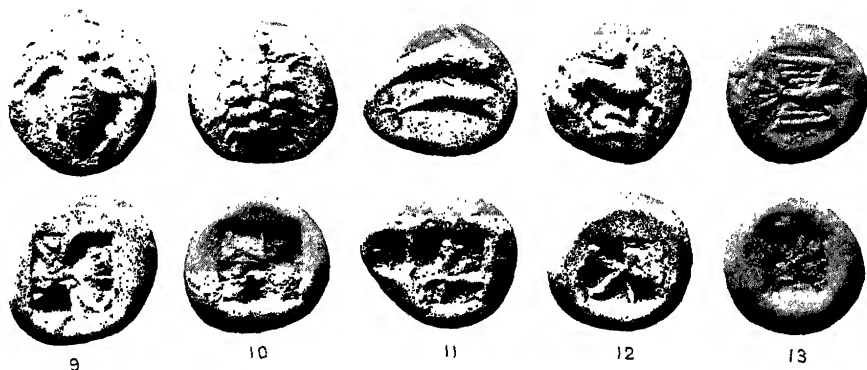
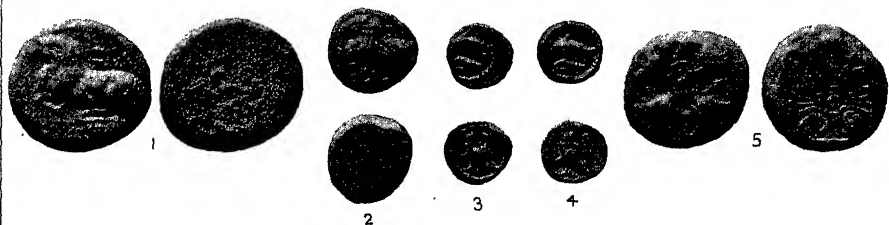
The letters above the ram are *ve u*, the *e* of the inscription being off the flan.

TYRE.

Obv.—Owl standing left, head *adv.*, behind crook and flail. Circle of dots.

Rev.—Dolphin left; beneath murex shell. Circle of dots.

11·5 grains. [Pl. II. 3.] 9·4 grains. [Pl. II. 4.]



Autotype

These well-known coins of Tyre appear to be the latest of the hoard. They can scarcely have been struck before B.C. 450, though probably they are a half-century later.

CYRENE.

Obv.—Four flowers of silphium, arranged, in cross form, from a central circle of dots with a pellet at the centre. In the four quarters between the flowers three pellets and an uncertain object.

Rev.—Floral ornament in shallow square incuse.
116·8 grains. [Pl. II. 5.]

This coin is very similar to one in the British Museum, engr. Müller, *Num. de l'Afrique*, p. 11, No. 17. The uncertain object has the appearance of a human head to right. On another coin of the same period, and in many respects much like this, there is a human head between two pellets. Engr. Bompais, *Méd. frappées dans la Cyrénaïque*, Pl. I. 6.

UNCERTAIN.

Obv.—Two objects, the one round, and, apparently, surrounded by rays; the other oblong.

Rev.—Cross, with pointed ends, incuse.
136·6 grains. [Pl. II. 6.]

It seems impossible to interpret the device on this extraordinary coin, which is of exceeding rudeness. The incuse is of quite a new form. The weight is that of the staters of Lycia, a debased Babylonian one. The coin most probably belongs to Lycia, or to some neighbouring part of Asia Minor.

UNCERTAIN.

Obv.—Gorgon head, surrounded by four wings from right to left.

Rev.—Harpy to right, with four wings, two above and two beneath; hands apparently stretched out in front. In square incuse.
40·4 grains. [Pl. II. 7.]

This coin, which may be Lycian, was first published by Prokesch-Osten, *Arch. Zeitung*, 1848, p. 148, Pl. X. 24. He says it came, with others which he figures, from Crete. It was republished by him, *Inedita*, 1854, Pl. IV. 7, and is there attributed to Harpagia, Mysiæ. It is also engraved in Roscher, *Ausführliches Lexicon*, p. 1846, s. v. Harpyia. By Imhoof-Blumer it is classed with uncertain coins, *Monnaies Grecques*, p. 466, No. 39.

This peculiar representation of the Gorgon head is found on a coin which has for reverse a Gorgon, face *adv.*, with wings on shoulders and feet, running to right, engraved by Imhoof-Blumer, from the Dresden Cabinet, in *Monnaies Grecques*, Pl. J. 23. There is a better specimen in the collection of the British Museum.

The harpy appears to be flying, the four wings being an attempt to represent it in that position. A hecta of Cyzicus with a quite similar figure is engraved in the present volume, Pl. III. 8.

UNCERTAIN.

Obv.—Figure to right; in front ❖❖

Rev.—Roughly formed mill-sail incuse.

16.4 grains. [Pl. II. 8.]

The figure, which appears to be sitting, markedly presents the portraiture of an ape holding up a paw. The prognathous mouth and curved paw are very ape-like. No representation of that animal has hitherto occurred upon a Greek coin, but on a vase (Brit. Mus., E. 355) is what looks very much like an ape seated, in a characteristic attitude, upon a cube. Apes are found, though rarely, upon other vases, notably on that which has a figure of Arcesilaus, King of Cyrene, where the animal is seated on a beam of wood, which supports the scales. Some

archaic vases are made in the shape of an ape. The creature represented on the celebrated silver-gilt patera of Palestrina is not an ape, but a gorilla or ourang, and the workmanship is not Greek, but Phœnician, and showing much Egyptian influence. (Clermont-Ganneau, *L'Imagerie Phénicienne*, 1st Part, Pl. I.)

The standard (Babylonian), the symbol, and the incuse all point to a Macedonian origin; and if the coin may be attributed to any particular place Lete has as good a claim as any. The position is not unlike that of the Satyr on some of the smaller coins of that town, but the simian features of face and paw upon the present coin are too well defined to admit of its being other than an ape.

About the same time as M. Hoffmann obtained the coins just described, Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent received from Egypt a small number of coins, all of large denomination, found together in the Delta. There is no evidence to show that they formed part of the same hoard, but, judging from the condition of the coins, the period to which they belong, and the fact that they came to Paris at nearly the same time, I think it probable that the two lots formed a part, if not the whole, of the same deposit. They are all tetradrachms, and, except one, have the same cut made in each that is found on the coin of Mende, before noticed. I have therefore included them in the same account, and even if they were not discovered with those of the former series, their extreme interest claims publication on their own account.

DIKAIÀ.

Obv.—Bearded head of Herakles in lion's scalp to left.

Rev.—Square incuse divided into four compartments.

284 grains. [Pl. I. 1.]

This coin, of which another specimen, from a different

die, 296 grs., is in the collection of Herr Löbbecke, of Brunswick, published by him in *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, vol. xvii., p. 2, Pl. I. 1, may belong, judging from its type, to either Dikaia or Selybria. On the archaic coins of both these towns a similar head of Herakles occurs; at Selybria in connection with a cock on the reverse, and at Dikaia with an incuse quite different from that on the present coin. Upon a coin of Selybria with the cock and Σ A on the obverse, the reverse has an incuse very similar to that on this tetradrachm. Both towns in their earliest coinage used a standard rather higher than the Babylonian, the drachm being about 75 grs., which was also in use at Lete, Ichnae, Neapolis, Thasos, and other places in the Thracio-Macedonian district. Hitherto no double stater has occurred belonging to any town in Thrace or Macedon of that standard. If this coin belongs to Dikaia or Selybria, and not to some town in Asia Minor, Dikaia appears to have the better claim, on account of the greater importance of the place, and the probability, therefore, of its striking coins of higher value than the smaller states.

Several places in the north and north-eastern parts of Asia Minor used the same standard, to which the name of Persic has been applied; as, for instance, Astacus (*Hist. Num.* p. 437), Calchedon (*ib.* p. 438), though not on its earliest coins, Abydos (*ib.* p. 468), Dardanus (*ib.* p. 471), and Erythræ (*ib.* p. 499). Heracleia in Bithynia does not appear to have issued any coins of that standard, but may have done so before the time to which the coins of that town at present known belong. Erythræ also, which has the head of Herakles, though not on the earliest coins which can with certainty be attributed to the town, may be considered, equally with Heracleia, to be a place from whose mint the present coin may have issued. There are early elec-

trum coins with a very similar head of Herakles, which most probably belong to Asia Minor, though that is not certain, which so far favours the attribution to Heracleia or Erythræ; but on the whole Thrace appears to be the most likely district in which to place the silver distaters, and the most probable place in Thrace seems to be Dikaia.

MENDE.

Obv.—Ass standing left, on his back a crow feeding from his rump Δ NIM.

Rev.—Four triangular incuses.
255 grains. [Pl. I. 5.]

This coin, like that previously described, has lost weight, though not so much, through oxidation. It has been deeply cut into at the edge.

SERMYLE.

Obv.—Horseman armed with cuirass and holding spear in right hand, galloping right. Legend above the exergue, which is separated by a line of dots between two plain lines, Σ ERMVAIAO N. Circle of dots.

Rev.—Square incuse divided into four parts, somewhat after the mill-sail pattern.
253 grains. [Pl. I. 7.]

The first account of the money of Sermyle was published by J. Friedlaender, in *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, vol. vi. (1879) p. 235. The coin there described and figured, a tetradrachm of the Euboic standard, is very similar to the present one, with the exception that the horseman is naked, and that there is a dog running beneath the horse, that the legend is differently placed, and the incuse of the reverse not quite the same. The legend, though read by Friedlaender Σ EPMVAIKON, appears certainly to be Σ EPMVAIAON, though the letters, and especially the Λ ,

are not very distinct. In the collection of the late Baron Lucien de Hirsch is a coin, a good deal rubbed, from the same die as the present one; and in the same collection is another, which has, like the Berlin specimen, a dog under the horse, but has in addition a large globule behind the back of the horseman, similar to those on coins of Olynthus and others of Macedon. Upon it the legend is **ΞΕΡΜΥΛΙΑΟΝ**.

The town is called by Herodotus (vii. 122) **Σερμυλία**, and by a scholiast on Thucydides (i. 65) **Σερμύλη**. In the Athenian tribute list for the year B.C. 443—2, as well as in others about the same time, the ethnic nominative plural occurs as **Σερμυλιῆς** for **Σερμυλιῆις**, from the singular **Σερμυλιεύς**. The genitive plural of this would be **Σερμυλιέων**, a possible archaic form being **Σερμυλιάων**, as in the cases of **Σειρήνεις**, **Σειρηναῶν**, **Κρήτες**, **Κρηταῶν**. Perhaps as probable a change may have taken place from **ΑΙ** to **Α**, in which case **Σερμυλιάων** may stand for **Σερμυλιαῖον** from the other form of the ethnic **Σερμυλιαῖος**. Compare **ΜΙΝΔΑΟΝ**, which occurs equally with **ΜΙΝΔΑΙΟΝ** on coins of Mende. Between the sixth and fourth centuries in Attic inscriptions **Ἀθηναῖα** is found five times represented as **Ἀθηνᾶα**.

ATHENS.

Obv.—Head of Athene right, of very archaic type, but not quite of the earliest.

Rev.—**ΑΘΕ**. Owl standing, behind an olive spray.
249·6 grains.

Of these coins I believe three specimens were found.

W. GREENWELL.

II.

ON A FIND OF ARCHAIC GREEK COINS, PRINCIPALLY OF THE ISLANDS OF THE ÆGEAN SEA.

I PROPOSE in this paper to give an account of a hoard, lately found, of very archaic coins, most, if not all, of which belong probably to the Cyclades and neighbouring islands. To some extent it corresponds with the find at the island of Santorin (Thera), in 1821, of which an account has been given by Mr. Wroth in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Third Series, vol. iv., p. 269. The hoard consisted of didrachms, all of the Æginetan standard, together with some coins of smaller denomination, none of which I have had an opportunity of examining, and of which I have not been able to obtain any account. The largest number are of Ægina, differing to some extent in minute particulars, but all having the same incuse on the reverse. So far as I can ascertain the following list includes all the didrachms:—

Ægina	114
Ceos (Carthæa)	4
Delos? Two dolphins in opposite directions	9
Delos? Two dolphins in same direction	2
Paros	2
Siphnos	4
Miletus? Lion's head	2
Chios?	3
Cos?	4

There was also a single didrachm with the type of a cock, of which I have not had any account beyond the

statement that such a coin was among the number found. There was also a single specimen of a probably similar coin in the Santorin find which has disappeared, and of which no description exists.

If we compare the coins of the two hoards, we find that the largest number in each case was of Ægina, of which at Santorin there were 541 coins. Of Delos? there were 23; of Siphnios, 3; of Paros, 2; of Ceos, 1; of a didrachm with cock, 1. In addition to these, there were at Santorin, but wanting in the present find, of the type of half horse, *rev.*, a floral ornament or star in a square incuse, 41; of that with forepart of lion with head reverted, 48; of that with fish-head and tail of fish above, 2; of Naxos, kantharos with grape-bunch hanging from each handle, and ivy-leaf above, 14; of that with boar's head, 223 grs., 1; of that with head of satyr, 211.5 grs., 1.

A few years after the find at Santorin there was one made in the island of Melos, of which Mr. Borrell says (*Num. Chron.* vol. vi. p. 134), that the coins bore "the same types, but were evidently of more modern date." Unfortunately he gives no detailed account.

ÆGINA.

Obv.—Tortoise with plain shell, row of five dots down the back.

Rev.—Square incuse divided into eight triangular compartments, some filled in with metal.

The larger number of the coins of Ægina are more or less similar to this. The weight of that above described is 190.7 grs.

Obv.—Tortoise of peculiar form, plain shell, with row of seven dots down the back; the front of the carapace is not, as usual, straight, but hollowed at the corners.

Rev.—Similar.

191.8 grains. [Pl. II 9.]

There is only one coin in the British Museum which has the back of the tortoise of this form.

Obv.—Tortoise, the shell covered with three rows of dots, the central of four, the side ones each of three.

Rev.—Similar.

188.7 grains. [Pl. II. 10.]

This is the only coin of Ægina that I am acquainted with where anything more than a single row of dots is found on a coin with the earliest form of incuse. It appears to be an attempt to represent the carapace in a naturalistic manner, as was done on the later coins of Ægina. It seems, however, to have been soon laid aside, for on the later, though still early class, which has the square incuse divided into five compartments by broad bands, the shell has the old form of a single row of dots down the back. A coin similar to the present one is figured in Imhoof-Blumer and Keller, *Tierbilder*, Pl. VI. Fig. 25.

CEOS (CARTHÆA).

There were four coins in this find of the archaic type of a vase, but I have not had an opportunity of examining any of them.

DELOS?

Obv.—Two dolphins, the upper one swimming to left, the lower to right.

Rev.—Square incuse divided into six triangular compartments, one filled in with metal.

Twenty-three of these coins were found in the Santorin hoard, and others have occurred elsewhere. They have been attributed to Argos, Ægina, and Thera; to the first place on account of their type of two dolphins, the later coins of that state having the same number of dol-

phins upon them. That they belong to one of the islands seems most probable, and I incline to agree with the suggestion of Mr. Head in the account of the Santorin find by Mr. Wroth, and again in *Historia Numorum*, p. 413, that they belong to Delos. No archaic coins of that island are known, and it appears impossible to believe that a place so important from the earliest times as the great centre of the Apolline worship should have been without a currency of its own. The dolphin, as a symbol of Apollo, would be a very suitable type for the coinage of the island. The large number of coins found at Santorin and elsewhere, as well as in the present case, is quite consistent with their belonging to a place of importance such as was Delos.

Obv.—Two dolphins to right.

Rev.—Square incuse irregularly divided into four compartments, and partly filled in with metal. Countermark, square incuse divided into four parts.
191·1 grains, 188·3 grains. [Pl. II. 11.]

Though the dolphins differ in arrangement and the incuse is different, these coins probably belong to the same State as that to which the preceding coins are attributed. In the British Museum there is a coin with two dolphins opposed, which has a very similar incuse to that on this one. The countermark is the same as that on two coins presently to be described, and, though less ornate, is not very unlike one which occurs on the coins with the forepart of a horse (engr. Wroth, *Num. Chron.*, Third Series, vol. iv., Pl. XII. Figs. 1, 2), and which has hitherto been regarded as part of the original stamp, and not as a countermark.

PAROS.

Obv.—Goat kneeling right, head turned back; beneath, dolphin right.

Rev.—Square incuse divided into six triangular compartments, one filled in with metal.

191·3 grains, 189·7 grains. [Pl. II. 12.]

The ordinary type.

SIPHNOS.

Obv.—Eagle flying right.

Rev.—Square incuse divided into seven triangular compartments.

191·1 grains, 190·1 grains. [Pl. II. 13.]

The ordinary archaic type of the island.

MILETUS ?

Obv.—Lion's head, with open mouth and protruded tongue to left.

Rev.—Square incuse divided into four compartments, two of which are filled in with metal.

190·8 grains, 187·2 grains. [Pl. II. 14.]

This coin, which is hitherto unknown, is difficult to attribute. If it may be assumed that all the coins of this hoard belong to the islands, then one of which no archaic coins are known must be selected. Andros and Tenos are two of such islands, and Thera is another. The two first, both large islands—Tenos having a coinage of later times of importance—were so connected with Dionysos that the head of a lion would scarcely be a probable type for either. Thera, the mother of Cyrene, on whose early coinage the lion's head frequently occurs, has, perhaps, a better claim; and if the coins with the forepart of a lion looking back can be safely attributed to that island, where so many of them were found in the Santorin hoard, the present coin may, on that account, be assigned to Thera.

The present coin belongs, however, more probably to Miletus, and one (*Num. Chron.*, Third Series, vol. iv., Pl. XII. 5) of the Santorin find, with the forepart of lion,

has on the reverse a star similar to that found on many of the small coins of that most important trading city. The great Ionic pilgrimage to the temple of Apollo at Delos, so enthusiastically described in the Hymn to Apollo, by the Homeric Rhapsodist, doubtless started from Miletus; and in a series of coins belonging to the islands, among which are some presumably of Delos, it would not be unnatural to expect those of Miletus.

CHIOS ?

Obv.—Sphinx seated left, in front amphora and vine plant.

Rev.—Square incuse with irregular markings. Counter-mark, square incuse divided into four parts.

188 grains, 187·8 grains. [Pl. II. 15.]

The type is precisely the same as that which for a long period prevailed on the coinage of Chios, but the standard is a quite different one. The attitude of the Sphinx also differs, the head of the creature not being carried so upright as on all the later silver and on the archaic electrum coins, in this respect affecting the animal more than the human character. The earliest silver coins hitherto known, which appear to be about the beginning of the fifth century, are of what Mr. Head (*Hist. Num.*, p. 513) calls the Chian standard, the didrachm being a little above 120 grains. The later coinage is after the Phœnician standard.

As in the case of the following stater, which I attribute to Cos, it is quite possible that at the time of the earliest coinage of the two islands they may, like many other islands of the Ægean, have adopted for trade considerations the Æginetan standard, to which system the present coin belongs.

Cos ?

Obv.—Crab.*Rev.*—Square incuse irregularly divided into six triangular compartments. Countermark, square incuse divided into four compartments.

190·5 grains, 187·5 grains. [Pl. II. 16.]

This didrachm, hitherto unpublished, appears to belong to Cos, one of whose types is the crab. The standard, however, differs from the Attic which was in use in the early, though not in the earliest period of coinage in the island. There are small coins of a time, perhaps, a little later than the present stater, having a crab with the reverse of a rough square incuse, and weighing about 25 grains, attributed to Cos, which, though somewhat low in weight, may belong to the Æginetan standard. One is engraved in the present volume, Pl. I. 18.

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III.

ON SOME RARE GREEK COINS.

IN this paper I propose to continue the account of coins added to my collection, which I commenced in the *Chronicle* in 1880.

They principally consist of electrum coins of Cyzicus which were unknown to me, or of which I was unable to give a representation, when I published, in the *Chronicle* for 1887, *The Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus*. These will be found to be of great beauty and much interest. The staters of Lampsacus, now described, though two of them are of comparatively late date, and, perhaps, not of the best work, are, at the same time, of importance among the large and valuable series of the gold coins of that flourishing town. The four early electrum coins, of unknown attribution, go some way towards filling up the long list of this class, which contains so many coins of uncertain mintage, most of which, it is to be feared, will never be classed to the states by, or for which, they were issued. The remaining coins of silver of various Hellenic towns all appear to be of sufficient importance to warrant their publication, and to be, for the most part, hitherto unpublished.

CYZICUS.

Obv.—Female figure wearing long chiton with short sleeves, seated sideways on a bull, to left. She holds one of the horns of the bull with her right

hand, her left resting on his back, behind her.
Beneath, tunny, left.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse, surface plain.
248·9 grains. [Pl. III. 1.]

A representation of Europa, and a direct copy of the subject on early coins of Gortyna, and less directly of that on some of those of Phæstus.

This is another and a very striking instance of the practice at Cyzicus of reproducing the coin types of another state. (See *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, Vol. VII., p. 27.)

Obv.—Female figure wearing necklace, long chiton, peplos, and wreath, apparently, of corn, kneeling left. She holds in her right hand, in front of her face, a plant with three stems; her left rests on a sceptre behind her. Beneath, tunny, left.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse, surface grained.
245·4 grains. [Pl. III. 2.]

The plant held up to the face may be three stems of corn, to the ear of which the only head visible bears a resemblance. Both on the wreath, and the plant held in the hand, the nature of the flower or seed is not to be defined with certainty, but corn seems the most probable. The figure, in that case, would appear to be of Demeter, though Persephone sometimes carries corn, and on a bas-relief in terra-cotta from Locri, now in the Naples Museum, where she is seated alongside Hades, she holds a cock in her right hand and three stems of corn, with ears and leaves, in her left.¹ Either of these deities might be looked for on the coins of Cyzicus.

¹ *Annali dell' Inst. Archeol.*, vol. xix. (1847), p. 188, Pl. F. Roscher, *Ausführliches Lexicon*, p. 1798.

Obv.—Male figure seated sideways on swan right, but with head turned to left, wearing peplos over knees, and holding a laurel bough in right hand. Beneath, tunny, left.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.
248·8 grains. [Pl. III. 3.]

In the representation of this stater given in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd Series, Vol. VII., Pl. I., 22, the laurel bough is wanting, on account of the flan of the coin being deficient at that side. On the specimen in the collection at the Hermitage, the bough is also wanting from the same cause. The subject is very similar in treatment to that on a vase in the British Museum (E 240).

Obv.—Head of Hermes to left, wearing petasos. The head of the caduceus projects in front of the neck. Beneath, tunny, left.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse, surface grained.
248·8 grains. [Pl. III. 4.]

This extremely beautiful head of Hermes is from the same die as that published as No. 35, *Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus*, in the collection of M. Waddington, of which I was unable, at the time, to give a figure.

Obv.—Hermes, kneeling right on right knee, wearing petasos and chlamys, and holding caduceus upwards in left hand; with his right hand he is, apparently, taking something out of a vase.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse, surface grained.
247·8 grains. [Pl. III. 5.]

The modelling of the face, and the general and admirable treatment of the petasos and hair on this and on the head on the preceding stater are so much alike as to suggest that they both are the work of the same artist, one of merit in design and execution.

Hermes appears to have his hand within the vase, and to be taking something from it. The representation may be the removal of a soul from where the body had been deposited, although the vase upon the coin is not of the ordinary sepulchral character. On a scarab (No. 433) in the British Museum, Hermes, with caduceus, petasos and chlamys, beckons to a head emerging from a vase, "perhaps Hermes evoking a shade," and on a gem (No. 691) in the same collection, Hermes draws "up out of the tomb a diminutive figure of a man." The subject implies mystery, which would be quite consistent with the suggested interpretation.

Obv.—Naked male figure to right, holding short sword in his right hand, is subduing a Centaur, upon whose back his left knee is placed. The Centaur has his right arm round the back of the hero, whose head he is pressing back with his left.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse, grained surface.
246·8 grains. [Pl. III. 6.]

At first sight, it might be thought to represent Herakles in conflict with a Centaur, who, as one of the Argonauts, might be looked for in connection with the mythical history of Cyzicus. Herakles is, however, not usually armed with a sword.² On a coin of Mopsium, in Thessaly, there is a representation of the Lapith Mopsos, contending with a Centaur, where he holds a sword above his head, with which he is about to strike, the Centaur meanwhile resisting with a rock, held in both hands. (Described in *Num. Chron.*, 1889, p. 253, and figured Pl. XII., No. 5. See also *Hist. Num.*, p. 257.) The same subject,

² Herakles is armed with a sword in his fight with Geryon on an amphora by Exekias in the Louvre. Rayet et Collignon, *La Céramique Grecque*, p. 120, Fig. 55.

though somewhat differently treated, is found on the metopes of the Parthenon, and the type is a distinctly Athenian one. The connection between Athens and Cyzicus was for a long time intimate, and many of the subjects on the staters originated in Athenian worship and history. (See *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, Vol. VII. p. 28).

Obv.—Female figure left, but partly facing, rising through the ground. She wears a wreath of corn, necklace and earrings, and a chiton bound at the waist by a girdle. In front of her is a vine plant with leaves and grape bunches, and behind two plants of corn. Beneath, tunny, left.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse, surface grained.
246·2 grains. [Pl. III. 7.]

This beautiful representation of Ge portrays her with all the rich and full development of maternity, and as incorporated with the soil, which welcomes her with the luxuriance of its two great products, corn and wine.

A very similar figure, but of inferior treatment, is found on a stater of Lampsacus, where it has been considered as one of Demeter. Like the figure on this coin, it is probably that of Ge.

Obv.—Harpy to left, with two wings above and two beneath the body, holding a tunny by the tail in right hand. Beneath the body and overlying the two lower wings, a tunny, left.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.
41 grains. [Pl. III. 8.]

This hecta of archaic work presents a harpy of peculiar form, having four wings. It is probably no more than an attempt to represent a harpy flying. On another archaic hecta of Cyzicus (*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, Vol. VII. Pl. IV. No. 30), where a sphinx is seated facing, it has



FROM THE GREENWELL COLLECTION.



two bodies, apparently a mode of overcoming the difficulty of showing the creature in that position.

Obv.—Sphinx, with pointed wing, standing left, right fore-paw raised. Beneath, tunny, left.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse, surface grained.
246.4 grains. [Pl. III. 9.]

This stater was published, but without a figure, in *Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus, Num. Chron.* 3rd Series, Vol. VII. p. 101, No. 99.³

Obv.—Eagle standing on tunny, left; all upon raised disk.

Rev.—Mill-sail incuse.
247.2 grains. [Pl. III. 10.]

The eagle on the present stater, though differing in position from those on the staters, Nos. 152, 153, Pl. VI. 14, 15, *Num. Chron.* 3rd Series, Vol. VII., is like them placed on a disk, no doubt that of the sun.

LAMPSACUS.

Obv.—Full-faced head of Pan.

Rev.—Forepart of winged horse to right.
129.8 grains. [Pl. III. 11.]

This fine stater of Lampsacus, of an earlier issue than some of those presently to be noticed, formed part of a hoard lately found in Sicily, which contained, in addition to other staters of Lampsacus of various types, a single one of Abydos, several gold coins of Syracuse, with the type of Herakles strangling the lion, and a few Darics. An account of the whole hoard will shortly be published by Herr Arthur Löbbecke, of Brunswick, in the *Zeitschrift für Numism.*

³ It formed one of the coins of the Piræus find of 1882.

The same head is found on the gold coins of Panticapæum, but on this, an earlier coin, it is very differently treated.

The four following new staters of Lampsacus formed part of a small hoard found lately in the Troad, which also contained one or more of the staters with the bearded head wearing a conical pilos, wreathed with laurel, some with the head of Zeus, and at least one other with a female head different from those on the present coins.

Two of them appear to belong to the later issue of gold staters of Lampsacus, and probably do not date from a time earlier than that of Philip II. of Macedon.

Obv.—Head of Pallas, left, wearing earring with three pendants, necklace, and crested Athenian helmet with cheek piece raised.

Rev.—Forepart of winged horse, right.
130·2 grains. [Pl. III. 12.]

This coin is from the same die as a specimen in the Hunter collection; which is, however, not included in Combe's Catalogue of Hunter's coins.

Obv.—Female head left, wearing wreath of laurel and earring with one pendant, hair in korymbos. Issuing from behind the neck a flaming torch.

Rev.—Forepart of winged horse, right.
130 grains. [Pl. III. 13.]

The object behind the neck is certainly a torch, and bears a strong resemblance to that held in the hand on coins of Alexander of Pheræ. The head is therefore of Hekate or Artemis, if the two can be separated.

Obv.—Head of Bacchante, left, wearing earring with three pendants, necklace, and wreath of vine with three bunches of grapes: hair confined in saccos.

Rev.—Forepart of winged horse, right.
130·2 grains. [Pl. III. 14.]

Obv.—Female head to left, wearing wreath and earring;
the hair at the back of the head is enclosed in a
sphendone, over which the wreath passes.

Rev.—Forepart of winged horse to right.
130·5 grains. [Pl. III. 15.]

The nature of the wreath is very difficult of identification. It appears to consist of the buds of some plant, with the stems. The buds divide themselves into three sections at the top, and bear a strong resemblance to the rose-bud on the coins of Rhodes; except that on the rose-bud, with other differences, there is a swelling below the bud, a peculiarity which does not exist on those on this stater. The flower may be the lotus or anemone. The head is most probably of Persephone, but if the wreath is of rose-buds, then the head would be of Aphrodite. A wreath, with apparently the same buds upon it, occurs on a hecta of Phocæa, in the British Museum, from the Woodhouse collection (3,676).

ELECTRUM.

Obv.—Full-faced head of lion.

Rev.—Square incuse, divided by two bars, crossing, into
four equal parts.
125·8 grains. [Pl. III. 16.]

A coin of extremely rude work, and belonging to a very early period. The incuse resembles that on some of the archaic coins of Chios, and on a coin of Coressia (*Brit. Mus. Cat. Crete, &c.* Pl. XXII. 3). It is, perhaps, impossible to attribute it to any place with certainty, though Samos has as good a claim as any other. The type of Samos is, however, not the head, but the scalp of a lion.

A similar coin, 125·7 grs., but from a different die, is in the collection of Mr. Robert Carfrae, of Edinburgh.

Obv.—Pegasos, with wings strongly recurved, standing to left.

Rev.—Oblong incuse divided by a bar into two equal parts, each filled with irregular markings.
73·8 grains. [Pl. III. 17.]

This archaic electrum trite presents a very wooden-looking Pegasos. It cannot be classed to any town. The incuse is quite similar to that on the tritæ of Miletus, with the lion's head and star, and also like that on those with the bee, attributed to Ephesus. It may be considered to be an Ionian form, and to some town of Ionia the coin probably belongs:

Obv.—Head of leopard or lioness *adv.*, surrounded by wreath.

Rev.—Square incuse filled with irregular markings.
44·1 grains. [Pl. III. 18.]

A hecta which cannot be attributed. The head, probably, of a leopard, and the wreath, which has somewhat of the appearance of ivy, would identify the coin with Dionysos. But the head may be of a lioness, and the wreath of some other plant.

Obv.—Lion's head to left, over eye a dot.

Rev.—Square incuse, within which a wheel of four spokes.
42·8 grains. [Pl. III. 19.]

This electrum hecta may possibly be of Miletus, upon many of whose early coins the forepart of a lion or a lion's head with a star over the brow occurs. Though the object in this case is a plain dot, without rays, yet it probably represents a star. The wheel, as a sun emblem,

would fitly find a place on the coin of a state in whose territory was situated the widely venerated temple and oracle of the Didymean Apollo.

ABDERA, THRACE.

The two staters of the Asiatic standard, about to be described, belong to the best period of numismatic art, a time a little before B.C. 400. They present, together with the griffin, the ordinary badge of the town, a grateful survival from the parent state, Teos, a magisterial type, which, as is not uncommon on the coins of Abdera, has been copied from that of a neighbouring, or not far distant, town. The first, which is, I believe, at present unique, has, on the reverse, a goat, the "arms," in connection with Hermes, of another Thracian town, Aenus. The other has, on the reverse, a flying eagle, a type adopted from the not remote Chalcidian colony, Olynthus.

Obv.—Griffin, with pointed wing, rearing left.

Rev.—Goat walking right, within linear square, round which **ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ**. All in square incuse.

222·3 grains. [Pl. III. 20.]

Obv.—Similar.

Rev.—Eagle flying left, within linear square, round which **ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΣ**. All in square incuse.

214 grains. [Pl. III. 21.]

The first of these two tetradrachms, of the Asiatic standard, was found with others, including one with a young male head, left, on the reverse, and the legend, **ΗΓΗΞΑΓΟΡΗΣ**, of the same standard, 221·6 grs. It corrects, both in weight and legend, a poor specimen in the British Museum, *Cat. of Coins of Thrace*, p. 69, No. 29, which has a weight of 198·5 grs., and has, in

consequence, been classed under coins of the Æginetic standard. The legend, also, on account of the condition of the coin, has been wrongly read, [A]ΓΗΞΑΝΟΡΞ.


ΔΙΚΑΙΑ, COL. ERETRIAE.

Obv.—Cow standing left, with head turned back, which she is scratching with the left leg. Standing on her back, a bird, left. Beneath, a symbol and two letters. Circle of dots.

Rev.—Polypus, *alias* Octopus, in square incuse.
268.6 grains. [Pl. III. 22.]

This tetradrachm is in types, treatment, and weight, identical with well-known coins of Eretria in Eubœa, upon some of which, in the same position as the letters on the present coin, is the letter E.

It is difficult to decide, with absolute certainty, what are the symbol and the letters. They may represent a circle of dots, divided by a line and the letters ΙΔ, or otherwise a plant very conventionally treated, an epitome of a meadow, and the letters Ξ Α, (ER). In the latter case, the coin would be of Eretria, slightly varying from any published specimen. If, however, the first is the correct rendering, which appears almost certain, the coin is undoubtedly of Dikaia, and, therefore, of great interest.⁴ There is no difficulty in attributing it to the Chalcidian town, if the letters are ΙΔ, for the colony might well adopt, even in their entirety, the types of the parent state. The coins hitherto given to Dikaia are of smaller denomination, one, a Euboic tetrobol, has a cow scratching herself, and is inscribed ΔΙΚΑ. (*Num. Chron. N. S.*, vol. xiv. 27, engr.).

⁴ In the Collection of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer is a coin similar to the present one. In a letter from him lately received he says, "J'ai en effet un tetradrachme de Dikaia parfaitement semblable au vôtre avec  ΙΔ." This appears to remove any doubt as to the letters and symbol.

The cow is probably Io, who associated with Eubœa, where she is said to have brought forth Epaphus,⁵ was, it is possible, worshipped as a moon goddess at Eretria.

The bird, which has been usually designated a swallow, is undoubtedly a Tern, or sea swallow (*Sterna Hirundo*), very common in the Ægean Sea. Such a bird would fitly accompany Io, whose wanderings were, to a great extent, by sea. The creature on the reverse is not the sepia, as it had been called, but the octopus; the two, both common in those seas, though having a general resemblance, are easily to be distinguished.

CHALCIS.

Obv.—Eagle flying right, carrying serpent in beak and claws.

Rev.—Wheel of four spokes within square incuse. In three quarters of wheel **VAV**; in one angle of incuse beyond wheel, **V**.
260·1 grains. [Pl. III. 23.]

The same types, with and without a legend, the **X** being represented by **V**, are found upon hemi-drachms of the same period, of Chalcis, in Eubœa, which have been known for some years past. A didrachm of the same types, but without legend, was published and engraved by M. Paul Lambros (*Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, vol. iii. p. 217.) The tetradrachm here described is one of, I believe, three or four, and some coins of smaller denominations of the same types, found about five years ago in the island of Eubœa. On another of the tetradrachms the letters **VA** are visible in addition to **V**, in two other angles of the incuse, that part of the flan being wanting in the present coin.

A tetradrachm very similar to this, and possibly one of

⁵ Strab. lib. c. 1, § 3.

the same find, has been published, from his own collection, by Herr Löbbecke, in *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, vol. xvii., Plate I. 3. It has, apparently, a triangular incuse; such as is found in coins of Chalcis, with the eagle and wheel, published by M. P. Lambros, *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, vol. iii., p. 216. In Herr Löbbecke's coin there are no letters beyond the wheel in the angles of the incuse.

CALYMNA.

Obv.—Bearded head, wearing crested helmet, to left.
On the helmet the letter **A**.

Rev.—Lyre within an incuse, adapted to the form of the lyre.

131.2 grains. [Pl. III. 24.)

This coin is attributed, and no doubt rightly, to Calymna, and in its types corresponds with the much later one with the legend **KAAYMNION**. On the coin in the British Museum,⁶ published in *Coins of the Ancients*, Pl. III. No. 29, p. 7, which is of the same time and fabric as that now under notice, there is no letter on the helmet. On this coin there appears to be in addition to **A** on the helmet, the letter **A** behind the neck, and it is possible that in front of the helmet where the flan of the coin is deficient, there may have been **K**, some faint traces of a letter of that form being visible at the place. If the letters **K** and **A** can be admitted, then, in conjunction with **A** on the helmet, there is the commencement of **KAAYMNION**.

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⁶ There are two similar coins in the British Museum, which weigh respectively 162.8 and 156 grains, much in advance of the weight of the present coin. There is no appearance of its being plated, nor has it apparently lost weight in any way.

IV.

THE INITIAL COINAGE OF PARTHIA.

PROF. GARDNER'S catalogue of Bactrian and Indian coins in the British Museum is headed by two coins neither of which has anything whatever to do with Bactria or with India, and whose presence in that volume is misleading. In the preface it is said that they are so placed for convenience. To my mind this arrangement is exceedingly inconvenient and likely to lead to most misleading inferences. These coins are full of interest, and perhaps I may be permitted to discuss them in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, even if my results are not quite conclusive.

In the first place, then, as to their *provenance*. They formed part of a famous hoard discovered north of the Oxus in 1878. This hoard, besides other coins, apparently included a large number of gold and silver ornaments, many of which have found their way into Mr. Franks's collection.

The hoard may be divided into three sections or classes. First, a number of autonomous coins of Greek cities. These do not in any way concern us at present. Secondly, a number of coins of the early Seleucidæ, all so far as we know coined in the East, most of them marked with a monogram including the letter Δ, which I discussed in a previous number, assigning them to the mint of Dionysopolis in Parthiene. To these we shall presently

revert. Thirdly, what more especially concerns us now, certain coins inscribed with the name Andragoras, two of which are described in the catalogue already mentioned, while a third has recently passed into the British Museum collection from that of General Cunningham; other coins with an inscription in Aramaic characters read Phahaspes by Professor Gardner, and the greater part of the gold objects already named.

To this third section of the find we will now limit ourselves for a while. Professor Gardner identifies Andragoras on the coins with an Andragoras mentioned by Justin as a satrap of Parthia, and on page 1 of his catalogue he styles him Andragoras, King of Parthia, adding a note of interrogation. With this conclusion, I have no quarrel except that, if he was a King of Parthia it is odd to catalogue his coins not with those of Parthia but with those of Bactria.

Let us now consider some of these coins a little more closely. Of Andragoras there are two types, one with a male bust wearing a fillet and having a monogram behind the head on the obverse, and a quadriga drawn by four horned horses galloping to the right on the reverse. The chariot contains an armed warrior and a figure which drives it, described in the catalogue as Victory, but I am not sure that the object that looks like a wing is not the warrior's shield. Underneath is inscribed **ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ**. Of this coin Professor Gardner names three specimens. The other type is in silver. On the obverse is represented a turreted head, apparently of Tyche, with the same monogram behind it, and on the reverse a figure of Pallas, standing to the left, holding an owl in her right hand while her left rests on a shield; behind the figure is a spear. The goddess is clad in a helmet, a chiton and peplos, and behind her is

the inscription **ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ**. Turning to the coins with Aramaic letters upon them, we again have two types, both of them in gold. On one coin we have on the obverse a head of Pallas helmeted to the right, with some letters underneath it, one of which is Γ, the other very uncertain; and on the reverse a figure of Nike standing to the front, but with the head inclined to the left, in front is the letter γ, and behind an inscription in Aramaic letters (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1879, Pl. I, 3). Secondly, a coin with a head doubtless of a king to the right, covered with a loose fitting curiously formed head-gear, known as a Persian head-dress, and pointed in front, with an inscription in Aramaic behind it, and on the reverse a quadriga driven by a figure in the same dress, with the characters **𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎧** underneath it (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1879, Pl. I, 2). Putting every prepossession and *à priori* consideration aside no unprejudiced person who compares the reverse of the gold coin of Andragoras above described with that of this last gold coin, would doubt that both are not only of the same age but probably of the same mint (and perhaps by the same artist). The chariot is almost the same, but the horses are almost absolutely identical in pose and in every detail as Professor Gardner points out (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1879, page 8) and I have no doubt whatever myself that both coins belong to the same country, and that if those signed Andragoras are Parthian, the others signed with Aramaic letters are Parthian also, *that is, belong to the district of Parthiene*. Secondly, as to their date. Here again, if we put aside all previous prepossessions I think we cannot avoid dating these coins soon after the decease of Alexander the Great. One of the gold coins with Aramaic letters is merely a rough copy of one of Alex-

ander's staters, which we can understand may have been made directly after his death, but which was scarcely likely to have been made as late as the year 250 B.C., when the abundant coinage of the Seleucidæ, as we can see from the Bactrian series, had introduced quite a new series of types into the East. This again seems to me to follow from the tetradrachms signed Andragoras. We cannot well believe that in the year 250 B.C. there would be struck in Parthia coins so entirely different in type and character from the coins of the Seleucidæ, when we not only find the Bactrian kings closely imitating the Seleucidan types, but the Parthian kings themselves copying in their rude fashion the type of Apollo sitting on the omphalos from the coins of Antiochus I. Professor Gardner seems disposed to date these coins about the year 250 B.C., at the break up of the Seleucid empire (Bactrian Catalogue xix), although elsewhere in the same catalogue (page 1) he puts 300? as their date. He would, I think, have hardly dated them so late but for the exigencies created in the problem of trying to reconcile the coins with the ambiguous statements of that most unsatisfactory chronicler, Justin, and I feel sure that if he had merely had the coins before him his conclusion would have been that they point to a date before the Seleucidan coinage was well known in the East, and not to a date subsequent to that period.

Let us now turn to Justin, whose opportunities were so great, and who is consequently so tantalizing by his ambiguities and carelessness. In one passage of his notice of the life of Alexander the Great we read "*Parthis deinde domitis præfectus his statuitur ex nobilibus Persarum Andragoras : inde postea originem Parthorum reges habuere.*"

This is assuredly an extraordinary statement, which has been jeered at by Gutschmid, but which has hardly been sufficiently discussed. I believe it to be perfectly trustworthy. Alexander, we are here told, having conquered the Parthians, placed over them not a Greek named Andragoras, but Andragoras *sprung from the Persian grandees, ex nobilibus Persarum Andragoras*, and further that the kings of Parthia subsequently deduced their origin from him. Nothing can be plainer than that Justin here means that a noble Persian and not a Greek (although he is styled Andragoras) was made satrap of the Parthians by Alexander. On turning to Arrian we find him confirming a part of this story, for although he does not call the satrap Andragoras he does call him a Persian.

In regard to his name, as given by Arrian, Professor Gardner has made a curious mistake. He says that Arrian calls him Autophradates. Now it is true that Arrian mentions a personage of that name several times, first as an admiral (Book II., chaps. i., ii., xiii., and xv.), and afterwards as a satrap, not of Parthia, however, but of the Tapuri, and he tells us expressly on two occasions that Alexander confirmed him in that government, to which he added that of the Mardi (*op. cit.* Book III., chaps. xxiii., and xxiv.). On the other hand he expressly on several occasions calls the satrap of the Parthians and Hyrcanians Phrataphernes (*op. cit.* Book III., chaps. xxiii., xxviii.; Book V., chap. xx., and Book VII., chap. vi.). We are in one place distinctly told that Alexander dispatched Phrataphernes, the governor of the Parthians, into the country of the Mardi and Tapuri to bring Phradates, the governor of them, before him in chains because he had been often sent for and had refused to come (Book IV.,

chap. xviii). It is clear, therefore, that the satrap who is named Andragoras by Justin is called Phrataphernes by Arrian, and it has been argued that we have here a contradiction; and yet it seems clear that the name given by Justin is completely confirmed by the coins, and that Arrian, who is a careful writer, can hardly have been mistaken in the name of a chief whom he mentions several times. Both writers agree that he was a Persian, and it seems to me that the whole matter is cleared up if we allow that, being both a Persian and a Greek satrap, he had in fact a Persian as well as a Greek name, and that Andragoras was the adopted name of the Persian grandee Phrataphernes when he joined the Greek service and had to govern Greeks.

Let us now turn again to the gold coin signed Andragoras. Professor Gardner sees in the head on the obverse, which is that of a man with curly hair and rough beard wearing a diadem, a representation of Zeus wearing the *tænia* (Catalogue, page 1). I think this attribution very doubtful. To my mind the head is a portrait of a king who was not a Greek, but who wore a beard as the Persians were accustomed to wear them, and also a diadem. The head has none of the attributes of a divine head, nor was Professor Gardner always of the same opinion as when he wrote the catalogue. He says in a former notice, with equal caution and insight—"I have called the head of the obverse that of Zeus, but without full confidence. *The oriental character of the treatment of the hair and beard is not to be mistaken. If we are to see here a representation of the great deity of the Hellenes, it must be confessed that he has been considerably modified, taking on probably the nature of Baal or Ormuzd.*" As I have said, I can see nothing more than a royal head in the bust.

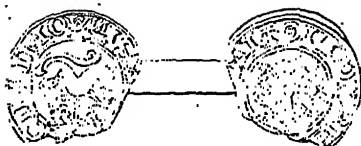
I agree with the passage from Professor Gardner's statement which I have printed in italics, and if it had been recognised by him and others that the satrap who coined the money was a Persian and not a Greek, I think he would have recognised in the head not a divine but a royal portrait; a portrait which we should expect on the gold coins of a king who claimed the Imperial prerogative of striking money in that metal. It must be remembered that while royal portraits are a late innovation on Greek coins, they occur on early Persian coins, and it was probably from the Persians that the Greeks derived the custom of putting royal heads on coins. However this be, I have no doubt that the coins signed Andragoras were struck by the Persian bearing that name, who also used the name of Phrataphernes and who was nominated satrap of Parthia by Alexander the Great.

Let us now go a step further. Is it possible that while the coins just referred to were the Greek issues of this satrap, the other coins inscribed with the Aramaic characters were the Persian issues of the very same chief? The question is one in which proof is not within my reach, for the characters on the coins are not quite like those in any alphabet known to me, and we can only approximate to their value. Let us now turn to the coins. I may say at once that I am not satisfied with the reading of Professor Gardner. The title *Pad i pada* which he professes to read on the coins is one absolutely unknown in the East either in literature or practice, and is therefore a most unlikely one to have been used by a chief who was a usurper; but apart from this I do not think the characters can be read into the words. Let us first examine the coin with the king in Persian dress. On the obverse of this coin on which the king's head is engraved in profile we

have the following characters 4 7 A 4 7. These Professor Gardner reads PDIPD, that is, with the vowels, Pad i Pada. While on the reverse he reads the name of the king himself. It would *prima facie* be remarkable if the title only appeared on the obverse of such a coin and if the royal name was remitted to the other side. Let us, however, examine the letters themselves. The first letter 7, says Professor Gardner, begins the name of Pharnabazus (De Luynes; Pl. I.) *and so must be equivalent to P or PH*. The italics are mine. P and PH are not only very different letters but represent very remote sounds, and it would be strange if the same character were used for both. It would be in fact like condensing our letters F and P into one, or confounding the Greek Π with the Φ. Inasmuch as the character begins the name of Pharnabazus, it seems to show that it was the equivalent of our PH and the Greek Φ, and being so does away with the possibility of the inscription being read as Pad i Pada. Let us now turn to the next character 4. On this Professor Gardner writes that it is D or R, which letters can scarcely be distinguished (Waddington, *Mélanges*, I. 66). I can hardly doubt that here it stands for R which follows PH in several well-known Persian names, as Phraates, Pharnabazus, Phrataphernes, &c. We have one character still left, namely A. For the equivalent of this I can find nothing which satisfies me in the various Aramaic and Pehlvi alphabets available to me. The nearest I can get to it is in certain characters representing T on the satrapal coins with Aramaic letters, which occur in more than one form as 𐤌, or 𐤌, which seems to pass into A. If this analysis be right, and I do not profess to walk on this slippery ground with any certain steps, then the inscription I am discussing reads Ph. R. T. Ph. R. and

if we insert the vowels we get Phratapher, which is certainly startlingly like and is in fact identical with the name of Phrataphernes, satrap of Parthia whom we have been discussing. The coincidence is, at all events rather remarkable. I do not propose at present to carry my examination further. There are other and very curious problems suggested by these coins to which I should some time like to revert, but at present I will content myself with the tentative conclusions embodied in the previous pages, which seem to me to throw some light on one of the most obscure periods of eastern history, and to reconcile the, at first sight, conflicting statements of two famous historians.

HENRY H. HOWORTH.



V.

ON A BARONIAL COIN OF EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN.

THE coin that I wish to place on record is one which must be grouped with those of Robert of Gloucester, and with those bearing the name of Eustace, more especially with the variety having for obverse the rampant lion and spelling the name EUSTACE. To this group my coin bears such a striking resemblance, both in workmanship and design, that there cannot be any doubt as to the period when it was struck, and as little doubt as to its nationality.

The description of the piece is as follows :—

Obv.—Within an inner circle composed of one fine line, a lion passant to the right, below him two M-shaped ornaments (Hawkins calls them double shacklebolts). Between these ornaments a vertical bar ending above in an annulet enclosing a pellet, and below in an annulet; legend: . . . CHIOFIIIOANIS ✠, reading outwards and retrograde. The N has a mark of contraction over it, and the A has a well-marked bar above it. Before the C is another bar which can only be the top of another A, as it has just the remains of one of the legs of the A coming from it.

The whole remaining legend therefore is **ACII FII
IOANIS.**

Rev.—Within an inner area, limited by two concentric fine lines, a cross, each limb ending in an annulet enclosing a pellet and surmounted by an ornament composed of the two lateral portions of a fleur-de-lis. (It would be a lis but for the missing middle leaf). From each lateral leaf hangs an annulet which is incomplete. On the centre of the cross is a pellet, in its angles sceptres, pointing outwards, each handle ending in an annulet and the head composed of a cross patée. Legend: **✠IT©FID✠BE.** . . .

The points of difference between the above coin and that reading Eistaohius are perhaps worth noting, though they are but very slight. The Eustace differs on the obverse by having the lion rampant rather than passant. There is a cross patée between his forelegs and a cross voided between the upper foreleg and the head. The tail ends in an annulet; there is another in the field above the tail, and one enclosing a pellet behind the tail. The vertical bar between the ornaments ends above in an annulet only, and below it is sharp-pointed and projects only slightly between the ornaments. The inner circle is composed of a serrated line. The legend is Eistaohius.

On the reverse a complete lis is present, surmounting the ends of the cross, but the incomplete lis turned upside down forms the head of the sceptre in each angle. The inner circle is composed of one dotted line. Ornaments and single letters take the place of a legend.

The weight of the coin is the same as that of the others of the lion type; my two fragments, of the same size and shape, weigh within a grain of each other. It is, like the others, of good silver.

When I first obtained the coin I was in great doubt as to the attribution, because of the resemblance to the

Eustace coins, though the legend was different; this perplexity was not diminished when my friend, Mr. Weber, suggested that, notwithstanding the legend, he believed I had got another Eustace. Matters, however, cleared up when, on looking for a likely person to have struck such a coin, I came across the name of Eustace Fitz-John. This name harmonized the two coins, and it is to him that I attribute, not only my coin, but the other coins of the same type. I should like here to draw attention to one or two points of special resemblance between the coins. First, with regard to the position of the obverse cross patée. In both my coin and those of Eustace it is just in front of the animal's head, and the legend commences immediately after with the name. I believe if my coin were complete it would read Eustacii, and there is just space for the missing letters. Secondly, in both coins there is a wonderful profusion of annulets, many containing pellets. This peculiarity is also noticed on the other coins of Eustace, on those of Robert of Gloucester, and on the curious coin of Stephen and Matilda. Thirdly, on all the coins of these personages the reverse legend is unintelligible, being formed either of ornaments pure and simple, as on the Robert and Stephen, or of these mixed with letters, as on the Eustace and this last example.

In this place, perhaps, a word or two regarding the reverse legend on the baronial coins referred to may not be out of place. Those bearing any pretence to forming words bear also on the obverse the name of Eustace. In one case, Thomas filius Vlf, presumably a moneyer; in the other case, Eboraci Edots, possibly intended for York. In no case is there a definite example of mint and moneyer's names as on the regal coins. We cannot suppose that a man capable of doing the good work presented by these pieces

would be unable to place a correct reverse legend on them; and I think we must therefore believe that these legends were intentionally made unintelligible, and the reasons probably are not very far to seek. The people among whom the coins were to circulate were unable to read, but their eyes had become accustomed to a legend, and therefore something resembling this had to be placed before them.¹ Secondly, a moneyer coining under such authority as caused these pieces to be struck would certainly not wish to have both his name and place of mintage known, as there were heavy penalties for the offence. Therefore though we rightly endeavour to make out the meaning of such words as Edots and Itofid on these reverses, it is probable that the task will be but a thankless one.

Some particulars as regards Eustace Fitz-John, the supposed author of this coin, may be interesting, and in a way are necessary for showing the probability of the attribution.

Serlo de Burgh, Baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy, was one of those who accompanied William to England in 1066; with him came John, his brother, surnamed Monoculus, the One-eyed. Serlo, amongst other lordships, was made Lord of Knaresborough, which honour, with the others, devolved upon John on the death of his brother. John married Magdalen, an aunt of King Stephen, and was appointed guardian of that king's brother; and Eustace, the son of John (Fitz-John), was the eldest son. He was therefore a first-cousin of the king. He inherited the lordship of Knaresborough among the other honours from his father, and proceeded to increase his possessions greatly

¹ Something of the same sort occurred on the spurious halfpence of the time of George II. and George III.

by marriage; first, to Beatrice, daughter and heiress of Ivo de Vesci, by Alda, heiress of William, son of Gilbert Tyson, the Great Standard-bearer of England. Eustace's son, by her, took the name of Vesci in addition to his own names, and became the progenitor of the great Baron Eustace of John's time. Secondly, to Agnes, daughter and heiress of William Fitz-Nigel, Baron of Halton and Constable of Chester. The son Richard, by this marriage, gave rise to the heirs of the great houses of Laci and Lizours.

Fitz-John is mentioned by Speed and others as having in 1138 fortified his castle of Meltune (Old Malton, in Yorkshire) against Stephen. Later on he held Alnwick Castle and took part with David of Scotland against Stephen. He is also mentioned as having been present in the second line of Northallerton, fighting against the same monarch. From the *Gesta Stephani Regis Anglorum* we learn that he was an intimate friend of King Henry I., and from William of Newburgh, a most accurate authority, that he was killed fighting against the Welsh in Henry II.'s third year, 1157; also that he was at that time a great and aged man and one of the chiefest of English peers, most eminent for his wealth and wisdom, &c. He was the founder of the monasteries of Malton and Watton, both in Yorkshire.

One may, I think, obtain some help regarding this attribution by looking into the origin of the other baronial coins of Stephen's time.

They were struck by Henry, Bishop of Winchester, the king's brother, and by the Empress Maud and her half-brother, Robert of Gloucester, both the king's first cousins. The coins of Warwick and William Duo I leave out of the question, because their attribution is, to my mind, not on such firm footing as the others referred to. Now,

the one condition which is common to these great persons is their hostility to the king. On this condition may be said to depend their whole necessity for money of their own, as they regarded him as a usurper, and therefore could not use coin bearing his name. True, the bishop's coin did bear Stephen's name and title, but on the reverse, a place of anything but honour, and offering all the more contrast in favour of the bishop's name and title on the obverse. Now, on reference to Eustace Fitz-John's position, I may point out that though a near relative of the king he was at feud with him for the same reason as, and in company with, Matilda and Robert, and therefore had the same reasons for striking coin other than the king's.

Now, in contrast to the positions occupied by these relatives of the king let me bring forward that of Eustace, his son and heir, the personage to whom these coins are attributed, a young man of great bravery and promise, who died at the age of eighteen. Is there not sufficient in the fact of his being the king's son and heir to warrant us in saying that he was not a likely person to have struck coin at all, much less coin of a different type from his father's? What possible reason could have caused him to want other than regal coin? Granted he was governor of York, there was a royal mint in that city, why should he not use the coin from that mint? He was not at feud with his father as the others were. I think, therefore, that the evidence, both of the coins themselves and that derived from the position occupied by the exalted personages under whose authority they were struck, points to the fact that coins reading Eustace were ordered by Eustace Fitz-John, and not by Eustace Fitz-Stephen.

L. A. LAWRENCE.

VI.

FIND OF GOLD COINS NEAR CHESHAM, BUCKS.

IN November, 1888, a lad named Elbourn, while employed at Tyler's Hill, in the hamlet of Botley, Chesham, in digging a drain to carry off the rainwater from the roof of a cottage, broke a small vessel, from which issued a number of gold coins. Utterly ignorant of their value, he and his fellow-workmen allowed some children and other bystanders to take away many of the pieces. Others were offered for sale by them at ridiculously low prices, under a belief, presumably, that they were brass counters. The vessel was found at a depth of not more than six inches below the surface, close to the front wall of the cottage. Many of the coins were subsequently recovered, and were finally taken possession of by the Treasury, whence they were sent to the British Museum for examination, but only one early unite, m.m. lis of Charles I., was retained for the national collection. As usual, many of the pieces remained in private hands, and have been submitted for sale in various directions. It is probable that there were not less than 200 coins altogether. The following is a list (without specifying numbers) of those which I have either seen or heard of:—

Edward IV. Noble	m.m. sun.
Henry VIII. Crown	„ annulet containing a pellet.

Elizabeth Half Sovereign	m.m.	cross-crosslet.
James I. Unite	„	thistle.
„	„	lis.
„	„	rose.
„	„	grapes.
„	„	key.
„	„	trefoil.
„	„	tun.
„	„	crescent.
„	„	plain cross.
„ Laurel	„	spur rowel.
„	„	rose.
„	„	thistle.
„	„	lis.
„	„	trefoil.
„ Half Unite	„	tower.
„	„	cinquefoil.
„	„	tun.
„ Half Laurel	„	lis.
„	„	trefoil.
„ Crown	„	cinquefoil.
„ Quarter Laurel	„	trefoil.
„ Scotch Sword and Sceptre Piece, 1602,	m.m.	rose.
Charles I. Tower Unite	m.m.	lis (Kenyon Type 1).
„	„	castle { „ Type 1a).
„	„	anchor { „ „ }.
„	„	heart { „ „ }.
„	„	plume { „ „ }.
„	„	rose { „ Type 2).
„	„	portcullis „ Type 3).
„ Half Tower Unite	„	castle.
„	„	anchor.
„ Tower Crown	„	castle.

Several of the examples of the types above enumerated vary from each other in regard to lettering, punctuation, &c., but I have not thought it necessary to enter into more minute details. My list is very imperfect, and owing to the circumstances of the find, it is not practicable to make it much more complete. The range of date of the coins included in it (excluding the undated specimen of Edward IV.'s noble) is roughly from 1545 to 1633, the

date of the m.m. portcullis under Charles I. It is usual to consider that the date of the deposit of a hoard of this character was at or about the period when the last coin represented in it was struck, and in most cases this may be so; but the rule should not be treated as an inflexible one. There may be and there probably have been cases in which the accumulation of the treasure deposited has ceased some considerable time previous to the actual deposit. The proprietor, owing to pecuniary necessities, may sometimes, subsequently to his ceasing to add to his accumulations, have had recourse to and actually diminished his previous savings. The date of the latest coin in a hoard, therefore, may not always be the date of the last addition, and much less does it conclusively evidence the exact date of the deposit. It is possible, however, that in the present case the hoard was consigned to its recently discovered hiding place during the anxious times between 1633 and 1640, when no Parliament was sitting, and when illegal exactions were being levied, or in or after 1642, when the Civil War actually commenced, saving always the question whether it may not represent the proceeds of some robbery.

The treasure was apparently the accumulation of some ordinary person in an ordinary sphere of life, and it contains no rare example of any kind. The coins are all of the usual current types, and there does not appear to have been any piece of any of those more special denominations which, during the reigns represented in the hoard, were issued in much smaller quantities, and are, therefore, much rarer than the types mentioned in the list which I have compiled, however imperfectly, from such sources as I have found available.

H. MONTAGU.

VII.

ENGLISH PERSONAL MEDALS FROM 1760.

(Continued from vol. viii., page 284).

WILLIAM PITT, FIRST EARL OF CHATHAM, 1708—1778.

REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT, 1766.

1. *Obv.*—Bust of Chatham to left, in tie-wig and civilian's dress. *Ley.* GVLIELMVS PITT. On truncation, T. PINGO F.

Rev.—Inscription in seven lines: THE MAN WHO .
HAVING SAVED THE PARENT. PLEADED
WITH SUCCESS FOR HER CHILDREN.

1.6. MB. A. Æ.

William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham, born 15th November, 1708, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and after serving for a short time in the army was returned for Old Sarum in 1735. In 1746 he became joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and soon after Treasurer and Paymaster of the Army. In 1757 he was appointed Prime Minister, but resigned in 1761 chiefly on account of the opposition of Lord Bute who thwarted all his measures. He censured the peace of 1763, declaring that England after her numerous victories was entitled to more solid advantages, opposed the system of general warrants in the following year, and in 1766 strongly supported the Repeal of the Stamp Act, which caused such discontent in

America, an event recorded by the above and following medals. In the same year, at the fall of the Rockingham Ministry, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal and was raised to the Peerage by the titles of Viscount Pitt of Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire, and Earl of Chatham, in Kent. Resigning his office in 1768 he was unable to apply himself regularly to business on account of repeated attacks of gout, yet, at intervals, on questions of great magnitude he exerted himself with all his former vigour, especially in 1775 and the ensuing years, when he opposed the measures of the Ministry with respect to America. It was on one of these occasions, when opposing the proposal of the Government to acknowledge the Independence of America, deeming such a measure injurious to his country, that he was seized with a fit and fell into the arms of those near him. This event happened on the 8th April, 1778, and he died on the ensuing 11th of May.

There is a rough contemporary copy of the above medal always *cast* which bears on the truncation the engraver's initials I. W.; but in other respects it has no differences. All the medals recording the Repeal of the Stamp Act were made shortly before Chatham was raised to the Peerage.

REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT, 1766.

2. *Obv.*—Bust of Chatham to left, in tie-wig and civilian's dress, coat buttoned. *Leg.* RIGHT HONOURABLE WILL^M. PITT, Esq.

Rev.—Inscription in seven lines as on No. 1.

1·25. MB. Æ.

This and the following pieces (Nos. 3—5) are all roughly executed, and were probably made for distribution in the streets.

REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT, 1766.

3. *Obv.*—Bust of Chatham to left, &c., same as the preceding.

Rev.—Lion to left, looking back; sword in right paw; left resting on globe. *Leg.* WHO ROUZE THE BRITISH LION. In the exergue, ornament.

1.25. MB. Æ.

REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT, 1766.

4. *Obv.*—Bust of Chatham to left, in tie-wig and civilian's dress, coat buttoned. *Leg.* THE RESTORER OF COMMERCE. 1766 : NO STAMPS :

Rev.—Ship sailing to right, with lion's head for a figure-head; in the field in front is inscribed AMERICA. *Leg.* THANKS TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND TRADE.

1.1. MB. Æ.

There exists a rough copy of this piece measuring .95.
(MB.)

REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT, 1766.

5. *Obv.*—Bust of Chatham, three-quarters to right, in long wig, coat, &c. *Leg.* GUL: PITT. LIBERTATIS VINDEX.

Rev.—Within a laurel wreath, two right hands joined, holding sword, surmounted by cap of liberty. *Leg.* BRITANNIA ET AMERICA IYNCTÆ.

1.3. MB. Æ.

MEMORIAL, 1773.

6. *Obv.*—Bust to right, in wig, close-fitting coat and waist-coat.

Rev.—Inscription in three lines: LORD CHATHAM, 1773.

1. MB. Æ.

This small medal is one of a series of thirteen, which were given away with as many numbers of a magazine called *The Sentimental*, published in the years 1773—1775. Some were struck in silver and given as prizes.

HIS DEATH, 1778.

7. *Obv.*—Bust of Chatham to right; over shoulders, toga fastened with brooch. *Leg.* GVL . PITT . COMES . DE . CHATHAM . PATRIÆ . DECVS . ET . DELICIÆ. KIRK. F.

Rev.—Female figure weeping and resting her right elbow and hand on urn, placed on pedestal, against which rests the British shield, and inscribed, KIRK. F: her right hand supports her head. *Leg.* QVIS . DESIDERIO . SIT . PVDOR . AVT . MODVS. In the exergue, NAT . NOV . XV . MDCCVIII . OB . MAII . XI . MDCCLXXVIII.

145. MB. Æ. Æ. Pl. IV. 1.

On the death of Chatham all parties united to pay due respect to his memory. A public funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey, at the national expense, were immediately voted by Parliament, and the King was addressed to settle upon his family “such a lasting provision as he in his wisdom and liberality should think fit, as a mark of the sense the nation entertains of the services done to this kingdom by that able statesman.” Accordingly a pension of £4,000 a year was settled out of the civil list on the heirs of the Earl of Chatham, to whom the title should descend.

WILLIAM RICHARD, THIRD VISCOUNT CHETWYND, 1685(?)—1770.

MASTER OF THE MINT, 1769.

1. *Obv.*—Bust of George III. to right, laureate, in armour, with lion's head on shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS III DEI . GRA . REX.



1



3



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11



15

ENGLISH PERSONAL MEDALS.

($\frac{2}{3}$ of the actual size)



Rev.—Inscription in six lines : EX . DONO . WILHELMI .
VICECOMITIS . CHETWYND . MDCCLXIX .

1.45. MB. Æ.

William Richard, third Viscount Chetwynd, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, appointed resident at Genoa in 1708, and sat in Parliament for Stafford and Plymouth from 1714 to 1727. Re-elected for Stafford in 1734 he represented that place till his death, 3rd April, 1770. In 1744 Chetwynd was appointed Master of the Mint and succeeded his brother John as third Viscount Chetwynd 21st June, 1769.

This medalet was struck by Lord Chetwynd for presentation to visitors at the Royal Mint. The bust on the obverse of the King is adopted from the Pattern Five-guinea Piece made by Tanner in 1768 ; but it is enlarged, and the drapery and armour have been added.

MEMORIAL, 1770.

2. *Obv.*—Bust of George III. to right, laureate, &c. ; same as the preceding.

Rev.—Inscription in six lines, IN MEMORIAM . WIL-
HELMI . VICECOMITIS . CHETWYND .
MDCCLXX .

1.45. MB. Æ.

This piece was struck for distribution amongst the friends of Lord Chetwynd after his decease.

SIR GEORGE CHETWYND, BART., 1783—1850.

GRENDON HALL, 1833.

Obv.—Head of Chetwynd to right. *Leg.* SIR GEORGE
CHETWYND BART. B. WYON S.

Rev.—View of Grendon Hall; above, GRENDON HALL.

In the exergue, on arabesque ornaments, the ends of which encircle the date 1833, shield, arms of Chetwynd, quarterly 1 and 3 *arg.*, two chevrons *gu.*; 2 and 4 *arg.*, a chevron between three mullets, *or.*

Edge inscribed QVOD DEUS VULT FIET; before and after legend a goat's head erased: the motto and crest of the Chetwynds.

135. MB. R. Pl. IV. 2.

Sir George Chetwynd, the eldest son of Sir George Chetwynd, the first Baronet, born 23rd July, 1783, sat for many years as member for Stafford, but lost his seat in 1832 after the passing of the Reform Act; succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1824, and died in 1850. To numismatists Chetwynd is chiefly known as one of the largest collectors of tradesmen tokens struck during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Thomas Sharp, in the introduction to the catalogue of the Chetwynd collection of tokens says: "The idea of extending and perfecting a little assemblage formed in his juvenile days as the tokens were issued was first entertained by Sir George Chetwynd in the summer of 1830, and some progress made; but it was not until the spring of 1831 that by a negotiation with Mr. Young, the well-known coin dealer in Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, the collection acquired, in a great measure, its present high degree of perfection." Mr. Young's private collection consisted of about 4,000 varieties, from which Sir George Chetwynd made selections as well as from other private cabinets. The Chetwynd collection was sold by auction in 1872.

Grendon Hall, in Worcestershire, a view of which is given on the *reverse* of the above medal, is the residence of the Chetwynd family. In 1825 it was almost entirely rebuilt.

PETER CLARE, 1738—1786,

HIS DISCOVERIES IN SURGERY, 1779.

Obv.—Bust of Clare to right, in civilian's dress, with ermine scarf fastened by brooch on right shoulder. *Leg.* PETRUS CLARE LOND: CHIRURG: SOC: T. HOLLOWAY FEC:

Rev.—Inscription in four lines, ARTEM MEDENDI REMED: ORE ABSORPT: INV^T ET DIVULG^T A: D: 1779.

1.25. Brass. Pl. IV. 3.

Peter Clare was a London surgeon who wrote several treatises advocating a method of administering calomel by friction within the mouth as a remedy for certain diseases. Clare was also the author of works on surgery, most of which were translated into French. He died at Rugby 30th March, 1786.

WILLIAM BRANWHITE CLARKE, 1798—1878.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, PRIZE MEDAL, 1878.

Obv.—Bust of Clarke, three-quarters to right, in gown and hood. *Leg.* WILLIAM BRANWHITE CLARKE M.A. F.R.S. 1878 J. S. & A. B. WYON.

Rev.—Within wreath of tropical flowers and plants, FOR RESEARCHES IN NATURAL SCIENCE. *Leg.* THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. SYDNEY. J. S. & A. B. WYON.

2.15. MB. Æ.

William Branwhite Clarke, born at East Bergholt, Suffolk, 2nd June, 1798, was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, took holy orders, but soon turned his attention to the study of Geology, the taste being increased

through the necessity of his making journeys for the sake of his health. In 1839, being advised to try the influence of a long sea voyage, he left England for New South Wales, and when on one of his geological excursions into the interior in 1841 he discovered the presence of large gold districts. Two years later he communicated the discovery to the Government of New South Wales, who enjoined him to silence, fearing the influence of the discovery on the rude population of Sydney. In 1851, when Mr. E. H. Hargreaves announced the existence of extensive gold fields, Clarke's discovery was made known. Though actively engaged in geological studies Clarke did not neglect his clerical duties, and at different times had charge of various places in New South Wales. He was one of the founders of the free public library of the Philosophical Society at Sydney; and in 1867 inaugurated the Royal Society of New South Wales. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1876, it being specially stated on his reception that this was in recognition of his discovery of gold in Australia. He died on the 17th June, 1878, of paralysis, being occupied on the last day of his life in arranging fossils.

The above medal in his honour was founded by the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1878, and is annually awarded for researches in Natural Science.

THOMAS CLARKSON, 1760—1846.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, 1840.

Obv.—Bust three-quarters to right, in frock-coat, open waistcoat, and shirt with frill. *Leg.* THOMAS CLARKSON, B. R. HAYDON DES.

Rev.—Negro kneeling to right on one knee, and holding up his hands clasped; around his wrists

manacles, to which a long chain is attached ;
below, AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER.
DAVIS. BIRM. Around, in two concentric circles,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY
SOCIETY — GENERAL ANTI-SLAVERY
CONVENTION HELD IN LONDON 1840—
PRESIDENT *Thomas Clarkson* AGED 81.

2. MB. Æ. ST. PL. IV. 4.

Thomas Clarkson, the Anti-Slavery agitator, born at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, 28th March, 1760, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where having written a Latin prize-essay on the subject of slavery, he resolved to devote his life to a crusade against the African slave trade. His efforts were unceasing, and his alliance with Wilberforce was conducive to their joint success. In 1807 he had the satisfaction of seeing an Act passed for the suppression of the slave trade, and in 1823 he joined the Anti-Slavery Association, and ten years later his labours were rewarded by the passing of the Emancipation Bill, which set some 800,000 slaves free. His last appearance on a public platform was at the Anti-Slavery Convention, held at the Freemasons' Hall in June, 1840 (an event commemorated by the above medal), where he presided and made a short address. He died on the 26th September, 1846.

SCIPIO CLINT, 1805—1839.

PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF, 1836.

Obv.—Bust of Clint to left, slight drapery over shoulders ;
in front, H B BURLOWE D. ; below, S. CLINT F.

Rev.—Plain.

2. MB. PL. IV. 5.

Scipio Clint, medallist and seal-engraver, born in 1805, was the son of George Clint, A.R.A., the portrait painter and engraver. He gained a medal at the Society of Arts in 1824, and exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy in 1825. He was appointed medallist to William IV. and seal engraver to Queen Victoria, and was beginning to attain some distinction in his profession when he died on the 6th August, 1839. His works, which are not numerous, are marked by careful life-like execution and sharpness of outline.

ROBERT, LORD CLIVE, 1725—1774.

HIS SUCCESSES IN INDIA, 1766.

Obv.—Bust of Clive to left, head nearly full face, in embroidered coat, order and ribbon of the Bath.
Leg. ROBERT . CLIVE , BARON . OF
 PLASSEY. On truncation, I . U . N . F .

Rev.—Fame, holding a trumpet in left hand, standing facing, and with right pointing to an obelisk inscribed, 1757 . FEB . 5 NABOBS . CAMP . DESTROYED . JUNE . 23 VICTORIOUS . AT . PLASSEY . 1765 . ESTABLISHED . PEACE . IN . BENGAL . AND . MADE . OMRA . OF . THE . EMPIRE. *Leg.* HONOUR . THE . REWARD . OF MERIT. In the exergue, ANNO . 1766 c . g . (C. Gosset).

1.6. MB. Æ. PL. IV. 6.

Robert, Lord Clive, born at Styche, in Yorkshire, 29th September, 1725, was appointed a writer to the East India Company in 1743, and four years later was made an ensign in the military service. In 1748 at the siege of Pondicherry he showed great military capacity, and further increasing his reputation at the taking of Devikota was advanced to the rank of Commissary-General. His

capture of Arcot in 1751 was the turning point in the Eastern career of the English, and instead of being a mere commercial company they became sovereign princes, possessing extensive revenues and ruling over twenty millions of people. Clive's next great victory was at Plassey, 23rd June, 1757, when Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, suffered a complete defeat. For this last service Clive received enormous presents of money from the native princes, and at home was raised to the peerage as Baron Clive of Plassey. In 1765, after a sojourn in England of five years, he returned to India as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British possessions in Bengal, found everything fearfully disorganized, but in less than eighteen months "restored perfect order and discipline in both the civil and military services, and brought back prosperity to the well-nigh ruined finances of the Company." In 1773 his conduct in India was made a subject of investigation by a select committee of the House, and though fully acquitted of any maladministration, the matter weighed on Clive's mind, and he ended his life by suicide, 22nd November, 1774.

WILLIAM COBBETT, 1762—1835.

MEMORIAL.

Obv.—Head of Cobbett to left; on neck P. ROUW MOD.
J. BADDELEY FEC. *Leg.* WILLIAM COBBETT.

Rev.—Plain.

3.85. MB. Æ. Lead.

William Cobbett, born at Farnham, in Surrey, in March, 1762, enlisted as a soldier and went out to Nova Scotia. On his return to England in 1791 he obtained his discharge and commenced his career as a political writer,

being at first a Tory but gradually changing his views till he became the most uncompromising Radical. In 1800 he started *The Weekly Public Register*, which he continued without intermission till his death, the paper changing its politics like its master. In 1810 he was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and fined £1,000 for libel on certain members of the Government. He twice visited America. In 1832 Cobbett was returned to the first Reformed Parliament as one of the members for Oldham. His speeches in Parliament did not, however, add to his reputation. He died 18th June, 1835.

RICHARD COBDEN, 1804—1865.

FREE TRADE ESTABLISHED, 1846.

1. *Obv.*—Bust of Cobden, three-quarters to right, in frock-coat, open waistcoat, &c. *Leg.* RICHARD COBDEN ESQ^R M.P. THE CHAMPION OF FREE TRADE.

Rev.—Cornucopias with various fruits, sheaf of corn, palm and laurel branches, a barrel, bales of cloth, and rudder inscribed FREE, piled together; below rudder, scroll inscribed A & M. BIRM. (Allen & Moore. Birmingham). Around, in two circles, TO COMMEMORATE THE PASSING OF SIR ROBERT PEEL'S FREE TRADE MEASURES JUNE 25 RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT 26 1846.

1.5. MB. R.

Richard Cobden, the champion of Free Trade, born at Dunford, in Essex, 3rd June, 1804, being the son of a farmer, came to London at an early age and was employed as a boy in a warehouse. By his intelligence he was soon promoted to be a traveller through the North, and set up as a calico printer in the neighbourhood of Clitheroe, in

which business he quickly prospered. From 1835 to 1838 he visited America and the chief States of Europe, and on his return commenced an earnest agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Sir Robert Peel having at length given his adhesion to the free trade doctrines, the Corn Law Repeal Bill was finally carried in 1846. He sat in Parliament at various times for Stockport, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Rochdale. After the passing of the Corn Laws Cobden continued to take an active part in politics, defeated the Government of Lord Palmerston in 1857 on the Chinese Question, and concluded the Treaty of Commerce with France in 1859. In 1861 Lord Palmerston offered Cobden a Baronetcy, which he declined. He died 2nd April, 1865.

JUBILEE OF THE SECOND PEACE OF PARIS, 1865.

2. *Obv.*—Bust of Cobden, three-quarters to right, similar to the preceding. *Leg.* RICHARD COBDEN
BORN 1804 DIED 1865. On truncation,
E WEIGAND

Rev.—Within wreath of flowers and fruit, PEACE JUBILEE ANGLO-FRENCH WORKING-CLASS EXHIBITION LONDON 1865—LAUS LABORI. Below, H. BROWN BIR. E. WEIGAND. F.

1·6. MB. Æ.

A memorial of Cobden struck by the directors of the Exhibition held in London in 1865.

SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, BART.

HIS ELECTION FOR EVESHAM DECLARED VALID, 1819.

Obv.—Through the ancient arch of the Abbey of Evesham is seen the Abbot's Tower, and in the distance the town of Evesham with the Avon; in the fore-

ground is a tablet with the arms of the city, and a scroll inscribed LIBER AB HENRICO. *Leg.* THE RIGHT OF ELECTION IS IN THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, CAPITAL AND OTHER BURGESSES, MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION. SUFFIELD FECIT.

Rev.—Inscription in sixteen lines, THIS MEDAL IS PRESENTED BY SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, TO THE BURGESSES OF EVESHAM, MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE AND INDEPENDENCE OBTAINED BY HIS EXERTIONS, IN SUPPORT OF THEIR PETITION BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE 23^D OF FEBRUARY, 1819. Around, PARVA CONCORDIA CRESCUNT.

2.1. MB. Æ.

At the general election of 1818 H. Howorth and W. E. R. Boughton were declared duly elected for the town of Evesham. Sir Charles Cockerell, who was also one of the candidates, objected to Mr. Boughton's election on the ground that the elective franchise belonged to the free-men only, and that the paymasters had no right to vote. A petition having been presented incorporating the objection of Sir Charles Cockerell, the Committee of the House of Commons determined "that the right of election is in the mayor, aldermen, and other burgesses, *members of the corporation*, and not in the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and other inhabitants, paying scot and bearing lot. That W. E. R. Boughton is not duly elected and ought not to have been returned, and that Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart., is duly elected and ought to have been returned." In consequence of the decision Sir Charles Cockerell took his seat.

SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON, 1770—1851.

BATTLE OF NAVARINO, 1827.

Obv.—Head of Pallas to right, helmeted. *Leg.* LA
FLOTTE ANGLOFRANCORUSSE VAINQUIT
LES TURCS A NAVARIN LE 20 OCTOBRE
1827: BOYARD F.

Rev.—The crowns of France, England, and Russia placed
triangularly; between each a radiate cross pierc-
ing with its rays a broken crescent. *Leg.* DE
BIGNY CODRINGTON HEIDEN.

1.35. MB. R. Æ.

Sir Edward Codrington, the distinguished British admiral, born in 1770, entered the navy, served on board the *Queen Charlotte*, the flag-ship of Lord Howe, in the actions of the 28th and 29th May and 1st June, and was captain of the *Orion* at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Having subsequently served in the Mediterranean and North America, he was, in November, 1826, appointed commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron, and in that capacity took the leading part in the battle of Navarino, October 20, 1827, in which engagement the combined British, French, and Russian fleets annihilated the Turkish and Egyptian navies. De Bigny commanded the French squadron and Heiden the Russian. For this victory Codrington received the Grand Cross of the Bath with Russian and French orders. He attained the full rank of admiral in 1837, and two years later was appointed commander-in-chief of Portsmouth. He died 28th April, 1851. The above medal is the French memorial of the battle of Navarino.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, 1745—1825.

THE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION, 1803.

Obv.—Bust of Coke to right, in tie-wig, coat, &c. *Leg.*
+ D. P. COKE ESQ^R THE BURGESSES
FRIEND +

Rev.—Shield, Arms of Nottingham suspended to band,
gu. two staves, ragulée coupé, one in pale, sur-
mounted by the other in fess, *vert*; between two
ducal coronets in chief, *or*; the bottom part of
the staff in pale, enfiled with a ducal coronet of
the last; below, scroll inscribed, VIVIT POST
FUNERA VIRTUS. *Leg.* FREEDOM OF
ELECTION RESTORED, MDCCCIII.

145. MB. R.

Daniel Parker Coke, born July 17, 1745, was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, called to the bar, and sat in Parliament for Derby from 1775 to 1780. At the general election in 1780 Coke was returned for Nottingham, and represented that borough till 1811. He died at Derby, December 6, 1825.

At the general election in 1802 the excitement in Nottingham was so great, that Coke suffered personal violence; and, being compelled to leave the town, he failed to secure the seat. A Committee of the House of Commons declared the election void for want of freedom, and on the issue of a new writ Coke was re-elected. (See *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, vol. viii. p. 70.) This medal was struck for general distribution amongst the supporters of Coke, and is pierced to be worn.

THE COLGATE MEDAL, 1795.

Obv.—Hand holding pistol, shooting a horse; other horses lying dead; above, shield, arms of the Colgate family. *Leg.* THEIR VALUE UPWARDS OF

£300. In the exergue, TVTAMEN VOLUNTARILY DESTROYED BY D. COLGATE OF ORPINGTON. KENT. 1795. In the field, J. M. (John Milton).

Rev.—Shield, arms of Kent; above, inscription in eight lines, WE . ALSO . ARE . BUT . AS . YESTERDAY . OUR . DAYS . A . SHADOW . HE TAKETH . AWAY . WHO . CAN . HINDER ? MAN . (ALSO) . GIVETH . UP . THE . GHOST AND . WHERE . IS . HE ! JOB. Around, A MARK . OF . RESPECT . TO . THE . R^T. HON. T. SKINNER . S^R. R. GLODE . K^T. AND . M^R. W. AUSTIN.

125. MB. R. Æ. Pl. IV. 7.

Miss Banks, in the catalogue of the medals in her collection preserved in the British Museum, gives the following note to this medal, which was taken from a memorandum supplied by Milton, the engraver. "Mr. Colgate, a farmer, voluntarily destroyed his horses that were well, and those that had a new infectious distemper, to prevent its spreading; which caution had the desired effect. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at their own expense reimbursed him. Mr. Colgate then at his own expense had this medal made, and had one hundred of them."

ADMIRAL LORD COLLINGWOOD, 1748—1810.

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR, 21st October, 1805.

Obv.—Bust of Collingwood, three-quarters to left, head nearly facing, in naval uniform. *Leg.* ADMIRAL LORD COLLINGWOOD.

Rev.—View of the English and French fleets, just before the action: the French is drawn up in a crescent; the English is advancing in two columns, headed by the *Victory*, commanded by Nelson, and the

Royal Sovereign, commanded by Collingwood.
Leg. HIS COUNTRY'S FUTURE HOPE. In
 the exergue, TRAFALGAR VICTORY OCTOBER
 21 1805.

1.5. MB. Æ.

Cuthbert, Lord Collingwood, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, September 26, 1748, was sent to sea as a midshipman at the age of eleven, and became the intimate friend of Nelson, whom he followed up the ladder of promotion step by step, until Nelson's death left the topmost round vacant for himself. Among the great naval victories in which Collingwood bore a prominent part, were those of Lord Howe off Brest, June 18, 1794, of Lord Jervis, off Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797, and of Lord Nelson, at Trafalgar, in 1805, in which last engagement he held the second command, his ship, the *Royal Sovereign*, being the first to break through the lines of the combined French and Spanish fleets; and when Nelson had received his death wound, he assumed the chief direction, and completed gloriously the triumph which had been so daringly commenced. He was now advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the Red, confirmed in the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and created a peer. He died March 17, 1810.

REV. JOHN COLLINSON.

THE GATESHEAD BOUNDARY TOKEN, 1824.

Obv.—Shield, the arms of Gateshead, a goat's head erased; crest, a goat's head erased. *Leg.*
 GATESHEAD PARISH BOUNDARY TOKEN.

Rev.—Inscription in four lines, THE REV^d. JOHN
 COLLINSON RECTOR; around, PERAMBULATED 27TH MAY 1824.

1.25. MB. Æ.

Thursday, May 27, 1824, being Ascension Day, the Rev. John Collinson, the rector of Gateshead, perambulated the boundaries of the parish, accompanied by the churchwardens and the gentlemen of the Four-and-twenty (borough-holders and freemen who elected the stewards of the borough), and attended by a large body of parishioners. A great sensation was occasioned by the circumstance that a similar event had not occurred in the parish for a period of thirty-two years. The day was concluded by games, including some "fine specimens of horsemanship," and the above medals were freely distributed as a memorial amongst the parishioners.

TAYLOR COMBE, 1774—1826.

MEMORIAL, 1826.

Obv.—Bust to left, bare; on neck, W. J. TAYLOR, F;
below, PISTRUCCI, D.

Rev.—Within a laurel wreath, inscription in nine lines,
TAYLOR COMBE, M.A. SEC. ROY. SOC.
DIRECT SOC. ANT. KEEPER OF COINS &
ANTIQUITIES BRITISH MUSEUM DIED
1826 AGED 52.

1.75. MB. Æ. Pl. IV. 8.

Taylor Combe, numismatist and archæologist, born in 1774, was educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford, and having joined the Society of Antiquaries in 1796, became its director in 1814. In 1803 he obtained an appointment in the British Museum as superintendent of the coins and medals, and in 1807 became keeper of the department of antiquities. In the previous year he had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to which body he acted as Secretary from 1812 to 1824, during which period he edited the *Philosophical Transactions*. In

1814 he was sent to Zante to carry out the purchase of the Phigalian marbles for the British Museum. Combe held his keepership till his death, which took place at the British Museum, July 7, 1826. As a numismatist and archæologist Combe did much useful and accurate work, that is embodied in a series of publications issued officially by the trustees of the British Museum. The writer of the obituary in the *Gentleman's Magazine* describes him "as strict in his principles, warm in his friendship, and kind to those who sought information."

The original plaster model for this medal made by Pistrucci is in the British Museum. It was presented by the late Dr. John Gray, keeper of the zoological department.

GENERAL VISCOUNT COMBERMERE, 1773—1865.

HIS VICTORIES IN THE PENINSULAR WAR.

1. *Obv.*—Bust of Combermere to left, bare. *Leg.* LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD COMBERMERE, G.C.B., K.T.S., K.S.F. FAULKNER F.

Rev.—Victory, walking to left and bearing scroll inscribed, TALAVERA, TORRES VEDRAS, FUENTES D'ONOR, LLERENA, SALAMANCA, ORTHES, TOULOUSE. In the exergue, 1821, B.F. (Barnet fecit).

1-6. MB. Æ.

Stapleton Stapleton-Cotton, Viscount Combermere, second son of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart., of Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, born in 1773 at Llewenny Hall, Denbighshire, was educated at Westminster, entered the army in 1790, and distinguished himself in India at the battle of Mallavelly and the siege of Seringapatam. In 1807, having succeeded to the baronetcy, he went to the Peninsula with the rank of Major-General,

and in 1810 was appointed to the command of the whole allied cavalry under the Duke of Wellington, and in that capacity was present at all the engagements mentioned on the above medal, being severely wounded at the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse. For these brilliant services he repeatedly received the thanks of Parliament and was raised to the peerage as Baron Combermere, 17th May, 1814. He was appointed Governor of Jamaica in 1817, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in 1822, and Commander of the British forces in India in 1825, in which capacity he achieved the capture of the strong and almost impregnable fortress of Bhurtpore in 1826, for which service he was created a Viscount. In 1852 he succeeded the Duke of Wellington as Constable of the Tower, and in 1855 was raised to the dignity of Field-Marshal. He died 21st February, 1865.

SURRENDER OF BHURTPORE, 18 JAN. 1826.

2. *Obv.*—Head of Combermere to left; below, FAULKNER, F. Leg. LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD COMBERMERE, G.C.B., K.T.S., K.S.F.

Rev.—Plan of Bhurtpore and its fortifications, and the positions of the attacking forces. Leg. SURRENDER OF BHURTPORE, JANUARY 18, 1826.

1-6. MB. R. Pl. IV. 9.

Bhurtpore, one of the strongest fortified cities of India, was invested by Combermere late in the year 1825. Notwithstanding his large force of artillery the strength and thickness of the walls offered such resistance to the breaching batteries that it became necessary to resort to mining. The mines were commenced on December 23rd and sprung on the 17th January following, when a sufficient breach was effected, and the fortress carried by assault on the 18th.

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, 1728—1779.

HIS SECOND VOYAGE, 1772.

1. *Obv.*—Head of George III. to right, laureate: on neck, B.F. (Barnet fecit). *Leg.* GEORGE . III. KING . OF . GR . . BRITAIN . FRANCE , AND . IRELAND . ETC.

Rev.—Two ships on sea. *Leg.* RESOLVTION, ADVENTURE. In the exergue, SAILED . FROM . ENGLAND . MARCH . MDCCLXXII.

1-7. MB. *N. R. Æ.*

Captain James Cook, the celebrated navigator, born at Marton, in Yorkshire, was the son of a day labourer. At an early age he went to sea, and having spent some time in coasting vessels entered the royal navy, in which he soon rose to the rank of master. His survey charts of Newfoundland and Labrador having brought him to the notice of the Royal Society, that body offered him the command of an expedition to the Pacific Ocean to make an observation of the transit of Venus over the face of the sun. He set sail from Plymouth on the 26th August, 1768, in the *Endeavour*, and steered his course for Tahiti (Otaheite), whence, having made his observations, he returned by New Zealand, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, arriving in the Downs 12th June, 1771. The interest excited by the voyage induced the Government to send Captain Cook on another journey of discovery to the Southern hemisphere for the discovery of what was then called the *Terra Australis Incognita*; and he accordingly sailed with two ships, the *Resolution* commanded by himself, and the *Adventure* commanded by Captain Furneaux, 9th April, 1772. (See the above medal.) After proceeding as far as 70° 10' of south latitude amidst mountains of ice, and discovering some new islands

in the Pacific and Southern Oceans he returned to England 30th July, 1775. Again in July of the following year he set forth to decide the long agitated question of a northern passage to the Pacific Ocean. This object he soon found to be impracticable, and accordingly in November, 1778, he arrived at the Sandwich Islands, where at first he was well received; but on account of his attempting to land at Owhyhee to protest against the theft of one of his boats, he was attacked by the natives and killed. His body was carried off in triumph and devoured. This melancholy event occurred 14th February, 1779.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY COPLEY MEDAL, 1776.

2. *Obv.*—Bust of Cook to left, in tie-wig, naval dress. *Leg.*
IAC. COOK OCEANI INVESTIGATOR
ACERRIMVS. REG. SOC. LOND., SOCIO.
SVO. L.P.F., (Lewis Pingo fecit).

Rev.—Female figure, Fortune, standing towards left, resting left arm on rostral column; in right hand she holds rudder placed on globe and in left spear. Against the column is placed the British Shield. *Leg.* NIL INTENTATVM
NOSTRI LIQVERE (Hor. Ep. ad. Pis. 285).
In the exergue, AVSPICIIS GEORGII III.

17. MB. A. R. Æ. Pl. IV. 10.

On his return from his second voyage in 1775 Cook was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1776 he received its Copley medal in gold for brilliant discoveries. As a special honour this medal bore his own bust on the obverse, and was executed by Lewis Pingo, the chief engraver to the Royal Mint.

MEMORIAL, 1779.

3. *Obv.*—Bust of Cook to right, in tie-wig, and naval uniform. *Leg.* CAPT. JAMES COOK.

Rev.—Inscription in four lines, KILL'D BY THE INDIANS AT O'WHY'HEE, FEBRUARY 14, 1779, words divided by sixfoils. In the exergue, oak branch.

1.5. MB. ST.

MEMORIAL, 1779.

4. *Obv.*—Bust of Cook to right, &c., same as the preceding.

Rev.—Inscription in three lines, COURAGE AND PERSEVERANCE; above, flower. In the exergue, BORN 1728, DIED 1779.

1.5. MB. ST.

MEMORIAL, 1823.

5. *Obv.*—Bust of Cook to left, in naval dress. *Leg.* IACOBUS COOK. SMITH, F.

Rev.—Inscription in ten lines, NATUS AN. M.DCC.XXVIII. MARTON IN CUMBRIA ANGLIÆ OBIT AN. M.DCC.LXXIX. SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM. M.DCCC.XXIII. DURAND EDIDIT.

1.65. MB. Æ.

This is one of an extensive series of medalllic portraits executed in Paris, and representing persons of all countries.

WILLIAM COOK, MASTER OF THE "CAMBRIA."

BURNING OF THE KENT EAST INDIAMAN, 1 MARCH, 1825.

Obv.—Two ships on sea, one in flames; people are being disembarked from the burning ship and embarked on the other one. In the exergue, 1 MARCH, 1825.

Rev.—Inscription in thirteen lines, TO COMMEMORATE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "KENT EAST INDIAMAN" BY FIRE, IN THE BAY OF BISCAY; AND THE RECEPTION ON BOARD THE BRIG "CAMBRIA," WILLIAM COOK, MASTER, OF 557 PER-

SONS, THUS PROVIDENTIALLY DELIVERED FROM DEATH. Around, FROM FALMOUTH, TRURO, HELSTON, PENRYN, AND ST. IVES.

1.9. MB. N. R. ST.

On Tuesday, the 1st of March, 1825, as the *Kent* East Indiaman, with a complement of 642 persons on board, was making her way in the Bay of Biscay, the sea at the time running very high, an officer was sent below to ascertain whether the stowage had been disturbed, and perceiving that a cask of spirits had burst from its lashings, gave the lamp in his hand to a seaman to hold whilst he should replace the cask. Unfortunately, in the continued rolling of the vessel, the man let the lamp fall near the spirits, to which it set fire in a moment. The flames quickly spread, and an alarm was given. At this moment of despair a sail was sighted, and signals of distress were hoisted. The sighted vessel proved to be the *Cambria*, outward bound to Mexico. The signals of distress were seen by the *Cambria*, and Captain Cook, who commanded, at once bore down to render assistance. As it was clear that there was no chance of saving the burning ship, steps were at once taken for conveying the sufferers to the *Cambria*. In a few hours 557 persons were safely transferred to the *Cambria*, the remainder, 85, being lost chiefly in getting out of the boats and into them. The captain of the *Kent* was the last to leave the *Kent*, which blew up a few minutes afterwards. The *Cambria* was a small vessel of 200 tons, and was filled with goods, having also on board about 60 passengers. When Captain Cook found he had too many for his ship to carry with safety, he changed his course, and returned to Falmouth, which was reached in forty-eight hours after quitting the wreck. In his report to

the agents at Lloyd's Captain Cook praised the great coolness, intrepidity, and kindness, not only of his own crew, but of the passengers on board his ship, who did all that was possible to help the sufferers.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company, as a recompense, defrayed all expenses incurred by the owners of the *Cambria*, and presented to Captain Cook £600, to his first mate £100, and smaller remunerations to all the rest of the crew. At a meeting at Lloyd's a further £100 was voted to Captain Cook.

GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE, 1756—1811.

MEMORIAL, 1805.

Obv.—Head of Cooke to right. *Leg.* GEORGIUS COOKE,
TRAGÆDUS COMÆDUSQUE ANGLICUS.
T. WEBBE.

Rev.—Within wreath of laurel and palm, VELUTI IN
SPECULUM. MDCCCV.

2.1. MB. Æ. Pl. IV. 11.

George Frederick Cooke, actor, born at Westminster, 17th April, 1756, conceived at an early age, from the performances of travelling companies, a strong fancy for the stage, and his first appearance was at Brentford in 1776, when he played Dumont in *Jane Shore*. From this time till 1800 he acted in various provincial towns, Dublin, &c.; but in the latter year he made his *début* on the London stage. His success as an actor would probably have been complete had he not given way to intemperance, being often too drunk to get through a performance. In 1803, while playing in *Love à la Mode*, Cooke was hissed off the stage for drunkenness, and the curtain was dropped. In 1810 he went to America, and acted in New York and the principal American cities with

some success, being an object of mingled admiration and pity. He died at New York, 26th September, 1811.

THOMAS CORAM, 1668 ?—1751.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL INSTITUTED, 1739.

Obv.—Bust of Coram three-quarters to left, in bag-wig, coat with deep collar, vest, &c. *Leg.* IN .
MEMORY . OF . THE . FOUNDLINGS .
FRIEND . 1805. PORTER.

Rev.—Inscription in five lines, FOUNDLING . HOS-
PITAL . INSTITUTED . 17TH OCTOBER . 1739.
THOMAS . CORAM . FOUNDER; above, three
serpents interlaced.

1.5. MB. R. Æ. gilt. Pl. IV. 12.

Thomas Coram, philanthropist, born at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, in 1667 or 1668, settled in early age at Taunton, Massachusetts, and soon became well known for his many generous and liberal actions. Horace Walpole called him "the honestest, most disinterested, most knowing person about the plantations he had ever talked with." In 1719 Coram resided in London, was appointed one of the trustees of Georgia, and brought forward a scheme for settling unemployed English artisans in Nova Scotia. He also began about the same time to agitate for the foundation of a foundling hospital; a charter was obtained, and the foundation stone for the building was laid 16th September, 1742, the site for which, costing £7,000, was purchased of Lord Salisbury. The west wing was finished and opened to receive children in October, 1745. In raising money for the building, Coram was assisted by Hogarth and Handel, the one painting pictures, the other giving concerts. Coram died 29th March, 1751, and was buried in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital. During the last three years he was in poor circumstances, and

received an annuity of £161, to which Frederick, Prince of Wales, liberally contributed. Brocklesby describes him as a hot-tempered, downright, sailor-like man, of unmistakable honesty, and sterling goodness of heart.

THOMAS COOPER, 1759—1840.

MEDALLIC PORTRAIT, 1794.

Obv.—Bust of Cooper to right in coat with deep collar, cravat, &c.; on truncation, THOMAS COOPER, 1794. *Tassie, F.*

Rev.—Plain.

3.85 × 2.8. MB. Æ.

Thomas Cooper, natural philosopher, lawyer, and politician, born in London, 22nd October, 1759, was educated at Oxford, called to the bar, and went on circuit for a few years. While studying law he extended his researches into anatomy and medicine, and during a short residence in France he learnt the secret of making chlorine from common salt, and set up business in Manchester as a bleacher and calico printer. It was about this time that the above portrait was executed by Tassie. It is cast from a mould. Cooper next went to America, practised for some time as a lawyer in Pennsylvania, and at various times held the chair of chemistry in Dickinson College, Carlisle, the professorship of mineralogy and chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, the presidency of South Carolina College, Columbia, &c. He died in South Carolina, 11th May, 1840.

RICHARD COOSENS.

HIS APPLICATION TO NUMISMATICS, 1773.

Obv.—Bust, three-quarters to right, in bag-wig, and civilian's dress.

Rev.—Inscription in eight lines, RICH. COOSENS ESQ^R
OF PARROCK IN KENT JUSTICE OF THE
PEACE FOR THE SAID COUNTY. A GREAT
ADMIRER OF THE ENGLISH MEDALS AND
COINS AND ALL CURIOSITIES IN NATURE
AND ART. Above shield of arms, dividing the
date 1773.

2.55 × 2.3. MB. ST.

Richard Coosens, of Parrock Manor, in Kent, was a descendant of John Coosens, the first of that name who held the property. He married, 11th December, 1755, Margaret Living, of Deptford. No particulars of him as a numismatist have been met with.

CHARLES, FIRST MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, 1738—1805.

RECEIVES THE SONS OF TIPPOO AS HOSTAGES, 1792.

1. *Obv.*—Bust of Cornwallis to left, in tie-wig, armour and mantle, and wearing the ribbon, star, and George of the Garter. *Leg.* CAR. MARCHIO CORNWALLIS STRATEGUS ACERRIMUS.
C. H. KÜCHLER : FEC.

Rev.—Cornwallis receiving the two sons of Tippoo Sahib, who are accompanied by an attendant noble; in the background on the right are men's figures in court dress, and on the left an Eastern temple, figures, &c. *Leg.* FAS SIT PARCERE HOSTI.
In the exergue, SULTANO TIPPOO DEVICTO
OBSIDES RECIPIT. MDCXCII.

1.9. MB. Æ. Pl. IV. 13.

Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, eldest son of Charles, first Earl, born 31st December, 1738, entered early upon a military life, and served with the Marquis of Granby in Germany, in the Seven Years' War. In 1761 he succeeded to the family honours, in 1765 was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, and in 1780, Governor of the Tower of London. He distinguished himself in the American War,

but in 1781 his plan of invading Virginia failed, and he was, with his whole army, made prisoners. In 1786 he went to India as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, and in 1792 he defeated Tippoo Sahib, Sovereign of Mysore, who gave up his two sons as hostages for his observance of the treaty. For this success, he was, on his return to England, created a Marquis, and appointed Master-General of the Ordnance. In 1798 he was sent to Ireland, and whilst there, succeeded in suppressing the rebellion. In 1801 he went to France, where in the following year he signed the treaty of Amiens. Three years afterwards he went out to India, and died at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, 5th October, 1805.

CREATED A MARQUIS, 1794.

2. *Obv.*—Bust of Lord Cornwallis to right, in cocked hat and military uniform. *Leg.* CHARLES MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

Rev.—Fame standing facing, holding wreath, and blowing trumpet; above, sun; on either side, flags, spears, drum, cannon, &c. *Leg.* AB ORIENTE AD. OCCASUM. In the exergue, 1794.

1.55. MB. ST.

This medal refers to Cornwallis's career in Germany and America, and also in the East.

CREATED A MARQUIS, 1794.

3. *Obv.*—Bust of Cornwallis to left, in cocked hat and military uniform, and wearing the ribbon and star of the Garter. *Leg.* CHARLES MARQUIS CORNWALLIS . . .

Rev.—Fame standing facing, similar to the preceding, but no date. *Leg.* HIS FAME RESOUNDS FROM EAST TO WEST.

1.85. MB. Æ.

PEACE OF AMIENS, 1801.

4. *Obv.*—Bust of Cornwallis to left, in bag-wig. *Leg.* MARQUIS CORNWALLIS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Rev.—Shield with the royal arms; above, dove with olive branch; below, two right hands joined, holding palm and laurel branches. *Leg.* GENERAL PEACE RESTORED MDCCCI.

·95. MB. Æ.

This small piece was struck for use as a counter; it commemorates the departure of Cornwallis for France, to negotiate the Treaty of Amiens, which was concluded, 27th March, 1802, between England, France, Spain, and Holland, and which restored for a short time peace to Europe. A public thanksgiving was held in England on the 1st June following.

PEACE OF AMIENS CONCLUDED, 1802.

5. *Obv.*—Bust of Cornwallis to left, in bag-wig, wearing uniform, ribbon and badge of the Garter; on truncation, I. G. H. (J. G. Hancock); below, K. & K. (Kempson & Kindon). *Leg.* MARQUIS CORNWALLIS BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARY AT AMIENS.

Rev.—Britannia seated to right at foot of a tree, to which is attached the royal shield, with sword behind it. In her left hand she holds spear, her arm resting on her shield: her right hand holds branch of laurel, and rests on tablet inscribed [AD] DINGTON [H]AWKSBURY [COR]NWALLIS —[BUO]NPARTE . OTTO . On her lap is a medallion of George III., and the royal crown; at her feet the British lion couchant, and a lamb. The tablet is also supported by a genius, who holds a cornucopiæ; at his feet sheaf of wheat. In the distance is a husbandman ploughing, and the sun rising from behind hills. *Leg.* POST NUBILA PHCEBUS. In the exergue, DEFINITIVE TREATY CONCLUDED 1802.

1·5. MB. Æ. ST.

In the national collection there is a variety of this medal in white metal. The shield attached to the tree bears no arms, and the inscription, partly erased, in the exergue is, DEFIN : TREATY. SIGN^D. 1802.

THOMAS CRIB, 1781—1848.

HIS CONTEST WITH MOLINEUX, 1811.

Obv.—On a platform, with the “ropes” in the background, stands Cribb, his hands raised in attitude of fighting. *Leg.* IN HONOUR OF THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND THO^S. CRIB.
I. PORTER.

Rev.—Inscription without and within laurel-wreath, SUCCESSFUL IN 10 BATTLES. THE LAST WITH MOLINEUX AT THISTLETON GAP, SEP^R 28TH 1811.

1.55. MB. ST.

Thomas Crib or Cribb, champion pugilist, born at Hunham, in the parish of Bitton, Gloucestershire, 8th July, 1781, worked as a coal-porter, and in consequence became known as the “Black Diamond.” His first public battle against George Maddox took place at Wood Green, 7th January, 1805, when after seventy-six rounds he was proclaimed victor. Between that time and 1810 he fought many times. In the last year he was challenged by Tom Molineux, an athletic American black, and the two pugilists met on the 18th December when Crib in thirty-three rounds demolished the American; but Molineux, not at all satisfied, sent another challenge, and a second meeting was arranged for the 28th September, 1811, at Thistleton Gap, Leicestershire. This match was witnessed by upwards of twenty thousand persons, one-fourth of whom belonged to the upper classes. The fight much disappointed the spectators, as in the ninth round

Molineux's jaw was fractured, and in the eleventh he was unable to stand; the contest only lasted twenty minutes. On the champion's arrival in London on the 30th September he was received with a public ovation, and Holborn was rendered almost impassable by the assembled crowds. He only fought one battle after this one, being again successful, and then set up as a publican, leading a very peaceable and quiet life. In 1821, having held the championship for nearly ten years without a challenge, he was permitted to retain the title of champion for the remainder of his life. He died in High Street, Woolwich, 11th May, 1848, and was buried in Woolwich churchyard, where a monument representing a lion grieving over the ashes of a hero was erected to his memory.

J. S. CROMPTON.

RIPON ELECTION, 1832.

Obv.—The "Genius of Patriotism," bearing shield inscribed PRO PATRIA, striking with his spear "Corruption," who lies under his feet, and holds mask and bag of money; above, within triangle from which issue rays, KING LORDS COMMONS. *Leg.* THE GENIUS OF PATRIOTISM DRIVING CORRUPTION FROM THE CONSTITUTION MDCCCXXXII. HALLIDAY FECIT.

Rev.—Within wreath of oak and laurel, inscription in 14 lines, PURITY & INDEPENDENCE TRIUMPHANT! T. K. STAVELEY AND J. S. CROMPTON, ESQ^s., ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF RIPON, IN THE FIRST REFORMED PARLIAMENT, DEC. 11, 1832.

1.8. MB. Æ.

This is one of the numerous medals struck to commemorate the General Election of 1832. As no special mention is made of the Ripon election in the Yorkshire

papers of that year, we may conclude that it created but little excitement, and that there was no opposition.

ROBERT CULLY, d. 1833.

HIS DEATH AND INQUEST, 1833.

Obv.—Inscription in thirteen lines: IN HONOUR OF MEN WHO NOBLY WITHSTOOD THE DIC-TATION OF A CORONER; AND BY THE JUDICIOUS, INDEPENDENT, AND CON-SCIEN-TIOUS DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTY; PROMOTED A CONTINUED RELIANCE UPON THE LAWS, UNDER THE PROTEC-TION OF A BRITISH JURY.

Rev.—Inscription—

SAMUEL STOCKTON,

FOREMAN.

W. ALEXANDER.

JOHN BLISS.

JOS. BURGESS.

JOHN DALLER.

WILL. DAVIES.

GEO. DENNIS.

ROB. FRENCH.

JOHN GRAHAM.

BEN. HASTIE.

EDW. HOLDER.

THO. LANGRAN.

HEN. NEVILLE.

THO. PEARSON.

WILL. PURDY.

JOHN SPALDING.

CHA. TIGHE.

THE JURY IN THE CASE
OF CULLY A POLICEMAN

MAY 20, 1833.

Around: YE SHALL BE RECOMPENSED AT THE
RESURRECTION OF THE JUST.

1.6. MB. ST.

A public meeting, preparatory to forming a National Convention, having been announced to be held in Calthorp Street, Cold-bath Fields, on the 13th May, 1833, the Home Minister issued a proclamation prohibiting the meeting as being illegal. On the day fixed a large crowd assembled, and on the police attempting to disperse it they were attacked by the mob, and in the course of the struggle the policeman Robert Cully received a wound in the

abdomen from a stiletto, and instantly expired. At the inquest, held on the body of Cully, the jury found a verdict of *Justifiable Homicide* on the grounds—"that no Riot Act was read, nor any publication advising the people to disperse; that the Government did not take proper precautions to prevent the meeting from assembling; and that the conduct of the police was ferocious, brutal, and unprovoked by the people." The coroner objected to the verdict as traducing the police and the Government, and that he considered it a disgraceful one. The foreman merely replied, "We will say no more, record our verdict or dismiss us: we will not alter a letter." The verdict was received with vociferous cheering from the assembled crowd who shouted "Bravo! jurors, you have done your duty nobly, the country is indebted to you."

HON. ANNE LUTTRELL, DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND,
d. 1803.

MEDALET.

Obv.—Bust of the Duchess of Cumberland to left, slightly draped. Below, KIRK F.

Rev.—Inscription in three lines: DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

1. MB. Æ.

A medalet similar to No. 6, p. 53.

Hon. Anne Luttrell, daughter of Simon Luttrell, Lord Irnham, afterwards first Earl of Carhampton, and widow of Christopher Horton, of Derbyshire, was married on the 2nd October, 1771, to Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, son of Frederick Prince of Wales. George III. was very angry at his brother's marriage, forbade both him and his wife appearing at court, and, in order

to prevent a recurrence of such acts, sent a message to Parliament recommending a legislative provision against any of the royal family marrying without the consent of the sovereign. She died in 1803.

JOHN CURTIS, *alias* CURTEL, d. 1768.

HIS EXECUTION COMMEMORATED, 14TH MARCH, 1768.

Obv.—The field of the medal is divided by three roads marked *Sarum, Shafton, Blandford*; in the sections made by the roads are shown a PIT, a house beneath which is *CH*, a church with high steeple, and a man in chains. *Leg.* J. CURTIS ALIAS CURTEL HUNG IN CHAINS NEAR SARUM MAR 14 1768.

Rev.—Inscription around edge, FOR THE ROBBERY AND MURDER OF WOLF MYERS; and in centre, within circle, *December 28, 1767*. A monogram within border, composed of the letters, *J. C. S.*, divides the beginning and ending of the outer inscription. The whole is engraved.

1.5. MB. Æ.

On the 28th December, 1767, John Curtis, with six accomplices, murdered a Jew pedlar named Myers near Salisbury, and threw his body into a pit, where it was shortly afterwards discovered. The murderers were captured, Curtis was condemned to death, as also five of his accomplices, but the latter were respited. The seventh man was acquitted. On the 14th March Curtis was conveyed to Hanham Hill, near Salisbury, and carried round to the pit into which the Jew had been thrown, and then executed on a gibbet erected close by. His body was left hanging in chains for some days. Curtis protested his innocence to the very last, and before mounting the scaffold handed to the executioner a statement to that effect.

EDMUND WILLIAM DARBY.

HIS BIRTH, 7 SEPT., 1850.

Obv.—Eye of Providence radiate above, A=RD. Around,
EDMUND WILLIAM DARBY, BORN 7TH
SEPT^R, 1850.

Rev.—Within laurel-wreath, MAY GOD PRESERVE
HIM.

1.4. MB. ST.

This small medal was struck to commemorate the birth of Edmund William Darby by his parents, the initials of whose names, A and R, are on the obverse. It is pierced, and was evidently issued for distribution amongst their friends.

WILLIAM DARGAN, 1799—1867.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION OF 1853.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Dargan to right; on neck, w.w.f. (William Woodhouse fecit). Behind, DARGAN.

Rev.—View of the façade of the Exhibition. Above,
GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN
CONNECTION WITH THE ROYAL DUBLIN
SOCIETY. Below, ERECTED AT THE SOLE
EXPENSE OF WILLIAM DARGAN,
OPENED THE 12TH MAY, 1853. SIR J.
BENSON, ARCH^T. W. WOODHOUSE, F.

1.7. MB. Æ. ST.

Two dies were made for this medal. The first die, which broke at an early stage of its being used, varied but slightly from the second, the artist's initial being omitted on the reverse. The above medal was struck from the second die. A specimen struck from the first die is in the possession of Dr. Frazer, of Dublin.

William Dargan, born in the county of Carlow,

28th February, 1799, was one of the first projectors of railways in Ireland. Having undertaken the construction of several in various parts of Ireland, in 1831 he became the contractor for the railway from Dublin to Kingstown, the first line made in Ireland. Other great works followed—the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, the Great Southern and Western, and the Midland Great Western lines. By 1853 he had made over six hundred miles of railway, and held contracts for two hundred more. In that year he also made arrangements for the Dublin Exhibition. He began by placing £30,000 in the hands of the committee, and before it was opened, 12th May, 1853, his advances reached nearly £100,000, of which he ultimately lost £20,000. At the close of the Exhibition, the Irish National Gallery erected a bronze statue of Dargan on Leinster Lawn, representing him in accordance with his popular appellation of “the man with his hand in his pocket.” In August, 1853, he was honoured with a visit by the Queen, who offered him a baronetcy, which he declined. Latterly, he devoted himself chiefly to the working and extension of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway. In 1866 he was seriously injured by a fall from his horse, and this, together with great monetary losses, so affected his health that he died, 7th February, 1867, at his residence in Dublin.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION OF 1853.

2. *Obv.*—Head of Dargan to right; on neck, w. w. r. (William Woodhouse fecit). *Leg.* WILLIAM DARGAN.

Rev.—An Irish harp. *Leg.* TO COMMEMORATE THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1853.

1.25. W. Frazer. Æ.

The reverse of this medal was executed by John Wood-

house during his apprenticeship to Halliday, in Birmingham.

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN, 1809—1882.

MEDALLIC PORTRAIT, 1881.

Obv.—Bust of Darwin to left; cloak over his shoulders; below, A.L. (A. Legros). *Leg.* CHARLES DARWIN, 1881.

Rev.—Plain.

4.5. MB. Æ.

Charles Robert Darwin, the celebrated naturalist, born 12th February, 1809, at "The Manse," Shrewsbury, died at Down, in Kent, 19th April, 1882. The chief events of his life are so recent and so well known that they need no record in this instance. The above medal was made by Prof. Legros in 1881, when he was engaged on other medallic portraits of illustrious men.

CHARLES GILES BRIDLE DAUBENY, M.D. (1795—1867).

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT CHELTENHAM,
6 AUG, 1856.

Obv.—Head of Daubeny to left; below, J. MOORE, F.: R. E. & C. MARSHALL, D. Outer *Leg.* BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. Inner *Leg.* C. G. B. DAUBENY, M.D., F.R.S., PRESIDENT.

Rev.—Within wreath of laurel, inscription in five lines,
MEETING AT CHELTENHAM AUGUST 6
1856.

2.1. MB. Æ.

Dr. Daubeny, chemist and botanist, born at Stratton, in Gloucestershire, 11th February, 1795, was educated at Westminster School and Magdalen College, Oxford, and studying Medicine at Edinburgh, in 1815—1818, attended

Jameson's Lectures on Geology, and finally turned his attention to the science of volcanic phenomena. In 1826 appeared the first edition of his principal work, "A Description of Active and Extinct Volcanos." In 1822 Daubeny was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, was elected a F.R.S., and in 1834 migrated to the Botanic Gardens as Professor of Botany, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was President of the British Association in 1856, and died, 13th December, 1867, aged seventy-two. Daubeny's principal line of work was chemical, even in his geological and botanical studies.

COLONEL THOMAS HENRY DAVIES.

THE WORCESTER ELECTION, 16 JUNE, 1818.

1. *Obv.*—Inscription in two lines, COLONEL DAVIES ;
above and below, oak and rose branches.

Rev.—Inscription in three lines, CITY & TRADE OF
WORCESTER ; above and below, rose and oak
branches.

1·8. MB. ST.

In 1818, at the General Election, the candidates for the City of Worcester were Sir William Duff Gordon, Conservative, and Lord Deerhurst and Colonel Davies, Liberals, the two last being strongly in favour of parliamentary reform. The polling lasted seven days, June 16—23 ; the successful candidates being Lord Deerhurst and Colonel Davies. In his first speech to his constituents, Colonel Davies said that "to universal suffrage and annual parliaments he was decidedly opposed, as such measures could tend only to anarchy and confusion ; but, on the other hand, he was fully satisfied that the welfare of the country would be promoted by a moderate parliamentary reform." Colonel Davies was very popular at Worcester.

THE WORCESTER ELECTION, 16 JUNE, 1818.

2. *Obv.*—Inscription, &c., as on the preceding.

Rev.—Inscription in five lines, THE PEOPLES FRIEND
IN ADVOCATING A FREE REPRESENTA-
TION; above and below, united branches of oak
and olive.

1·8. MB. ST.

THE WORCESTER ELECTION, 16 JUNE, 1818.

3. *Obv.*—Inscription in four lines, COLONEL DAVIES,
JUNE 16, 1818; above and below, branches of
laurel.

Rev.—Inscription in six lines, THE FRIEND OF THE
PEOPLE IN ADVOCATING A FREE REPRESENTATION. Above and below, branches of
laurel.

1·8. MB. ST.

THE VERY REV. DEAN DAWSON, d. 1840.

HIS DEATH, 24 OCT., 1840.

1. *Obv.*—Bust of Dawson to left, robed as Chancellor of the
Knights of St. Patrick. *Leg.* THE VERY
REV^D HENRY RICHARD DAWSON D.S.P.D.
W. WOODHOUSE FECIT.

Rev.—Tomb, near which are an old man, a young man,
and a woman with her children weeping; on the
right, a water jug and bread in a basket. In the
exergue, OB. OCT. XXIV. M.DCCC.XL. In the
field, WOODHOUSE F. DUBLIN.

1·7. MB. Æ. ST. Pl. IV. 14.

The Rev. Henry Richard Dawson, Dean of St. Patrick's,
was a younger son of Arthur Dawson, of Castle Dawson,
county Londonderry, a Member of the Irish Parliament.
He took holy orders, and in 1828 was appointed Dean of
St. Patrick's; which post he held till his death in 1840.
Dawson was a distinguished antiquary, whose valuable

collections of coins and medals and Irish antiquities were purchased for upwards of £1,000 for the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. His memoir on Irish medallists and other writings in the "Transactions of the Royal Academy," contain much valuable information. He was also noted for his many charitable and beneficent acts, especially amongst the poor of Dublin. Two years after his death the Irish Art Union, to encourage the manufacture of Irish medals and medallic art in Ireland, gave to the medallist Woodhouse a prize of £20 for the dies of this medal, the reverse of which was designed by F. Burton. Twenty-five impressions only were struck in silver obtained from Irish mines.

MEMORIAL, 1840.

2. *Obv.*—Bust of Dawson, to left, similar to the preceding but larger. *Leg.* HENRICVS RIC DAWSON
D.S.P.D. On truncation, w. WOODHOUSE.

Rev.—Plain.

1·7. MB. ST.

This medal was probably made at the same time as the preceding, and for the same purpose; but the die not being approved, it has consequently the reverse plain.

WILLIAM DEANE, d. 1793.

MEDALLIC PORTRAIT, 1785.

- Obv.*—Bust of Deane to right, with mantle over shoulders.
Leg. GVLIELMVS DEANE, .ARM. On truncation, MOSSOP F.

Rev.—Plain.

1·65. MB. Æ.

William Deane was a solicitor and officer of the Court of Chancery, and further distinguished himself by prac-

tical scientific pursuits. He was also an original member of the Irish Academy. Died in 1793.

This is an unfinished medal by William Mossop, jun., made in 1785. It forms one of his contemplated series of distinguished Irish characters, of which he only produced six pieces.

GENERAL JOHN D'EVEREUX.

THE ORDER OF LIBERATORS.

Obv.—Bust of Devereux to left, in armour and mantle ; on his breast a star. *Leg.* D'EVEREVX OF THE ORDER OF LIBERATORS.

No reverse.

1.85 × 1.65. MB. R.

This piece is cast and chased, and was probably intended to be worn as a badge.

Fitzpatrick, in his correspondence of O'Connell, says that the Order of Liberators was instituted to protect the 40s. freeholders, and that O'Connell instituted three grades of membership. Two acts of real service to Ireland entitled a man to rank as a knight companion. Lord Cloncurry became grand master of the Order. It was formed before 1829, and died out about 1835.

John D'Evereux, or General D'Evereux, as he is better known, born in 1778, took part in the rebellion of 1798, and commanded a division in the rebel army. On the failure of the rising he made his submission to the Government, was pardoned, and by this act of clemency was converted from a rebel into a truly loyal subject. In 1820 he went out to South America with the Irish legion, which he had himself raised to assist Bolivar in establishing the independence of the South American republics. At the time of his death, in 1860, he was the senior Lieut.-General of the Republics of Venezuela and New Granada,

and in receipt of a large pension from them. There are no records as to the making of the badge above described. As D'Evereux is wearing a foreign order, its issue is fixed to a date after his departure for South America; yet we have no information of his returning to Ireland. He took probably, even at a distance, considerable interest in the affairs of his native country, and no doubt supported the Order of Liberators by his influence. The ordinary badge of the Order has on one side a female figure standing, holding sword and harp, at her side a dog; and on the other a cross between three hands joined and a cap of liberty on a staff. It exists in two sizes.

ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, d. 1824.

THE COLUMN OF FOCAS UNCOVERED, 1816.

1. *Obv.*—Bust of the Duchess of Devonshire to left, veiled and wearing diadem; below, L. M. (Luigi Manfredini.) *Leg.* E. D. DE DEVON.

Rev.—The column of Focas at Rome dividing inscription
COL. FOC. *Leg.* MONVMENTA DETECTA.

7. MB. R. Æ.

There is in the British Museum proofs of this medal before lettering in silver and copper. This and the following pieces of the Duchess of Devonshire are similar to those struck of Byron by Manfredini. (See vol. viii. pp. 260—261.) They were probably made at Rome.

Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. Frederick Augustus, fourth Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, married 1st, John Thomas Foster, cousin to Lord Oriel, and 2ndly, 19th October, 1809, William, fifth Duke of Devonshire. She died 20th March, 1824.

After the decease of her husband, in 1811, the Duchess

resided much in Italy, especially at Rome, where she took great interest in the excavations carried on in that city between 1815 and 1819. It was in 1816 that the base of the column of Focas was uncovered and the inscriptions on it read.

MEMORIAL, 1816 ?

2. *Obv.*—Bust of the Duchess to left, similar to the preceding; below, L. M. F. (Luigi Manfredini fecit.)
Leg. ELISABETTA D DI DEVONSHIRE.

Rev.—Helmeted head of Athene to left within wreath of laurel, to which are attached musical, scientific and other instruments.

·55. MB. *Æ*.

This piece was probably issued at the same time as the preceding.

MEMORIAL, 1816 ?

3. *Obv.*—Bust of the Duchess to left, similar to No. 1; below, M. (Luigi Manfredini.) *Leg.* E. D. DE DEV.

Rev.—Bust of Dante to right, laureate.

·55. MB. *Æ*.

MEMORIAL, 1816 ?

4. *Obv.*—Bust of the Duchess to left, similar to No. 1; below, C. P. (Carlo Pierini.) *Leg.* E. D. DE DEVONS.

Rev.—A dog's head and a stag's head couped.

·6. MB. *N*.

CHARLES DICKENS, 1812—1870.

MEMORIAL, 1885.

Obv.—Bust of Dickens to left, drapery over shoulders.
Leg. CHARLES DICKENS. J. W. MINTON SC.

Rev.—Laurel-wreath.

2·5. MB. *Æ*.

This is one of a series of medals of distinguished Englishmen, executed by J. W. Minton.

Charles Dickens, one of the most celebrated novelists of this century, born at Landport, a suburb of Portsmouth, 7th February, 1812; died at his residence, Gad's Hill Place, near Rochester, 9th June, 1870. The chief events of his life and his writings are so well known and of so recent a date, they need not be recounted here.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN THOMAS DUCKWORTH, BART.,
1747—1817.

MEMORIAL, 1817.

Obv.—Head of Duckworth to left, bare; on neck MILLS.
Leg. ADMIRAL SIR J. T. DUCKWORTH
BART., G.C.B.

Rev.—Within oak-wreath, inscription in six lines, DEDICATED BY HIS FOLLOWERS TO THE
MEMORY OF THEIR ILLUSTRIOUS COM-
MANDER MDCCCXVII.

1.75. MB. Æ. Pl. IV. 15.

Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Bart., Admiral, born at Leatherhead, Surrey, 28th February, 1747—8, entered the navy at an early age. In 1794 he gained a decisive victory over the French fleet near St. Domingo, for which exploit he received the thanks of Parliament. He was appointed Governor of Newfoundland in 1810, and in 1815 Governor of Plymouth, where he died, 1st September, 1817. The above medal to his memory was executed by T. Hancock.

WILLIAM, 3RD VISCOUNT DUDLEY AND WARD, 1750—1823.

HIS MUNIFICENCE, 1817.

Obv.—Bust of Dudley to right, in civilian's dress, hair tied with ribbon. *Leg.* R^T. HON^{BLE}. WILL^M. VISCT.
DUDLEY AND WARD BARON OF BIRMINGHAM &c.

Rev.—Within wreath of oak, inscription in five lines,
THE RICH MANS MODEL AND THE POOR
MANS FRIEND MDCCCXVII.

2-1. MB. Æ. ST.

William, third Viscount Dudley and Ward, born 21st January, 1750, sat as knight of the shire in the Parliament convoked in 1780, and succeeded to the viscounty 8th October, 1788. Died 26th April, 1823. Viscount Dudley was noted for his benevolence, which was as princely as his fortune; it was not confined to public charities, where his name was always conspicuous, but was extended to all who needed assistance, especially in the populous county of Staffordshire, in which he resided. The above medal, by *T. Hancock*, refers to Dudley's numerous munificent acts. Among other charitable actions, in 1817 he gave 1,000 guineas for enlarging Dudley Church, and erected a chapel at a great expense in the adjoining parish of St. Sedgley.

EARL AND COUNTESS DUFFERIN.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

Obv.—Conjoined heads of Lord and Lady Dufferin to right; she wears coronet; below, A. B. WYON SC. *Leg.*
EARL OF DUFFERIN K.P., K.C.B. GOV.
GEN. OF CANADA. COUNTESS OF DUF-
FERIN 1873.

Rev.—Shield, arms of Dufferin with supporters and crests.
Leg. PRESENTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, J. S. & A. B.
WYON SC.

2. MB. Æ.

These medals were struck in 1873 by order of the Earl of Dufferin, at that time Governor-General of Canada, for general distribution as prizes during his term of office. It was executed by Messrs. Wyon under the direction

of Captain John Hamilton, the well-known collector of historical medals and decorations, whose collection was sold in 1882, having passed after his death into the hands of Mr. James Sanders.

SIR JAMES DUKE, BART., 1792—1873.

MONTROSE ACADEMY, PRIZE MEDAL, 1839.

Obv.—Façade of the Montrose Academy. *Leg.* MONTROSE ACADEMY. In the exergue, the united shields of the Duke family and the city of Montrose and scrolls inscribed GRADATIM VINCIMUS, MAR (*sic*) DITAT ROSA DECORAT: W. J. TAYLOR.

Rev.—Inscription in fifteen lines, 1839: SIR JAMES DUKE, M.P. ANNUALLY PRESENTS BY THE MAGISTRATES OF MONTROSE A MEDAL TO EACH OF THE TWO MOST DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS OF HIS NATIVE TOWN TO REWARD THEIR MERIT AND TO STIMULATE THEM TO AN ACTIVE UPRIGHT COURSE OF LIFE BY WHICH LIKE HIM THEY MAY RISE FROM HUMBLE BIRTH TO RANK AND INDEPENDENCE. Above scroll inscribed, DETUR DIGNISSIMO.

2. MB. A.

Sir James Duke, son of a merchant of Montrose, born 31st January, 1792, was at the close of the war in 1814 acting as secretary to Admiral Sir John Gore. In 1818 he resolved to devote himself to commercial pursuits, and became a merchant in the City of London. In 1836 he served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex, was elected an Alderman of London in 1840, and Lord Mayor 1848—9. He was created a baronet October 30, 1849, and represented in Parliament the city of Boston, 1832—1849, when he was elected for London, retaining his seat till 1865. He died in 1873. The inscription on the above medal explains its object.

H. A. GRUEBER.

VIII.

THE FIVE-FRANC PIECES OF FRANCE.

VERY nearly one hundred years have now elapsed since the introduction of a decimal coinage on the Continent, and the various French five-franc pieces, issued during that period, of which I recently exhibited specimens at a meeting of this Society, constitute an interesting series of coins; they are generally handsome, and carefully struck, and give a very concise history of the changes which have taken place in the ruling power of France during the past century.

The decimal system of weights and measures was inaugurated during the first French republic, in the month then called "Germinal," of the third year of the republic, say April, 1795, and on the 28th of the month Thermidor (August) of that year it was decreed that the franc should weigh 5 grammes, and, consequently, the five-franc piece 25 grammes, or nearly 386 grains.

The fineness was to be $\frac{935}{1000}$ ths, and this is still the case for the five-franc pieces, although, since the Latin union, the lower denominations of silver coins are only $\frac{900}{1000}$ ths fine.

The first five-franc pieces struck in the above year had, on the obverse, Hercules uniting two female figures, Equality and Liberty; the legend being "Union et Force;" this

type re-appears slightly modified on the coins of the second republic in 1848, after the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and on those of the last republic, since 1871.

The inscription on the reverse of this first issue was simply "5 francs," with the date between two branches, olive and oak, with "République française" as the legend. The edge bears the inscription, "Garantie nationale," in incuse letters.

On Bonaparte being created first consul, in 1802, the coins bore on the obverse his bust, with "Bonaparte Premier Consul." Two years later, when he was decreed Emperor, the inscription was changed accordingly to "Napoléon Empereur," and a few years after the bust was laureated.

The reverse of all these Bonaparte five-franc pieces differed very slightly from the preceding ones. The inscription, "République française" even remaining until 1809, when it was replaced by "Empire français." On the edge of Bonaparte's coins was inscribed "Dieu protège la France."

In 1814, while Bonaparte was in Elba and Louis XVIII appeared upon the throne, five-franc pieces were coined with the bust of the king, in embroidered uniform, on the obverse, and, on the reverse, a rectangular shield, bearing the arms of France, surmounted by the Bourbon crown, with the legend "Pièce de 5-francs."

During the short interval when Bonaparte re-appeared upon the scene between the flight of the king on the 20th March, 1815, and his return on the 8th July, after the battle of Waterloo, no five-franc pieces appear to have been coined. New ones of the king were then struck, but the bust was plainer, the neck bare, and, on the reverse, simply "5" and "F" on each side of the shield.

The coins of Charles X., who succeeded Louis XVIII., were similar to the later ones of his predecessor.

The inscription on the edge of the coins of these two reigns was "Domine salvum fac Regem," still in incuse letters.

In 1830, when Louis Philippe drove Charles X from the throne, the legend on the obverse of his coins was, "Louis Philippe I roi des français," not "roi de France," as in the case of his two predecessors; the coat of arms on the reverse was again abandoned, the simple five-francs, with the date, between two branches, taking its place, and the incuse inscription on the edge was again "Dieu protège la France," later, when a new die was made, with an oak wreath on the king's bust, this inscription was struck in relief, and remains so to the present day.

When the second republic commenced, in 1848, the original Hercules type, as I have already said, re-appeared on the obverse in a modified form; the modification consisting in the revolutionary cap at the top of the staff held by Liberty being replaced by the hand of Justice, and the legend "Union et Force" being changed into "Liberté Egalité Fraternité;" but the next year, 1849, the well-known large republican French head, with Concordia inscribed on the frontal, and the legend "République française," replaced the Hercules type, which two years later was again replaced by the bust of the third Napoleon, his title being first Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, then after the 2nd December, 1852, Napoleon III, first plain and later laureated, and on the reverse the Imperial arms.

During the German war, in 1870, as soon as the republic was declared, the republican head made its re-appearance on the obverse, but, although all the lower denominations still retain it, the Hercules type was adopted a third time

in 1871 for five-franc pieces, and has not been changed since; none of these latter coins, however, have been struck since 1878.

A number of mints, during the past century, have been in existence in various towns of France, and in other European towns which had become French at the time of the Empire. The mint mark was generally a Roman letter, sometimes a double one, but for some years past, the only mint in operation has been at Paris, its letter being A.

An interesting description of the five-franc pièces of all nations was published in Paris in 1870, by Professor Lehr, of the Academy of Lausanne.

A. PREVOST.

IX.

COINS OF THE SAKAS.

CLASS B.

COINS OF THE SAKAS OR SACÆ-SCYTHIANS.

CLASS B includes all the coins which bear names either of Parthian origin, or of kindred forms, beginning with Moas and Vonones and ending with Pakores. There appear to be at least three distinct families of these Princes, the two earlier ones of Moas and Vonones being contemporary, while that of Gondophares was some time later. All the coins of this class have on their reverse literal translations in the Indian Pali language and in Arian characters of the Greek legends of the obverse.

Coins of MOAS.—The earliest coins of the Sakas or Sacæ-Scythians are certainly those of *Moa*, or *Mauas*, as his name is written in Greek characters. This name is found only in Western Asia in the compounds Moagetes and Moaphernes, but I have failed to find the meaning of it. Arrian mentions a king of the Sakas, named *Mabakes*, who joined Darius Codomannus. His name might also be read as *Mauakes*. A coin of Moagetes, tyrant of Kibyra, was published by Pellerin, with a monogram forming **MOAΓ**. Moaphernes was the uncle of Strabo's mother, and was a person of some consequence during the reign of Mithri-

dates of Pontus.¹ If the full name of this king was Moga, as I originally suggested in my reading of the copper-plate inscription of King Moga, it is quite possible that the old town of Mong, in the Panjâb, may have derived its name from him as *Mogapura*, which would soon have been curtailed and nasalized into Mong, after the usual Panjâb fashion. It is certain at least that the coins of Moas are found only in the Panjâb, not a single specimen, to my knowledge, having been found in the Kabul valley. The first coins of this prince were obtained by Ventura in the Panjâb, and the whole of my own collection, now numbering over two hundred specimens of more than twenty different types, was gathered in the same country. His silver coins have been found at the old town of Mansera, sixteen miles to the north of Abbottabad, and about eighty miles to the north of Rawul Pindi.

By what route Moas and his followers reached the Panjâb is not clear; but I feel quite certain that they could not have come through Kashmir by the Karakoram Pass, as suggested by Professor Gardner, as that pass, instead of being open all the year round, is closed during winter, and could *never* be traversed by an army, even in summer. My own opinion is that the first bands of Scythians, the Sakas, came from the Oxus, as stated by the Chinese. They first occupied Sakastene, or Arachosia and Drangiana, but soon spread themselves over the country to the eastward; where they gradually got possession of the valley of the Indus, including both the Panjâb and Sindh. In fact, the Chinese authorities distinctly say that the Sakas, after their retirement to the south, formed several separate states.² The bolder and more adven-

¹ *Strabon. Geogr.* xi., 2, 18, and xii. 3, 33.

² Remusat, *Nouv. Mélanges Asiatiques*, i. 205.

turous spirits might have pushed ahead, and overrun the Panjâb up to the foot of the Kashmir hills within a couple of years, just as in after years was actually done by the Brahman Chach, as well as by the first Muhammadan conqueror, Muhammad Kâsim. I see no necessity for supposing that Moas and Azas came through Kashmir. Bâber and all previous invaders came from the west.

The Indian dominion of Moas seems to be plainly indicated by the Indian types of many of his coins. Thus, there are 4 with an elephant; 1 with an elephant's head, 4 with a river deity—which can only be the Indus, and 3 with a humped bull, or altogether eleven types referring directly to India out of the twenty-two types already known.

In later times we know that Husâm-ud-din Ewaz had already made himself the independent ruler of Bengal within twenty years of the occupation of Delhi by Kutb-ud-din Aibak. We have only to suppose that Moas was the leader of the Sakas about B.C. 120, and that he himself pushed forward from Sakastene to India, leaving Vonones in command behind him. Then, about 100 B.C., Vonones may either have rebelled, or have been installed by Moas himself as king of Sakastene, while Moas himself was content with his Indian dominions.

Some supposition of this kind is perhaps required to account for the names of Vonones and Azas appearing on the same coin. On the death of Moas the vacant throne may have been claimed by Vonones, and the claim could have been adjusted by admitting the equal authority of Azas. Both chiefs called themselves "King of Kings."

The type of Poseidon trampling upon a river-god would seem, as suggested by Raoul Rochette, to point to a successful passage of the Indus. On one coin Poseidon, with

trident in hand, is represented trampling the river-god with his foot, while he levels a thunderbolt against a small figure which is clinging to an *aplustre*, or raised "poop-ornament" of a boat. On another coin the same figure is apparently seeking protection from a tall female figure, which perhaps represents India. On another rare coin Zeus is seen seated, with the hasta pura in his left hand, and with right hand extended towards a small female figure surrounded by foliage, which I take to be a personification of India. This identification seems to be confirmed by the presence of the humped bull and the elephant on other coins.

It is worthy of note that on all the large coins of Moas the native legend is limited to the simple title of *Rajadiraja* as the translation of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ, while the coins of all his successors take the fuller and loftier title of *Maharajadiraja*. On the large coins with the elephant's head the only legend is in Greek, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ. But in this instance the coin is probably an early one, as it is a simple copy of a coin of Demetrius. The small copper coins bear the simple title of *Maharajasa Moasa*.

The find spots of the coins of Moas and the Eastern Sakas are restricted to the Panjâb, so far as my experience extends. A few specimens of Azas have been obtained round about Peshawur and in the Swât valley. I saw twelve of his coins extracted from beneath the statue platform of an ancient temple at *Shâh-dheri* or Taxila.³

Coins of VONONES.—The coins of Vonones and his family come chiefly from the ancient Arachosia, or Kandahar and Ghazni. Some have also been found in Sistân,

³ *Archæological Survey of India*, v. 72.

the ancient Drangiana. A few have been obtained at Kabul, but as not even a single specimen was got at Begram by Maçon during his three years' collection, it seems almost certain that Vonones could not have ruled there. For a similar reason the family of Vonones could not have ruled for any time in the Panjâb, as their coins are very rarely found there. In fact, the Panjâb must have been held by Azas and his successors, whose coins are very numerous all over the northern districts.

It seems strange that no coins of Vonones himself have been found, his name being restricted to the obverses of the coins of Azas,⁴ Spalahores, and Spalgadames. I think it probable that he was the great chief of the Saka horde, after the death of Moas, and that he must have remained in Sakastene, while his relatives and generals had possession of the eastern countries, Kandahar, Sindh, and the Panjâb.

I note that the silver coins of the two branches of the Sakas in Kandahar and the Panjâb bear the same type of the king on horseback, but their copper money has little in common. The type of the horseman was first introduced by Moas, and its general adoption by both branches seems to point to a community of race. Politically they were certainly connected, as Azas acknowledged the supremacy of Vonones, and afterwards of Spalirises, by placing their names on the obverse of his coins. On the first he adopts the simple title of Rajadiraja, which was used by Moas, while he gives the title of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ

⁴ When E. Thomas stated that I had discovered a coin with the joint names of Azas and Vonones (Prinsep's *Ant.* ii., 203) he forgot that the coin was in the Stacy collection and that he had catalogued it himself (*Bengal Asiat. Soc. Journal*, 1858, p. 252).

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ to Vonones. On the other coins he adopts an equal title with that of Spalirises.

Spalahora does not take the royal title of *Basileus*. He is simply the king's brother, and was no doubt the governor of a province with the title of Maharaja. His son *Spalgadames* also does not take the royal title, but calls himself simply the son of Spalahora. *Spalirises*, therefore, would appear to have been the *King* who succeeded Vonones. At first he calls himself the king's brother, and has the simple title of **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**. But afterwards as king he becomes **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ Ε**. With Azas he calls himself **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ Ε ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ**, while Azas has the titles of *Maharajasa Mahatakasa*. At the same time the types of this coin are copies of one of the finest coins of Moas, while the monogram is the same, forming **NIK** [No. 2], although it does not appear to have been used by Azas himself.

There is a peculiarity in the Greek spelling of the name of Spalirises that requires special notice. On a few specimens it is written **ΠΑΛΙΡΙΕΟΥ**, as if the first letter was an imperfect square *s*. But the usual form is, **ΡΠΑΛΙΡΙΕΟΥ**, *Rpalirisou*. As the initial letter in the native legend is undoubtedly *sp*, the Persian form of the Indian *ṣw*, I take the character to be formed of the palatal sibilant **Π** *s* with **Ρ** *p* joined on the right, thus making *sp*. As this *s* is frequently pronounced as *sh*, the initial *rho*, **Ρ**, of the Greek rendering must be taken to represent the palatal sibilant, thus making the initial syllable *spa*, as in the Persian *aspa*. Now we know that the regular sibilant *sh* in the names of Kanishka, Huvishka, and Kushân is represented by a peculiar form of the Greek *rho*, thus **Ρ**, with the perpendicular stroke elongated upwards. This peculiar use of *rho* to represent *sh* I pointed out in 1872,

when I suggested that it was in accordance with a well-known usage of the Turki dialects, which changes an initial *s* or *z* to *r*.⁵ The lengthening of the perpendicular stroke I was of course aware of, but I then considered it as only an abnormal variation. From these coins of Spalirises it would seem that the attempt to represent *sh* or the palatal sibilant *ṣ* by a Greek *rho*, was made upwards of a century before the time of Kanishka. The square sigma Σ is used for the name of Spalahora, $\Sigma\text{ΠΑΛΥΡΙΟ}\Sigma$, and the round sigma σ in the name of Sapaleizes, $\sigma\text{ΑΠΑΛΕΙΖΗΣ}$.

It is difficult with our present scanty information to assign, with any degree of certainty, the countries over which the family of Vonones reigned. The facts recorded by Masson would seem to exclude them from the Kabul valley, as only two coins of Spalahores and three of Spalirises were found at Begrām during three years' search. A good number of specimens were obtained by Colonel Stacy and Captain Hutton at Kandahar, and I have picked up a few in the Panjāb. The Ventura collection, also made in the Panjāb, contained only four specimens of this family.⁶ I am inclined to place them at the Saka capital of *Sigal*, which I would identify with *Shāl* or *Kotta* (*vulgo* Quetta), the *Kottabara* of Ptolemy. Their dominions would have embraced the Kandahar valley, and perhaps also Ghazni, while the Kabul valley was still held by some of the later Greeks.

Coins of AZAS.—The numerous silver coins of Azas, with but one exception, present the king on horseback on the obverse, with only the slight difference that on some

⁵ *Num. Chron.*, 2nd Series, xii., 181. Dr. Stein's paper on this subject was not published until 1887, or fifteen years later. His Zoroastrian readings I will discuss hereafter.

⁶ Thomas, *Prinsep.*, Plate XV., Figs. 5, 6, 9 and 10.

pieces the king bears a couched lance, while on others he carries a whip, and has a bow case behind him. These two varieties are given in Plate V., marked A and B.

This type of the king on horseback seems to distinguish all the Saka princes from the Kushâns. Moas has only two horseman coins of copper, but the horseman is by far the commonest type on all the coins of his successors Azas and Azilises. It is also the common type on most of the coins of Vonones and his relatives Spalahora, Spalgadama, and Spalirises. And at a still later date it was adopted by Gondophares and the members of his family Abdagases and Sasan. Lastly, it forms the type of at least nine-tenths of the money of the Nameless King.

Masson has recorded the important fact that not a single coin of Azas was obtained from the ruined city of Begrâm, to the north of Kabul. But his money is very plentiful in the Western Panjâb, where Ventura made a large collection, and where I have since obtained a great number of all types and sizes. I believe, therefore, that Moas and his successors, Azas and Azilises, must have ruled over the Western Panjâb, with their capital at Taxila, from about 100 to 20 B.C. During this time the Eastern Panjâb was certainly held by some of the later Greeks, with their capital at Sangala. These Greeks would include Zoilus, Dionysius, Straton II, and Apollonphanes.

The Satraps, whose coins have been found in considerable numbers, such as Zeionises or Jihoniṣa, and Aspa Varma, must have been governors under Azas and Azilises. Of Aspa Varma we are quite certain, as he calls himself on his coins the General [*stratega*] of Azas.

MIAÜS OR HERÄÜS.

The nationality of Miaüs (or Heräus) and of the Nameless King is unsettled. I have placed their coins along with those of the Sakas, or Sacæ, chiefly on account of the horseman type, which is common to all the known Saka kings of the families of Moas and Vonones. For the same reason I look upon Gondophares and his relatives Abdagases and Sasan as later Sakas.

The coins of Miaüs (or Heräus, as read by Mr. Gardner) are altogether exceptional, as they consist chiefly of tetradrachms and oboli, of which no other examples have been found amongst the money of the Saka princes. I think it probable that Miaüs, or *Miaius* (as his name is also written), may be the interloper *Yin-mo-fu*, or *In-mo-fu*, to whom the Chinese attribute the conquest of Kipin in B.C. 49. The name on the coins is variously written, and may be read as **MAOY** and **HIAOY** on the tetradrachms, and as **MIAOYE** and **MIAIOYE** on the oboli. The name is preceded by the title of **TYPANNOYN-TOΣ** on the large coins, and followed by **ΣANAB** or **ΣANAÖB KOPEANÖY**, while the oboli omit the two titles, and read simply **MIAOY KOPEANÖY**.

Mr. Percy Gardner⁷ reads the name of the king as Heraüs, or **HPAOY**, just as I did myself when I got the first tetradrachm some twenty-five years ago. But after finding the oboli I gave up that reading for **MIAOY**. Mr. Gardner reads the whole legend as **TYPANNOYN-TOΣ HPAOY ΣAKA KÖIPANÖY**. But he has omitted the letter **B** at the end of **ΣAKA** (or **ΣANA**),

⁷ *Brit. Mus. Catalogue of Greek and Scythian Coins*, Introd., p. xlvii.

which is found on all the eight or ten tetradrachms that I have seen, and is quite distinct on the British Museum coin. He also points out that the third letter of the word read as **ΣΑΝΑΒ** is not found like the other N's on the coin, but like a retrograde **Π**. But I may refer him to his own note at the foot of the same page, where the same retrograde form is found in the word read by him as **ΚΟΙΠΑΝΟΥ**, but which should therefore be **ΚΟΙΠΑΚΟΥ**. M. Tiesenhausen's coin, he admits, seems to read, **ΣΑΝΑΒ**, and I may add that on one of my tetradrachms the N is properly formed, reading **ΣΑΝΑΠΒ**. I may mention also that on one specimen all the N's of *Turanountos* and *Koiranou* are retrograde.

Heraüs, according to Mr. Gardner, thus becomes a King of the Sakas; but according to my reading of the last two words **ΣΑΝΑΒ** (or **ΣΑΝΑΠΒ**) **ΚΟΠΕΑΝΟΥ**, he must have been the king (*Sanaob* or *tsanyu*) of the *Korsâns* or *Kushâns*. We know that on all the coins of Kujula Kadphizes the name of his tribe *Kushâna* in the native legend, is rendered as **ΚΟΠΕΑΝ** in the Greek legend. We know also that *Tsanyu* or *chanyu* was a royal title. As an interloping conqueror Miaüs may have been a Kushân, who made a temporary conquest of Kipin. All that the Chinese authors say of *Yin-mo-fu* or *In-mo-fu*, is that he was the son of the King of *Yung-Khiu*, and that he attacked and killed the son of *U-theu-lao*, King of Kipin, and took possession of his throne in B.C. 49.⁸ As *U-theu-lao*, the father, was a contemporary of *Wu-ti* of the Han dynasty, who died in B.C. 87, his son would have succeeded him about 70 B.C., and this date would agree very well with the date of his supplanter

⁸ Remusat, *Nouv. Mélanges Asiatiques*, i. 207.

Yin-mo-fu, who sent an embassy to the Emperor *Hiao-yuan-ti* in B.C. 49.

Now the coins of *Miaüs* (or *Heraüs*) certainly belong to about the same period. The tetradrachms use the correct form of the sigma, Σ , as on the coins of *Hermæus* and *Kujula Kadphizes*, while on the coins of *Kujula* alone, and on those of *Kadaphes*, the round sigma, \mathbf{C} , is used. *Miaüs* must therefore have preceded the final settlement of the *Kushâns* under *Kujula* in the latter half of the first century B.C. That he was a contemporary of *Kujula* is rendered nearly certain by the discovery of one of his oboli by *Masson* in the *Kotpur Stûpa* No. 2 along with ten copper coins bearing the joint names of *Hermæus* and *Kujula Kadphizes*.⁹ There was also included a clay seal with the "standing figure of an armed prince" holding a spear and shield. An engraving of this seal is given by *Wilson* in Pl. IV., Fig. 6, of the *Relics of Masson's Topes*. It agrees with the armed soldiers on some rare coins of the *Kushân Prince Kujula Kadphizes*, of which two specimens are shown in the accompanying plates. All the evidence therefore is strongly in favour of my conclusion that *Miaüs* was a contemporary of *Kujula*. I may add the fact that both princes use the form of $\mathbf{K\Omega PEAN}$ for the name of their tribe.

Another point in favour of the identification of *Miaüs* with *In-mo-fu* is the fact, also recorded by the Chinese, that the gold and silver money of *Kipin* bore on one side the figure of a horseman, and on the other side the head of a man.¹⁰ Now, there are only two kings in the whole

⁹ *Wilson, Aziana Antiqua*, p. 66, describes it as a small piece of silver, with one side worn smooth. I examined the coin myself in 1867 in the *Masson* collection in the India Office, and recognised it as an obolus of *Miaüs*.

¹⁰ *Remusat, Nouv. Mélanges Asiatiques* i., 206.

series whose money corresponds with this description. These two are Miaüs and the Nameless King. But as no silver money of the latter has yet been found, the description agrees only with that of Miaüs.

The Greek title **ΣΑΝΑΒ** or **ΣΑΝΑΒ** may perhaps be intended for the Scythian title of *tsanyu*, which is a contraction of *Tsemli-kuthu-tanju*, or "Heaven's-son-great," of which only the first and last syllables are preserved in the Scythian title. The meaning of this title is exactly the same as that of the Chinese *Tien-tse*, or "Son of Heaven." In the Indian inscriptions of the Kushân Princes Kanishka and his successors Huvishka and Vasu Deva the same title is given to them in its Indian form of *Deva-putra*, or "God's-son." I therefore read **ΣΑΝΑΒ ΚΟΡΕΑΝΟΥ** as *tsānav-korsanou*, the exact equivalent of *Deva putra Kushāna*. In support of this reading I am now able to refer to a duplicate copper coin of Miaüs, on which one half of the Arian legend is quite legible. Under the king's bust I read *Maharaja*, the equivalent of **ΤΥΠΑΝΝΟΥ**, and on the right hand I read *Deva-putra ku*, the rest being illegible. All the left half of the legend is lost. But the title of *Devaputra*, which was peculiar to the Kushân kings, coupled with the reading of **ΚΟΡΕΑΝΟΥ**, seems to me to offer a very strong proof that Miaüs was not a *Saka* king. I take him to have been the chief of the *Kushân* tribe of the Great Yueti, and I think also that he may possibly have been the father, as well as the predecessor, of Kujula Kadphizes, who united the five tribes of the Great Yueti, and conquered the last Greek Prince Hermæus.

Coins of the NAMELESS KING.—The immediate successor of Miaüs was most probably the Nameless King, who gives only the titles of **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ**

СѠТНР МΕΓΑΣ. His coins are exceedingly common all over the Panjâb, as well as in Kandahar, and in the Kabul valley. They are of several types, but not one of them gives even a single letter of any name. The inscription is simply **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ СѠТНР ΜΕΓΑΣ.** All of them have a three-pronged symbol, which was apparently the peculiar symbol of this prince. On two of my coins the symbol has four prongs, owing perhaps to a blunder of the die-cutter. On the helmeted and bilingual coins, and also on the small Ardokhro coins, there is a single Arian letter, † , *Vi*, which may possibly be the initial of the king's name, perhaps of Vikramāditya, whose date, as well as I am able to judge, must have coincided with that of this nameless prince. His rule must have been very extensive, as well as very long, as his coins are found as far eastward as Mathura.

I have sometimes thought that this nameless prince with the initial *Vi* might be identified with one of the early Kushân kings, by supposing that these coins without name might be the money of his different satraps in the conquered provinces, while the gold and copper coins, which bear the names of the Kushân kings themselves, would have been the coinage of the Kabul valley. The syllable *Vi* would thus stand for the initial of *Vima* or *Vikramadita*. I have already noticed that both sets of coins have the inscription in the nominative case, **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ.** The sceptre carried in front of the face is also a peculiarity of the Kushân king's coinage.

The want of monograms which distinguishes the coins of the Nameless King from those of the Partho-Scythian dynasties of Moas, Vonones, and Gondophares, would seem to connect him with the Kushâns. The bust also does the same. But the horseman is the favourite type of the Saka kings.

The coins of the Nameless King are found in copper only. His Mathura coins were a local coinage, which is not met with elsewhere. As Mathura certainly belonged to the early Kushân kings this local coinage must have been issued with their authority.

I have already pointed out the possibility that Vonones and the *Saka* kings may be alluded to in the traditional account of the early rulers of Sindh preserved by Rashid-ud-din.¹¹ Their names are.—1. *Kafand*, the founder, who was not a Hindu; 2. *Ayand*; 3. *Râsal*; and 4. *Roâl*, and his brother, 5. *Barkamâris*.

1. *Kafand*, who sent his brother *Sâmîd* against *Mahra*, the Persian, to expel him from Sindh. By a very slight change of *r* to *w* the name of *Mahra* may be read as *Mahwa*, which would correspond exactly with the Greek *Maua*. As Vonones and Mauas would appear to have been contemporaries, the former ruling in Arakhosia, the latter in the Panjâb, I think that the identification of *Mauas* with *Mahra*, the antagonist of *Kafand*, is not an improbable one. The name of *Kafand* might even be a possible alteration of *Wanûm*, or Vonones.

2. *Ayand* I would identify with *Azas*; whose name is written *Aya* in the native legends of his coins. He was a powerful king, who divided his dominions into four separate governments. This would agree with the known facts of the reign of *Azas*, who certainly confided one province to his general, *Aspa Varma*, and most probably a second to the satrap *Zeionises*, whose coins are copied from those of his supposed suzerain. *Azas* was also a contemporary of Vonones, as both names are found on a rare coin of early date copied from Moas.

¹¹ H. M. Elliot's *Muham. Historians of India*; i. 108.

3. *Rdsal* I would identify with *Azilises*. He is said to have lost part of his kingdom to a rebel. This rebel, I have already suggested in another place, might have been *Miaüs* (or *Heraüs*).

4. *Roäl* I would identify with *Sapaleizes*, as the reign of each was a short one.

5. *Barkamâris*, his younger brother, might be the *Nameless King*, whose coins are very numerous. All India is said to have submitted to him. For "all India" we must read the countries on both banks of the Indus, now known as Afghanistan and the Panjâb.

DYNASTY OF GONDOPHARES.

There are four members of the dynasty of Gondophares, who are united by a common symbol, as well as by an acknowledgment of relationship. The symbol may be described as a variant form of the caduceus of the planet Mercury. If I am right, its use would be very appropriate on the coins of Gondophares, as I take his name to be one of the Indian titles of the god of the wind, as *Gandha-vâha*, or in Persian *Gonda-bara*, or the "Scent-bearer."

The names of these princes are Abdagases, the nephew of the founder, Orthagnes, and Sasa. With them must be classed Arsakes and Pakores, and perhaps Sanabares. I possess also four coins of this Partho-Scythian class, with a king's bust and Victory, which, as the portraits differ from those of the known kings, must belong to other princes of the same dynasty. Unfortunately the legends are too much injured to be deciphered.

The date of *Gondophares* is very clearly defined by his coins, which are certainly *later* than those of the dynasties of Vonones and Azas, and earlier than those of Kanishka—that is, they are later than B.C. 50, and earlier than

A.D. 78. This date is corroborated by the legendary account of the visit of St. Thomas to King Gundofores, to which I was the first to draw attention in 1854.¹²

The *Legenda Aurea* says that Gundofores, King of Upper India (*Indiam superiorem*), sent an official (*præpositus*) named Abbanes, to obtain a skilful architect. St. Thomas accompanied Abbanes to India, where he is said to have converted the king himself, as well as his brother *Gad*, and his sister's son, *Labdanus*.¹³ Another version says that *Migdonia*, the queen's sister, was converted, on which account St. Thomas was put to death.¹⁴ Lastly Leucius, in the Apocryphal Acts, states that the Apostle was sold as a slave to King Gundophores, after which he went to the country of *Meodeus*, where he was eventually put to death.¹⁵

An inscription of *Gadaphara*, or Gondophares, found at Takht-i-Bahi, to the north-east of Peshawur, is dated in the 26th year of his reign. There is also a date of Samvat 103, as I read it. The numeral for 100 is certain, and as this is followed by three upright strokes, the whole date would appear to be 103. The era, however, is quite unknown. If referred to the Vikramāditya Samvat it would be $103 - 57 = 46$ A.D. This date would place the beginning of the reign of Gondophares in $46 - 25 = 21$ A.D., and, as his coins are very numerous, he must have had a long reign, perhaps thirty or forty years, or down to A.D. 50 or 60. The reading of the name of Gadaphara in

¹² *Journal Bengal Asiat. Soc.*, 1854—"Coins of Indian Buddhist Satraps."

¹³ See Thomas, *Prinsep*, ii. 214—Gutschmid quoted by Oldenberg in *Ind. Antiq.* ix. 262.

¹⁴ Turner, *Anglo-Saxons*, ii. 147, and Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*, i. 225.

¹⁵ Sir Henry Yule, *Cathay*, ii. 376.

the Takht-i-Bahi inscription is thought to be doubtful by those who have not seen the stone. I have examined the inscription many times, and I reassert that the reading of the name is most certainly *Gadaphara*, the separation in the middle of the name being simply due to an original fault in the stone. I may note here that there are many similar faults in the great *Kālsi* inscription of Asoka.

Abdagases is a known Parthian name, as that of one of the nobles who dethroned Artabanus in A.D. 35. He was then an old man of great power and influence, but the active rebellion was carried on by his son Sinnakes. As the dates correspond, it seems to me quite possible that this Abdagases may have been the father of Gondophares, as well as of Sinnakes, and that the son of Sinnakes may have been named after his grandfather, Abdagases. This would make our Abdagases the brother's son of Gondophares, as stated on his coins. The discovery of a silver coin of Gondophares, of Parthian type, with the title of Autokrator, is greatly in favour of my conjecture that he must have belonged to a powerful Parthian family, such as that of Abdagases, the noble who assisted in the dethronement of Artabanus. I may note that I have possessed two silver coins of Artabanus, countermarked with the peculiar symbol of Gondophares.

The coins of Abdagases, like those of his uncle, are of two distinct classes, namely, *bust* coins and *horseman* coins. The latter alone give the family relationship of *bhrāta-putra*, or brother's son, while the former bear the simple titles of **ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC CΩTHΠOC**. Perhaps the horseman coins may belong to a period of dependency during the lifetime of his uncle, while the bust coins may be assigned to his independent sovereignty. His name is written in Arian character *Avadagasa*.

A few rare specimens of the bust type bear the somewhat similar name of *Hardagases*, in Greek **ΑΡΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ**, and in Arian letters *Hardagasa*. The Greek **P** and the Arian initial **H** are quite distinct; but as I have not seen more than four specimens, I am inclined to look upon them as exceptional variations, more particularly as the Arian legend may be preferably read as *Havadagasa*. In this case the Greek **P** would be only an incomplete **B**.

The coins of *Sasan*, as I have ventured to call the king whose name in the native character, if indeed it be a name, is written *Sasasa*, are not uncommon. They are of two types, each bearing a horseman on the obverse, and a figure of Zeus on the reverse. On one class Zeus simply extends his right hand; on the other he holds out a figure of Victory. On both the name of *Gadaphara* occurs in the native legend. On the first kind the name of *Gadaphara* is preceded by a title which I read as *Devahadasa*, or *Devatrada*—the letter *d* is certain. It seems to be a title of Gondophares, as it is found on his square coins. I have suggested *Deva-hridya* as a possible reading, after the manner of *Diotrophes* and *Theotropos*. On the Greek side I have not, amongst hundreds of specimens, been able to make out any name. I have found **ΑCΟΥ** on one coin and **ΑCΗC** on another. The native name is written with three similar letters, *Sasasa*, of which the last is simply the genitive case. I have sometimes thought that *Sasasa* might be a colloquial form of *Swasariyasa*, or the "sister's-son" of Gondophares. *Sasi*, however, is found in several native names, as *Sisenes*, *Sisimithres*, *Sisikoptos*, *Sisugambis*, and others. *Sasan*, or *Sassan* as it is also written, was an undoubted Persian name. Two or three of this name are mentioned amongst the ancestors of Ardashir, of whom one at least was as old

as the date of Gondophares. In the St. Thomas legend *Labdanes* is said to have been the sister's son of Gondophores.

The coins of *Orthagnes* are of two classes, each bearing a bust and a figure of Victory, but with different legends. One has the simple titles of **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ**, while the other has **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΟΡΘΑΓΝΗΣ**. The native legends also differ, the former being a mere copy of the Greek, while the latter introduces the name of *Gūdaphara* immediately before the king's own name. The four letters forming the name seem to read *Gurdanasa*, or simply *Gadanasa*. *Gurdana* occurs in the name of *Gurdanaspa*. *Orthagnes* would have been pronounced *Orthanes* (Strabo), and I would compare it also with *Ordones* and *Bardanes*. I consider the name of *Orthagnes* to be the true form of the later *Orlagno*, which is found on the coins of the Kushân king, Kanishka. According to Dr. Stein this name (**ΟΡΛΑΓΝΟ**) "was first recognised by Benfey as *Verethraghna*, the Iranian war-god."¹⁶ The king's name of **ΟΡΘΑΓΝΗΣ** shows that the other form is corrupt, and that we should rather read **ΟΡΔΑΓΝΟ**. *Verethraghna* is the old Avestic form of the name, which became *Varahrân* in Pahlavi, and *Bahrâm* in modern Persian. Dr. Haug¹⁷ compares the old form with the Vedic *Vritrahâ*, which was one of the titles of Indra, as the "killer of enemies." An older Indian form was probably *Vritraghan*, in which the *g* of *Orthagnes* and *Orlagno* is preserved. The old form of *ghan* is seen also in *Amitra-ghâta*, which has the same meaning of "enemy killer." I would further compare the name with the Latin *Feretrius*, which was an old title of Jupiter.

As the name of *Orthagnes* is written in Arian characters

¹⁶ *Babylonian and Oriental Record*, i. 159.

¹⁷ Haug, *Essays on the Parsis*, by West, p. 213.

as *Gurdana* or *Gadana*, beginning with the letter G, it seems not improbable that he is the king's brother mentioned in the legend of St. Thomas under the name of *Gaul*.

The coins of *Arsakes* are extremely rare. Dr. von Sallet has published a square copper piece copied from the money of Moas, but without any native legend. The Greek legend is incomplete **ΒΑCΙΑΕWC ΘΕΟΥ . . . CAKOY**. The name might therefore be either Basakes or Masakes; but as *Arsakes* is known from other coins of a different type it seems a preferable reading. The types of this square coin would point to some connection with the earlier dynasty of Moas, but as the types of the larger coins are like those of the Gondophares family it seems more probable that *Arsakes* belonged to the later dynasty. The use of the round sigma, **C**, on three of his four known coins, shows conclusively that he must have been later than Moas and Azas. He takes the title of **ΒΑCΙΑΕΥ-ΟΝΤΟC ΒΑCΙΑΕWN**, which is also found on some coins of Abdagases. The types are the king on horseback, with *Zeus* carrying a figure of Victory. He uses a symbol peculiar to himself. None of his coins have been found in the Panjâb.

The coins of *Pakores* come from Kandahar and the countries to the west of Bhakar, on the Indus. They follow the types of Orthagnes with a bust of the king and a figure of Victory. The native characters are peculiar in having an angular foot-stroke. The name of the king is written *Pakurasa*.

The great power of Gondophares is proved by the wide extent of country over which his coins are found. In 1840—41 both Colonel Stacy and Captain Hutton obtained them in Kandahar and Sistan, whilst I have found them all over the Panjâb, from the hills down to Multan.

Masson obtained only fifty-five specimens from Begrâm during his three years' collection, but he found none in the Kabul Stûpas, and only four specimens in those near Jalalabad, where they were in company with numerous coins of Kujula Kadphises and a few of the Nameless King. I conclude, therefore, that he was a contemporary of Kujula, who must have held the Kabul valley, while Gondophares ruled over Kandahar and Sistan in the west, and over Sindh and the Panjâb in the east. After his death, about A.D. 50 or 60, the Panjâb was wrested from his successors by *Yen-kao-ching*, or Wema Kadphises, the Kushân conqueror of North-west India.

SAKA SATRAPS.

I have kept the coins of the Saka satraps apart from those of the kings, as I felt uncertain where to place them. That they belong to the period of Saka rule is clearly shown by their types, which are chiefly copied from the coins of Azas.

But a most decisive proof of their Saka nationality is found in the Arian Pali inscriptions of a pillar capital which was found at Mathura about twenty years ago by my lamented friend, Pandit Bhagwân Lâl. The principal inscription records the erection of a Stûpa for the relics of Buddha by the Queen Nandasriyâ in the time of the great Satrap *Rajul* (Rajubul of the coins) and of the Yuva Raja Kharadost, who also bore the title of Satrap. Mention is made of Prince *Tulama*, the son of Kharadost, and also of the Satrap *Sudâs*, the son of Rajul. A separate inscription on the same capital records the name of the great Satrap *Kusulaa*, who is almost certainly the Satrap named *Liaka-kusulaka* in the Taxila copper plate.¹⁸ In both

¹⁸ *Bengal Asiat. Soc. Journal*, 1863, and *Royal Asiat. Soc. Journal*, vol. xx., p. 230—for translation by Professor Dowson.

inscriptions the title of *patika* is added to his name. A silver obolus of this Satrap, copied from the well-known oboli of Eukratides, is shown in Plate I., Fig. 8. On the same capital with these Satrap names there is a short record which proves that all of them must have been *Sakas*. The words are *sarva Sakastāna puyae*, "for the merit of all the people of Sakastān," that is of the country occupied by the *Sakas*. The name of the city of Taxila is also found on the capital. At this time, therefore, the Indian territory of the *Sakas* must have extended from the Indus to Mathura, and from Kashmir to Sindh.

The Taxila copperplate inscription of *Liaka-Kusulaka* is dated in the year 78 of the great king *Moga*. As the number 78 is too high for a single reign the date must refer to the era of *Moga*, and if, as I suggested in 1863, he is the same as King *Moa*, or *Mauas*, of the coins, who was certainly one of the leaders of the *Sakas*, the establishment of the era may be referred to their conquest of the provinces on the Indus. As this event cannot be placed later than B.C. 120 the date of *Liaka-Kusulaka* would fall about 40 B.C., or rather more than half-a-century before the conquest of the Panjāb by the Kushān king, Wema Kādphises.

But we learn further from this Mathura inscription that most, if not all, of the *Saka* Satraps had embraced Buddhism. I had previously discovered the *Stūpa* of the Satrap *Jihonisa*, or Zeionises, at Manikyāla, and now we learn that the whole family of the great Satrap *Rajubul* had founded a *Stūpa* at Mathura to contain some relics of Buddha. There is nothing, however, to show whether the great *Saka* kings themselves, *Mauas*, *Azas*, and *Azilises*, had also become Buddhists. Their coins show no traces of Buddhism. On the contrary they show the

marked devotion of the Saka Scythians to the worship of the club-hero *Sapal*, or Herakles, the *Gebeleizes* of Herodotus, and the *Sapaleizes* of our coins.

The worship of the club-god was indigenous in the Panjâb, as we learn from Q. Curtius that a statue of Herakles was carried in front of the army of Porus when he advanced against Alexander. Strabo also says that the people in the hills of India worshipped Bacchus, while the people of the plains worshipped Herakles.¹⁹ The worship of Bacchus appears to me to have been founded on a mistake. According to Khares of Mytilene, one of the companions of Alexander, the actual name of the god was *Σορῶδειος*, that is, *Sûrya Deva* or the "sun-god." The name of *Sûrya*, or *Sûrah*, the sun, must have been confounded with *sûra*, wine, as Khares gives its translation as *ὄνοποιός*, or "wine-maker." We know from Philostratus that there was a temple of the sun at Taxila, and from Plutarch, *de Fluviiis*, that there was another on the Hydaspes, to which the elephant of Porus ascended on the advance of Alexander. The Indian Herakles is called *Dorsanes* by Hesychius. Arrian also says that the Suraseni called him *Gégenês*, or "indigenous,"²⁰ and Diodorus states that he was born in India.²¹

JIHONISA OR ZEIONISES.

As the coins of Zeionises or Jihonisa are of superior execution, I would assign him to an early date during the reign of Azas, or about 80 B.C. I take him to have been the Satrap of Taxila, as I found one of his coins in a Stûpa at Manikyâla, along with a relic casket marked

¹⁹ *Geogr.* xv. 1, 38.

²⁰ *India*, viii. p. 4.

²¹ *Hist.* ii. p. 24.

with the Arian letter Ψ (J) on each of its three pieces.²² The coins give the name of his father *Manigul*, and as he is also called a satrap, I think it probable that *Manikyāla* may have received its name from him. The coins of Jihonisa are found chiefly in the north-west Panjāb. The silver pieces are rare, but the copper coins are common. The name of Manigul is decidedly like that of a later prince Mihirgul.

ASPAVARMA, SON OF INDRAVARMA.

The coins of this chief certainly belong to the reign of Azas, as the name of the king is found in the Greek legend of the obverse, while the striker of the coin calls himself *Strategasa* (Στρατηγός) in the Arian legend of the reverse. Both the name and the title were first read by myself. I see that Dr. Von Sallet proposes to read *Aspa-bati*, while Dr. Oldenberg prefers *Aspa-pati*. But I most decidedly demur to both of these readings. The compound letter which I have read as *rm* in conjunction is simply formed by lengthening the right limb of the crescent-shaped *m*, across which is placed the letter *r*. The correctness of the attribution is proved by its use in the well-known word *Dharma*, on the coins of Kadaphes. Exactly the same process is followed in the formation of *rv* in *Sarva*, and of *ry* in *achārya*, and of *rkhe* in *Arkhebiyasa* (Arkhebios), and of *rt* in *Artemidorasa* (Artemidorus). The coins of Aspa Varma are common. They are found all over the Panjāb, but chiefly in the north-west. The legends are neatly but rather stiffly executed. No specimens were found at Begrām by Masson, which tallies exactly with the absence of the coins of Azas himself at the same old site.

²² *Archæol. Survey of India*, vol. ii., Pl. LXV.

SON OF VIJAYA-MITRA.

There are some rare coins of the same types as the last, which bear the names of other native chiefs. Nos. 7 and 8 of the Plate give the father's name in *Vijaya-mitra-putrasa*, or "Vijaya-mitra's son;" but I can only trace the beginning of the satrap's own name as *Ati* or *Atri*. The coins can be distinguished at once by the presence of a *star* on the right, and of a Buddhist symbol on the left.

KHARAMOSTIS, SON OF ARTAÜS.

The coins of the satrap Kharamostis are very rare. They are all square, and bear types of the horseman and lion as on some of the coins of Azas and Azilises. The specimen No. 9 gives the Greek legend complete—

ΧΑΡΑΜΩΣΤΕΙ ΣΑΤΡΑΠΕΙ ΑΡΤΑΥ.

The native legend is generally incomplete, and has not yet been read satisfactorily. I make out with some hesitation—

Khara[m]ostasa Artasa chhatrapasa putrasa.

The father's name would appear to be simply *Arta* in the native legend, and *Artaüs* in the Greek legend. The coins are found only in the North-west Panjâb. They are very rare, as I have seen only seven specimens in fifty years. I had one in 1841, which was engraved in my unpublished plates. But he must have been a chief of some note, as his name occurs three times in the great satrap inscription from Mathura, which is now in the British Museum.

In line 4 on top he is called *Khara ostara Yuva Rajna*.

In line 1 of No. 3 he is called *Khara osta Yuva Raja*.

In right corner of No. 4 he is called *Kharda asa Chhatrevasa*.

Here we see that he bears the title of *Yuva-rajā*, or "Sub-rajā," which was generally given to the heir-apparent. In one only is he called satrap in the peculiar local form of *Chhatrava* for *Chhatrapa*, a peculiarity which is seen also in the word *thuva*, for *thupa*, the Pali form of Stūpa. The same peculiarity still exists in the use of *wind* for *pind* in Rai-wind, near Lahore.

RĀJUBULĀ.

The coins of this satrap were first made known by myself in 1854.²³ from a hoard of base silver pieces found at Mathura. Since then I have received several small copper coins of similar types and legends from the Eastern Panjāb, besides a few copper specimens from Mathura of pure Indian types, with Indian Pali legends. On these last the inscription is simply *Mahakhatapasa Rājubulasa*, "of the great Satrap Rājubula." In the Greek legends of the billon coins he takes the title of "King of kings,"

ΒΑCΙΑCΕΙ ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC CΩTHΠOC ΠΑΖΙΒΑ,

but in the Arian legends of the reverse he is called simply Satrap, with the additional title of "invincible with the discus,"

Apratichakrasa Chhatrapasa Ranjubulasa.

Several of these billon coins have the Greek monogram No. 55, forming **EY**, which I take to represent Euthydemia or Sangala, as on the coins of Zoilus and others, from which his types are copied. From the find-spots of his coins, I conclude that Rājubul must have held the East Panjāb and North-west India as far eastward as Mathura. In the great satrap inscription from Mathura his name is shortened to *Rajula* in two different places.

²³ *Journal Bengal Asiat. Soc.* p. 679.

An imperfect inscription which I found at a well near Mathura gives the full name in Indian Pali letters as *Rājubula*.²⁴ I take him to have been the independent ruler of North-west India just before the conquest of Wema Kadphises early in the first century A.D.

SAUDĀSA.

Rājubula was succeeded by his son *Saudāsa*, of whom both coins and inscriptions have been found at Mathura. On his coins he is called *Mahakhatapasa putasa Khatapasa Saudāsasa*, or simply "Satrap" and not "great Satrap," like his father Rājubul. I had already proposed this connection with Rājubul, which has since been confirmed by the discovery of the great Satrap inscription at Mathura in which he is called

Mahachhatravasa Rajulasa-putra Sudāsa chhatrava, that is, "the great satrap Rajula's son Saudāsa the satrap." As none of his coins have been found in the East Panjâb, I conclude that his rule was limited to the districts around Mathura during the rule of the great Kushân conqueror Wema Kadphises.

²⁴ *Archæological Survey of India*, vol. xx. p. 49.

COINS OF THE SAKAS.

The numbers marked * are not figured on the Plates.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
II.	1	○	1·05	Æ	141	MOA OR MAUAS. SILVER COINS. [Duplicate Bodleian Library. Weight 121 grains.] <i>King radiate</i> , standing in <i>Bigā</i> to r., holding spear in r. hand. Driver in front of King. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ. <i>Zeus</i> to front seated in chair, r. hand extended to r., holding hasta pura in l. hand. <i>Rajatrājasa mahatasa Moasa.</i> No. 1, mon. to l. [Duplicate Brit. Mus. Weight 87·6 grains.] Same types and legends, and mon., as No. 1. Same types and legends as No. 2; mon. E. [<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xvi. 2.] <i>Zeus</i> standing l., holding hasta pura in l. hand, r. extended. Legend as on No. 2. <i>Victory</i> to r., with wreath and palm. Legend as on No. 1. No. 2 and 3 mon. Same types and legends as on No. 4. Mon. No. 3.
	2	○	0·65	Æ	32	
	3	□	0·60	Æ	31	
	4	○	1·05	Æ	149	
	5	○	0·65	Æ	36	

MOA OR MAUAS.



INDO-SCYTHIANS. SAKAS, PLATE II.

ANTIQUE



COPPER COINS.					
II.	6	○	1·2	Æ	155
				[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xvi. 1.] <i>Elephant's head</i> , with upraised trunk and bell. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Caduceus</i> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ. No. 2 mon.	
	7	○	1·2	Æ	175
				[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xvi. 3, unique.] <i>King on horseback</i> to r., whip and couched lance. Greek legend, as on No. 1. No. 4 mon. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Standing female</i> , turreted crown and wheel. Arian legend, as on No. 1, and field Arian letters <i>dami</i> .	
	8	○	1·00	Æ	188
				[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xvi. 4.] <i>Artemis radiate</i> running to r., flowing drapery, chiton and boots. Greek legend, as on No. 1. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Humped Indian bull</i> to l. No. 5 mon. Arian legend, as on No. 1.	
	9	○	1·05	Æ	128
				[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xvi. 5.] <i>Herakles</i> standing to front; club on l. shoulder. Greek legend, as on No. 1. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Maneless Indian lion</i> to l. No. 2 mon. Arian legend, as on No. 1.	
	10	□	0·9	Æ	128
				[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xvi. 6.] <i>King on horseback</i> to r., with whip and couched lance. Greek legend, as on No. 1. No. 6 mon.	

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
II.	11	□	0.85	Æ	171	<p>Rev.—<i>Pallas</i> with spear and shield running to r. Arian legend, as on No. 1. In field, Arian letters <i>dami</i>.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xvi. 7.]</p> <p><i>King on horseback</i> to r., with whip and couched lance.</p> <p>Rev.—<i>Victory</i> to l., with palm and wreath. Greek legend, as on No. 1. No. 3 mon.; also No. 8.</p>
	12	□	0.9	Æ	168	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xvi. 8.]</p> <p><i>Draped female</i> to front, with crescent on head, and sceptre in l. hand. A six-pointed star on each side. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p>
	13	□	0.9	Æ	145	<p>Rev.—<i>Winged Victory</i> to l., with wreath and palm. Arian legend, as on No. 1. In field, Σ and Α.</p> <p><i>Male figure</i> to front, with elephant goad over l. shoulder. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p>
	14	□	0.55	Æ	35	<p>Rev.—<i>Harpy</i> with outspread wings (?) Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 2.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xvii. 7.]</p> <p><i>Apollo</i> standing to front, arrow in r. hand, holding bow with r.</p>

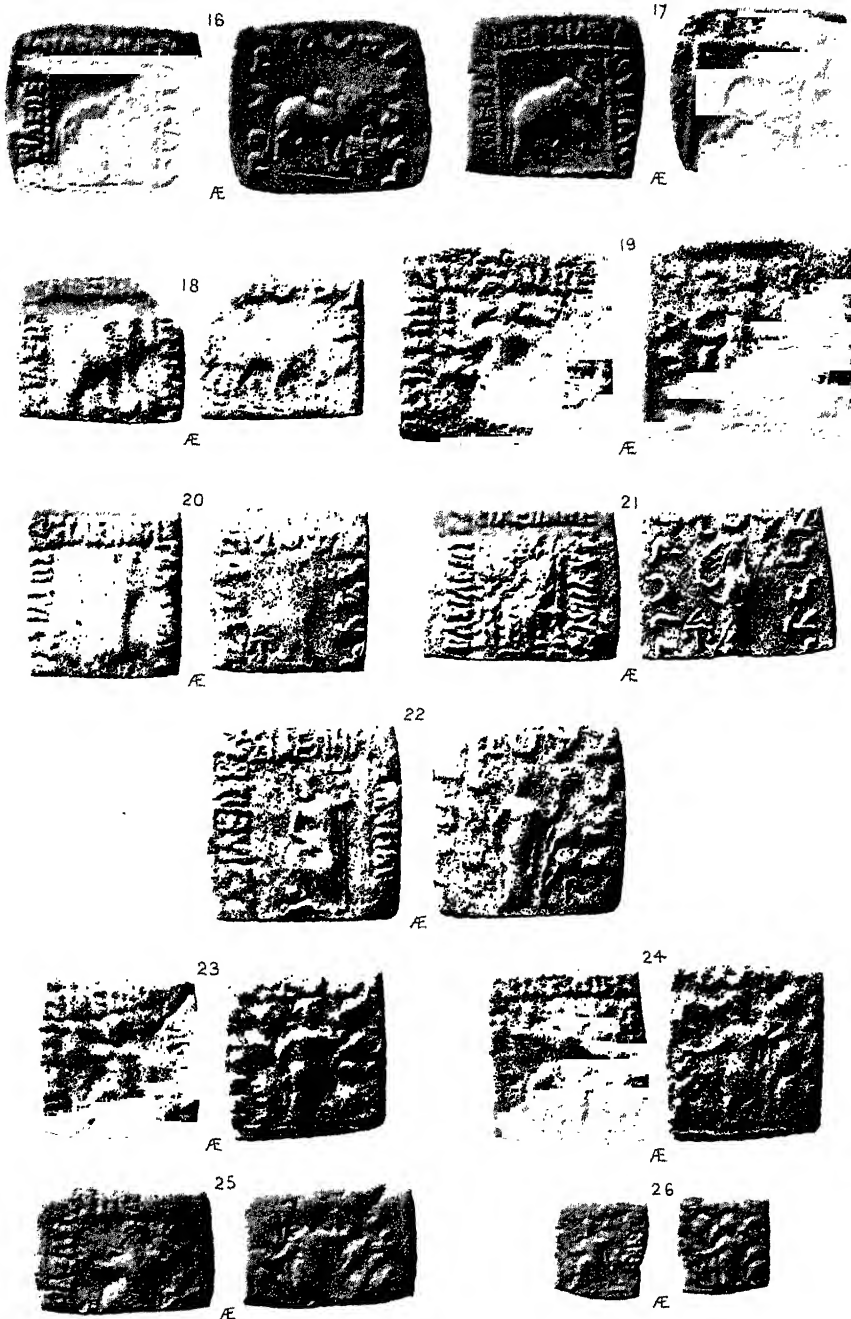
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ as on No. 6. Mon. M.

III.	14A*	□	0.5	Æ	29	Rev.—Tripod in beaded square. Arian legend <i>Maharājasa Moasa</i> . Same types and legends as No. 14.
	15	□	0.8	Æ	66	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , No. 28.] Horse to r., trotting. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ. Rev.—Bow in bow-case. Mon. No. 2. Arian legend, <i>Maharājasa Moasa</i> .
	16	□	1.0	Æ	143	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xvii. 6.] Elephant walking to r., holding wreath in upraised trunk. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Rev.—Indian humped bull to r. Mon. No. 3. Arian legend, as on No. 1.
	17	□	0.95	Æ	139	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xvii. 5.] Elephant running to r., holding wreath in upraised trunk. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Rev.—King seated on raised cushion. Mon. No. 3. Arian legend, as on No. 1.
	18	□	0.85	Æ	98	Elephant walking to r., with trunk touching the ground. Greek legend as on No. 1. (Corner broken off.) Rev.—Humped Indian bull. Mon. No. 3. Arian legend, as on No. 1.
	19	□	1.1	Æ	165	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xvii. 3.] Male figure standing to front, holding club in r. hand and a peculiar headed sceptre in l. hand. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 6.

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	Rev.
III.	20	□	0·8	Æ	141	<p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Standing female</i> to r., with flying drapery, holding out a long fillet. Arian letters <i>Dani</i>. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p>N.B. As the mon. on the obverse can be read as ΔAMI in exact agreement with the two Arian letters, I conclude that this is the true reading of the monogram.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xvii. 4.]</p> <p><i>Male figure</i> standing to r., r. hand extended, sceptre in l. hand. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Male figure</i> standing to front, with petasus on head. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 8.</p>
	21	□	0·95	Æ	144	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xvi. 9.]</p> <p><i>Zeus seated</i> on throne; sceptre in l. hand; r. hand extended to small female figure surrounded by rays (?). Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Female standing</i> to front, head turreted, sceptre in l. hand, and veil held out by r. hand. Mon. No. 8.</p>
	22	□	1·05	Æ	186	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xvii. 1.]</p> <p><i>Poseidon standing</i> to front, holding trident in l. hand, and</p>

MOA OR MAUAS.

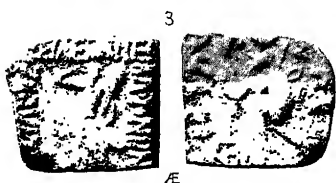
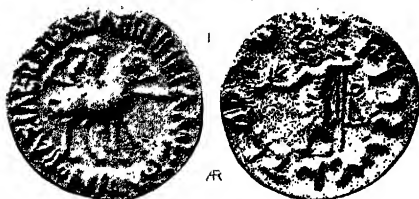


23	□	0·85	Æ	122	<p>trampling on a river-god with r. foot. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Female figure</i> standing to front between two vines which she grasps with her hands. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. Nos. 5, 8, 1.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xvii. 2.]</p> <p><i>Poseidon</i> to front, holding trident in r. hand, and hurling thunderbolt with l. hand at a small figure, which clasps an aplustre, or poop ornament of a boat. His r. foot is trampling on a river-god. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Female</i> standing between two vines, as on No. 22. Arian legend, as on No. 1—Arian mon. No. 9, <i>aspa</i>. A second has a only.</p> <p><i>Poseidon</i>, as on No. 23. Mon. No. 10, of Arian letters, forming <i>melam</i> or <i>nilam</i>. Greek legend, as No. 1.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Female</i> standing to front, grasping vine with l. hand, and extending r. hand to small figure advancing with outstretched arms on left. Arian mon. <i>prī</i>. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Poseidon</i> standing to front. L. hand holding trident, r. hand extended; apparently trampling on river-god. (Coin broken off.) Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p>
24	□	0·85	Æ	129	
25	□	0·85	Æ	—	

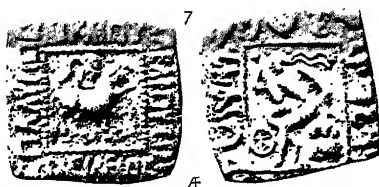
COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	Rev.—
III.	26	□	0·5	Æ	28	<i>Female standing to front, between two vines (?)</i> . Arian legend, as on No. 1. Same as last on both sides.
	27*	□	1·1	Æ	153	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , No. 14, p. 70.] <i>Zeus on throne, holding Victory in r. hand.</i> Before him forepart of elephant with upraised trunk. Greek legend, as No. 1.
IV.	1	○	1·0	Æ	152	<i>Rev.—Herales standing to front, in l. hand club and lion's skin, in r. hand wreath, with which he is crowning himself.</i> Arian legend, as on No. 1. VONONES AND SPALAHORES. [<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xxi. 7.] <i>King on horseback to r. with couched lance.</i> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ. <i>Rev.—Zeus laureate, standing to front, spear in l. hand, thunderbolt in r. hand.</i> Arian legend, <i>Mahārāja</i> <i>bhrāta dhramikasa Spalahorasa.</i> Mon. No. 12.
	2	○	0·6	Æ	37	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xxi. 8.] Same types and legend as No. 1. Mon. Nos. 12, 13, and 14.

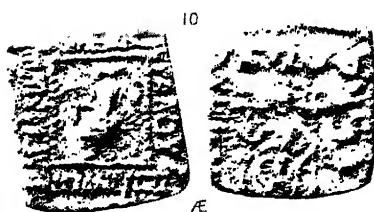
VONONES and SPALAHORES



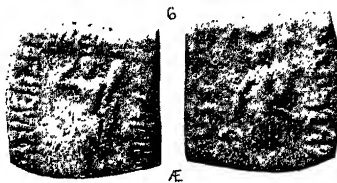
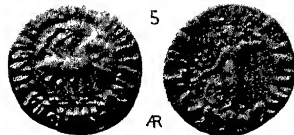
SPALAHORES and SPALAGADAMES



SPALIRISES



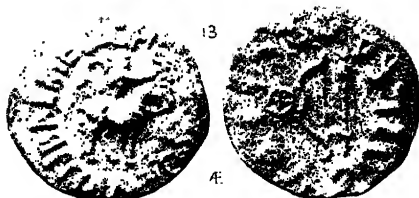
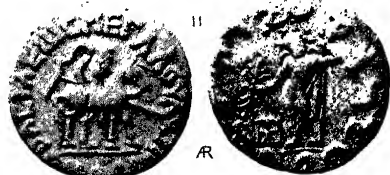
VONONES and SPALAGADAMES



VONONES and AZAS



SPALIRISES and AZAS



3	□	0·8	Æ	125	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxi. 9.] <i>Herakles standing to front, in l. hand club and lion's skin, in r. hand wreath, with which he is crowning himself. Greek legend as on No. 1.</i> <i>Rev.—Pallas standing to l., with helmet, spear, and shield, r. hand extended. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. Nos. 12 and 13.</i> N.B. A half coin of same types and legends.</p>
3A*	□	0·7	Æ	64	
4	○	1·0	Æ	186	<p>VONONES AND SPALGADAMES. <i>King on horseback, to r. with couched lance.</i> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ. <i>Rev.—Zeus laureate, standing to front, spear in l. hand, thunderbolt in r. hand. Arian legend, Spalagadama putrasa dhraniasa Spalagadamas. Mon. No. 51.</i></p>
5	○	0·6	Æ	37	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxi. 10.] Types and legends as on No. 4. Mon. No. 15.</p>
6	□	0·85	Æ	91	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxi. 11.] <i>Herakles standing, club and lion's skin in l. hand, wreath in r. hand, with which he is crowning himself. Legend as on No. 4.</i> <i>Rev.—Pallas standing, as on No. 3. Mon. No. 15. Arian legend, as in No. 4.</i></p>

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.
IV.	7	□	0·85	Æ	122
<p>SPALAHORES AND SPALGADAMES. [Brit. Mus. Cat., xxi. 12.] <i>King on horseback, to r.</i></p> <p>ΣΠΑΛΥΡΙΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. <i>Rev.—Herakles seated on rock, in l. hand club, resting on knee. Arian legend, Spalahora putrasa dhramiasa Spalagadama. Mon. Nos. 15, 16.</i></p> <p>VONONES AND AZAS. Collection of Bengal Asiatic Society. See <i>Journal</i>, 1858, p. 252. <i>Herakles standing to front, l. hand holding club, r. hand on hip.</i></p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ. <i>Rev.—Maneless lion walking to l. Mon. No. 2. Arian legend, Rajúdirajasa mahatasa Ayasa.</i></p> <p>SPALIRISES. [Brit. Mus. Cat., xxii. 1.] <i>King on horseback to r., with couched lance.</i></p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΣΠΑΙΡΙΣΟΥ.</p>					
	8	○	1·00	Æ	—
	9	○	0·65	Æ	35

10	□	0.90.	Æ	128	<p>Rev.—Zeus standing with spear and thunderbolt. Mon. No. 16. Arian legend, <i>Mahārāja bhrāta dhramasa Spatirisasa</i>.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxii. 2.]</p> <p>King walking to l., with battle-axe and bow.</p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΠΑΙΡΙΣΟΥ.</p> <p>Rev.—Zeus on throne, r. hand extended, l. hand holding sceptre. Arian legend, <i>Mahārājasa mahatakasa Spatirisasa</i>. Mon. No. 17.</p>
11	○	0.9	Æ	139	<p>SPATIRISES AND AZAS.</p> <p>King on horseback to r., with couched lance.</p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΠΑΙΡΙΣΟΥ.</p> <p>Rev.—Zeus standing, sceptre in l. hand, thunderbolt in r. Arian legend, <i>Mahārājasa mahatakasa Ayasa</i>. Mon. No. 18.</p>
12	○	0.65	Æ	37	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxii. 3.]</p> <p>The same types and legend as No. 11. Same mon.</p>
13	○	1.0	Æ	117	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxii. 4.]</p> <p>King on horseback to r. Same legend as No. 11.</p> <p>Rev.—Strung bow and arrow. Mon. No. 19. Arian legend, same as No. 11.</p>

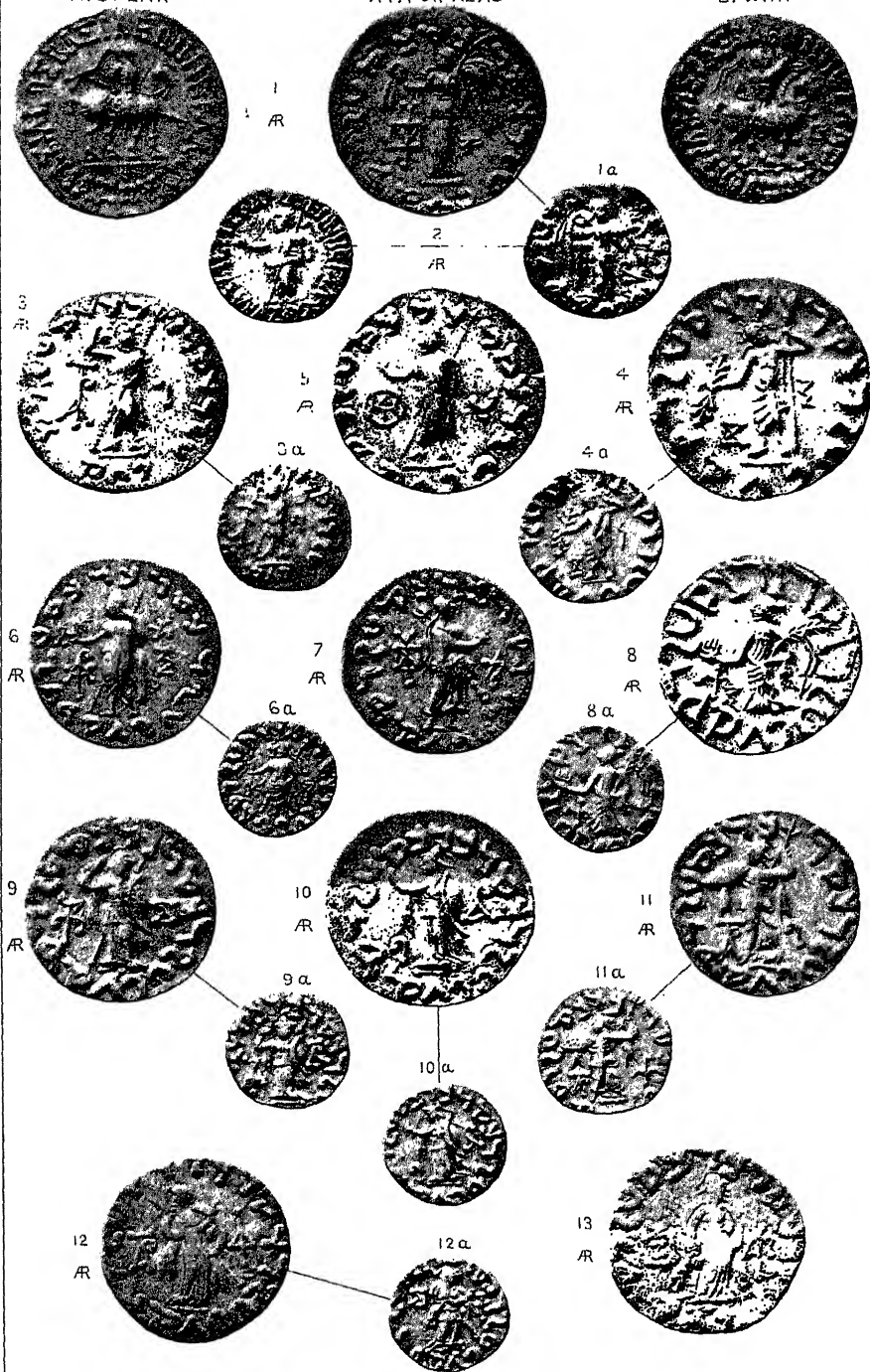
COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	AZAS. SILVER COINS.
V.	1	○	1.1	AR	139	<p><i>King on horseback to r., with couched lance. Type A.</i> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ. <i>Arian letter pri under horse.</i> <i>Rev.—Winged figure of Victory to l., with palm-branch and wreath. Mon. No. 21, with Arian letter so. Arian legend, Mahārājasa rajarājasa Mahatasa Ayasa.</i> <i>[Brit. Mus. Cat., xviii. 12.]</i> <i>Zeus standing to l., sceptre in l. hand, r. hand extended. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</i> <i>Rev.—Winged figure of Victory to r., holding wreath and palm. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 22.</i> <i>King on horseback, with couched lance. Type A. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Arian letter under horse.</i> <i>Rev.—Zeus laureated standing to front, with sceptre in l. hand, and thunderbolt upraised in r. hand. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 23, with Arian letter a.</i> <i>[Brit. Mus. Cat., xvii. 2.]</i> Same types, legends, and mon. as No. 3. </p>
	2	○	0.75	AR	34.5	
	3	○	1.05	AR	145	
	3A	○	0.6	AR	33	

A. SPEAR

AYA OR AZAS

B. WHIP



4	○	0.95	℞	150	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xvii. 9.] <i>King on horseback</i> to r., with couched lance. Type A. Greek legend, as on No. 1. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Zeus laureated standing</i> to front, sceptre in l. hand, thunderbolt in extended r. hand. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 25, with Arian letter <i>dhra</i>. Same types and legend as on No. 4. Mon. No. 25, with Arian letter <i>na</i>.</p>
4A	○	0.75	℞	35	
5	○	1.05	℞	142	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xvii. 8.] <i>King on horseback</i>, with couched lance. Type A. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Arian letter <i>pri</i> under horse. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Zeus radiated</i> to l., sceptre in l. hand, r. hand extended. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 24, with Arian letter <i>man</i>. N.B. This reverse is the same as the obverse of No. 2.</p>
6	○	0.95	℞	152	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xvii. 12.] <i>King on horseback</i>, with whip and bow. Type B. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Arian letter <i>de</i> before horse. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Zeus standing</i> to l., sceptre in l. hand, Victory in extended r. hand. Mon. No. 26, with Arian letter <i>dhra</i>. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p>

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
V.	6A	○	0.65	Æ	36	(Same types and legends as No. 6.) Mon. No. 26, with Arian letter <i>sa</i> .
	7	○	1.0	Æ	149	<i>King on horseback</i> , with whip and bow. Type B. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Arian letter <i>pra</i> before horse. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Poseidon</i> with <i>trident</i> walking to r., r. hand extended. In field mon. No. 27, with Arian letter <i>si</i> . Arian legend, as on No. 1.
	8	○	1.00	Æ	138	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xviii. 10.] <i>King on horseback</i> , with couched lance. Type A. Greek legend, as on No. 1. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Female figure</i> , to l., carrying palm on l. shoulder, and uncertain object in r. hand. Mon. No. 28. Arian legend, as on No. 1. N.B. It seems very doubtful for whom this female figure is intended. H. H. Wilson calls her Victory, while Professor Percy Gardner suggests a city. I incline to Demeter, or Fortune (<i>Tyche</i>). The date-palm is a good symbol of productiveness, quite equal to the cornucopiae.
	8A	○	0.60	Æ	35	Same types and legends as No. 8. Mon. No. 31.

9	○	1·00	₹	145	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xviii. 4.] <i>King on horseback</i> , with whip and bow. Type B. Under horse, Arian letter <i>lu</i> . <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Pallas to front</i> , spear and shield in l. hand, r. hand raised to head. Mon. No. 29, with Arian mon. <i>sasi</i> . Arian legend, as on No. 1.* Same types and legends as No. 9. Mon. No. 23. <i>King on horseback</i> to r., with whip and bow. Type B. To r., Arian letter <i>ga</i> . Greek legend, as on No. 1. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Pallas standing</i> to l., shield on l. shoulder, r. hand extended. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 23.
9A	○	0·70	₹	36	
10	○	1·05	₹	143	
10A	○	0·70	₹	33·5	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xviii. 6.] Same type, legends, and mon. as No. 10.
11	○	1·05	₹	141	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xviii. 2.] <i>King on horseback</i> to r., with couched lance. Type A. Greek legend, as on No. 1. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Pallas</i> to l., shield on l. arm, and thunderbolt in raised r. hand. Mon. No. 23, with Arian <i>a</i> . Arian legend, as on No. 1. Same types and legends and mon. as No. 11.
11A	○	0·70	₹	35·5	
12	○	1·00	₹	143	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xviii. 8.] <i>King on horseback</i> , with whip and bow. Type B. Greek legend, as on No. 1.

* See Plate XIII for statue of Athene from Peshawar.

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	legend, as on No. 1. Arian letter <i>ph</i> in front of horse. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Pallas</i> to r., holding spear and shield with l. hand, and extending r. hand. Mon. Nos. 29, 33; also No. 31, with Arian <i>si</i> . Arian legend, as on No. 1. Same types, legends, and mon. as No. 12. <i>King on horseback</i> , with whip and bow. Type B: Greek legend as on No. 1. Arian letter <i>ka</i> . <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Pallas</i> to r., carrying shield with l. hand, and holding with r. hand spear behind her. Mon. Nos. 32, 38. *Arian legend, as on No. 1.
V.	12 ^A 13	○ ○	0·65 1·00	Æ Æ	37·5 136	
VI.	1	□	1·10	Æ	172	[<i>Brit Mus. Cat.</i> , xix. 10.] <i>Poseidon</i> to front, holding trident in l. hand, and trampling on river-god with right foot. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΣΟΥ. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Female standing</i> between two vines, which she clasps one in each hand. Mon. No. 21. Arian legend, <i>Maharājasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa</i> .

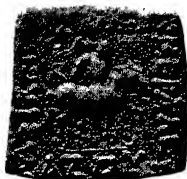
COPPER COINS.

AYA OR AZAS



1

Æ



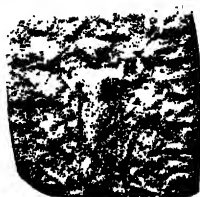
3

Æ



2

Æ

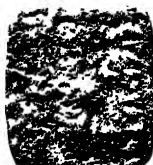


4 Æ

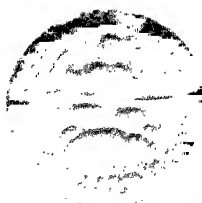
5 Æ

6 Æ

7



Æ



9

Æ



10 Æ



11

Æ



13 Æ



12

Æ



15

Æ



14

Æ



2	□	1·00	Æ	205	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xix. 9.] <i>King riding two-humped camel to r., with whip in r. hand and bow behind. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</i> <i>Rev.—Humped Indian bull to r. Mon. No. 25. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</i></p>
3	□	0·90	Æ	187	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xix. 8.] <i>King on horseback to r., with couched lance. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</i> <i>Rev.—Humped Indian bull to r. Mon. No. 23. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</i> Same types, legends, and mon. as No. 3. Same types as No. 3. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΣΟΥ. <i>Rev.—Same as No. 3. Arian legend, Mahārājasa mahatasa Ayasa.</i></p>
3 ^A * 3 ^B *	○ □	1·20 0·50	Æ Æ	320 18	
4	○	0·80	Æ	145	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xx. 1.] <i>King on horseback, triform symbol, No. 35.</i> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΣΟΥ. <i>Rev.—Female standing to front, l. hand holding cornucopia; r. hand stretched out. Complex Arian monogram forming <i>Shegasha</i>, No. 34, with <i>kha</i>. Arian legend, Mahārājasa mahatasa dhramikasa Rajadivrajasa Ayasa.</i></p>
5	○	0·80	Æ	151	<p><i>King on horseback, jumbled Greek inscription.</i></p>

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	Rev.
VI.	6	□	0·85	Æ	110	<p>Rev.—<i>Pallas</i> armed to r. Arian legend, <i>Maharājasa Rajadīrghasa mahatasa Ayasa</i>. In field, No. 28 mon., with Arian letter <i>bu</i>, and Buddhist symbol.</p> <p>King on horseback to r.</p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ.</p> <p>Rev.—<i>Herakles</i> sitting on rock, l. hand resting on rock, r. hand holding club on knee. Mon. No. 31. Arian legend, <i>Maharājasa mahatasa Ayasa</i>.</p>
	7	□	0·8	Æ	84	<p>N.B. Two specimens agree in omitting <i>rajaraḡasa</i>.</p> <p>Male figure standing; in l. hand elephant goad, r. hand extended. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p>Rev.—<i>Lion</i> to r., with forepaw raised. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p>
	8*	○	0·75	Æ	77	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xix. 3.]</p> <p><i>Hermes</i> to l., holding caduceus in l. hand, r. hand extended. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 36.</p> <p>Rev.—<i>Demeter</i> to l., r. hand extended; cornucopiae in l. hand. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 37, with Arian <i>ba</i>.</p>

9	○	1·10	Æ	170	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xix. 1.] <i>King squatted on cushion</i> looking to l., whip in r. hand, and holding sceptre in l. hand across his knees. Blundered Greek legend, intended for No. 1. In field, Arian <i>gha</i>. N.B. This is the only specimen out of several hundreds on which the whip is in the right hand. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Hermes</i> to front, l. hand carrying caduceus, r. hand extended. Mon. No. 37, with Arian <i>B</i> and <i>ta</i>. Others have Mon. No. 37, with <i>sam</i>. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Same types and legends as No. 8. Same types and legends as No. 8.</p>
9A*	○	0·80	Æ	97	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xix. 2.] <i>Demeter seated on throne</i>, r. hand extended, l. hand holding cornucopiae. Greek legend, as on No. 1. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Hermes</i> to front, r. hand extended, caduceus in l. hand. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 29, with Arian <i>sasi</i>. N.B. Many coins of this type have been struck upon the elephant coins of Azas. I possess one with half of the elephant visible, and with half Greek, half Arian, legends on both sides.</p>
9B*	○	0·50	Æ	21	
10	○	1·10	Æ	204	
11	○	0·60	Æ	33	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xix. 4.] <i>Lion</i> to r. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p>

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
VI.	12	○	1.00	Æ	213	<p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Demeter</i> to l., cornucopiæ in l. hand, r. extended. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. 37, with <i>bu.</i></p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xix. 7.]</p> <p><i>Indian elephant</i> to r. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Humped Indian bull</i> to r. Mon. 23 and 28. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p>Same types and legends as No. 11.</p> <p>Same types and legends as No. 11.</p>
	12A*	○	0.60	Æ	31	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xix. 12.]</p> <p>Same types as No. 11. Greek legend, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ. Arian legend, <i>Maharâjasa mahatasa Ayasa.</i></p>
	12B*	□	0.90	Æ	109	
	12C*	□	0.45	Æ	24	
13		○	0.90	Æ	153	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xix. 5.]</p> <p><i>Female figure</i> to front, naked to waist, l. hand on hip, r. hand raised to head. Greek legend as on No. 1. Mon. 39 and 40.</p>
						<i>Rev.</i> — <i>Humped bull.</i> Arian legend, as on No. 1.
14		○	1.05	Æ	220	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xix. 6.]</p> <p><i>Humped Indian bull</i> to r. Mon. 29. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p>

14A*	○	0.85	Æ	115	<i>Rev.</i> — <i>Maneless Indian lion</i> to r. Mon. Arian <i>sasi</i> . Arian legend, as on No. 1. Types and legends as No. 13. <i>Obv.</i> Mon. 33; <i>Rev.</i> Mon. 32.
14B*	○	0.60	Æ	45	Same types and legends as No. 13.
14C*	□	0.70	Æ	65	Same types and legends as No. 13.
15	□	0.90	Æ	138	[<i>Brii. Mus. Cat.</i> , xix. 11.] <i>Herakles</i> to front, club and lion's skin on l. arm, r. hand raised to crown himself. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Mon. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Horse</i> to r. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. Arian <i>mi</i> .
VII.	A 1 A 2	— —	Æ Æ	— 140	AZILISES. SILVER COINS. These two coins bear the joint names of Azas and Azilises. A I., in the French collection, gives the name and titles of Azas on the Greek obverse, and the name and titles of Azilises on the Arian reverse. A II., in my own collection, reverses this order, the name of Azilises being on the Greek side, and that of Azas on the Arian side. The type of the obverse A is the king on horseback. <i>King on horseback</i> , with whip and bow, with couched lance. Type B.
	B	1.00	Æ	150	

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

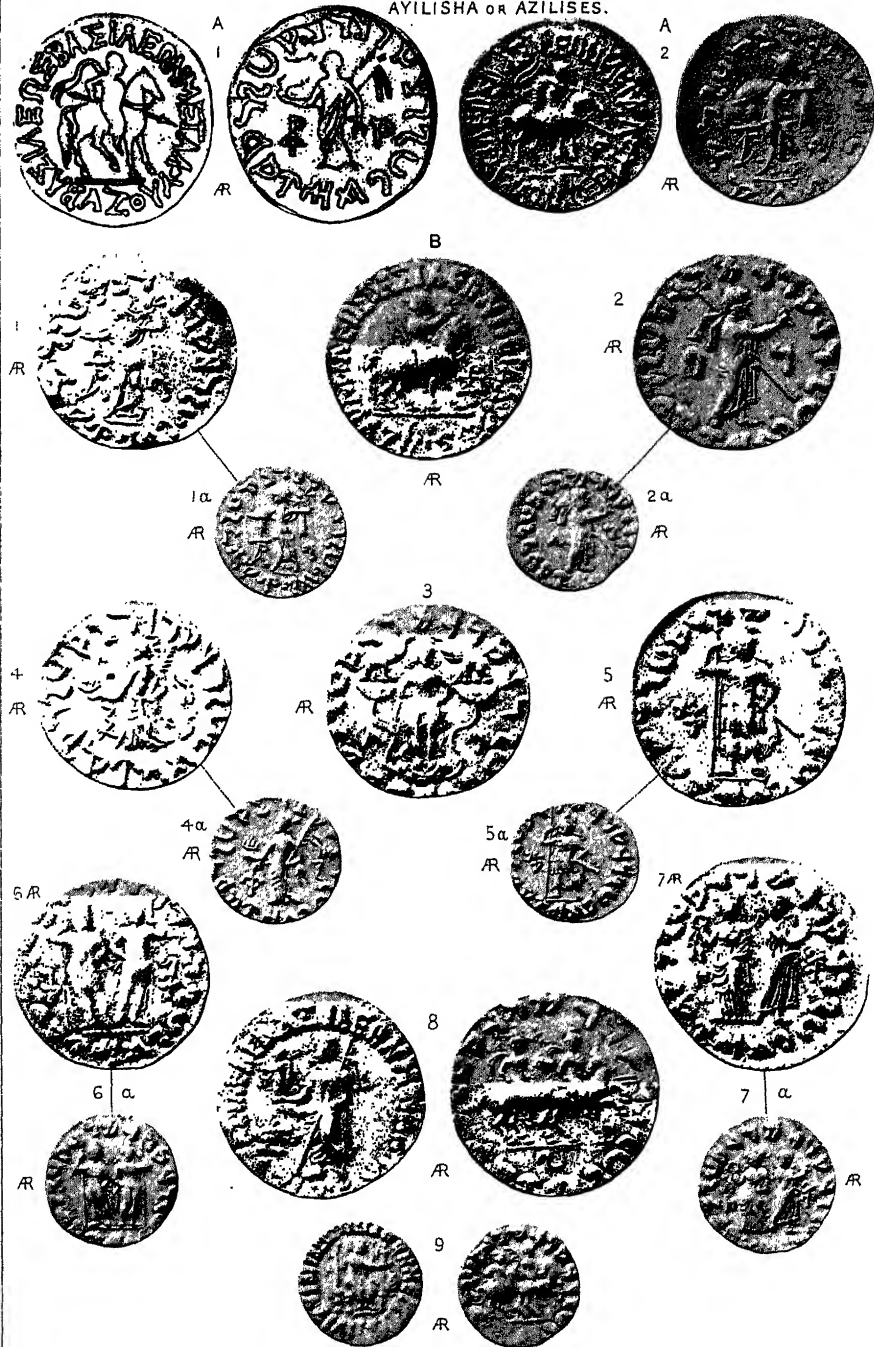
Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
VII.	1	○	1.00	Æ	137	<p>King on horseback, with couched lance. Type A.</p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ.</p> <p>Rev.—Pallas armed to l., shield on l. arm; thunderbolt in upraised r. hand ready to hurl. Arian legend, <i>Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayitisasa</i>. Mon. No. 23, with <i>a</i>.</p>
	1A	○	0.65	Æ	35	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xx. 4.]</p>
	2	○	2.00	Æ	149.5	<p>Same types, legends, and monogram as on No. 1.</p> <p>King on horseback, with whip and bow. Type B. Mon. No. 42.</p>
	2A	○	0.70	Æ	35	<p>Rev.—Zeus diademed and bearded to r., carrying sceptre in l. hand, and in r. hand a small uncertain object. Mon. No. 43. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p>
	3	○	1.00	Æ	148	<p>Same types, legends, and mons. as No. 2.</p> <p>King on horseback to r., with whip and bow. Type B. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 42.</p>
						<p>Rev.—The Indian goddess <i>Lakshmi</i> standing to front on a lotus flower, from which two stalks spring to the r. and l., each supporting a small elephant, which pours water on the head of the goddess. Arian legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 43.</p>

4	○	1.00	Æ	139	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xx. 9.] Type A. Greek <i>King on horseback</i>, with couched lance. legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Goddess</i> to l., with filleted palm in l. hand, and uncertain object in r. hand. In field to r. Arian letter <i>sam</i>; to l. Mon. No. 44, with Arian letter <i>dhra</i>. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p>
4A	○	0.70	Æ	36	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xx. 11.] <i>Types and legends</i> as on No. 4. Mon. 28, with <i>na</i>.</p>
5	○	1.05	Æ	146	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xx. 7.] <i>King on horseback</i> to r., with whip and bow. Type B. Mon. No. 38. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>One of the Dioskuri</i> to front, with sword and spear. Arian legend, as No. 1. Mon. No. 45, Arian <i>mis</i>.</p>
5A	○	0.65	Æ	35	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xx. 8.] <i>Types and legends</i> as No. 5. Mon. No. 38.</p>
6	○	1.00	Æ	150.5	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xx. 5.] <i>King on horseback</i>, with whip and bow. Type B. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 46.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—The <i>Dioskuri</i> <i>dismounted</i> to front, each with Phrygian cap, spear, and sword. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p>

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
VII.	6A	○	0·65	Æ	84·5	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xx. 6.] <i>Types and legends</i> as No. 6. Mon. 46 (No. 6 mons.). <i>King on horseback</i>, with whip and bow. Type B. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 48. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Two figures</i>, male and female, standing to front, male figure apparently Zeus, as on No. 2, with sceptre and small uncertain object in r. hand. The female, with turreted head-dress and wreath, represents a city. Arian mons. <i>spila</i> and <i>pa</i>. Arian legend, as on No. 1. <i>Same types</i>, legends, and mon. as No. 7. <i>Zeus</i> to l., with sceptre in l. hand, and Victory with wreath and palm in r. hand. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 49. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Mounted Dioskuri</i>, with palms, charging to r. Arian legend, as No. 1. Arian letters <i>pan</i> and <i>na</i>. <i>Types, legends</i>, and mon. as on No. 8. <i>Zeus</i> seated on throne to r., holding small figure of Victory with wreath in r. hand. Mon. No. 47 to r. Greek legend, as No. 1. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Mounted Dioskuri</i>, with palms, charging to r. as on No. 8.</p>
	7	○	1·10	Æ	150	
	7A	○	0·70	Æ	85	
	8	○	1·05	Æ	147	
	8A*	○	0·65	Æ	85	
	9	○	0·65	Æ	86	

AYILISHA OR AZILISES.

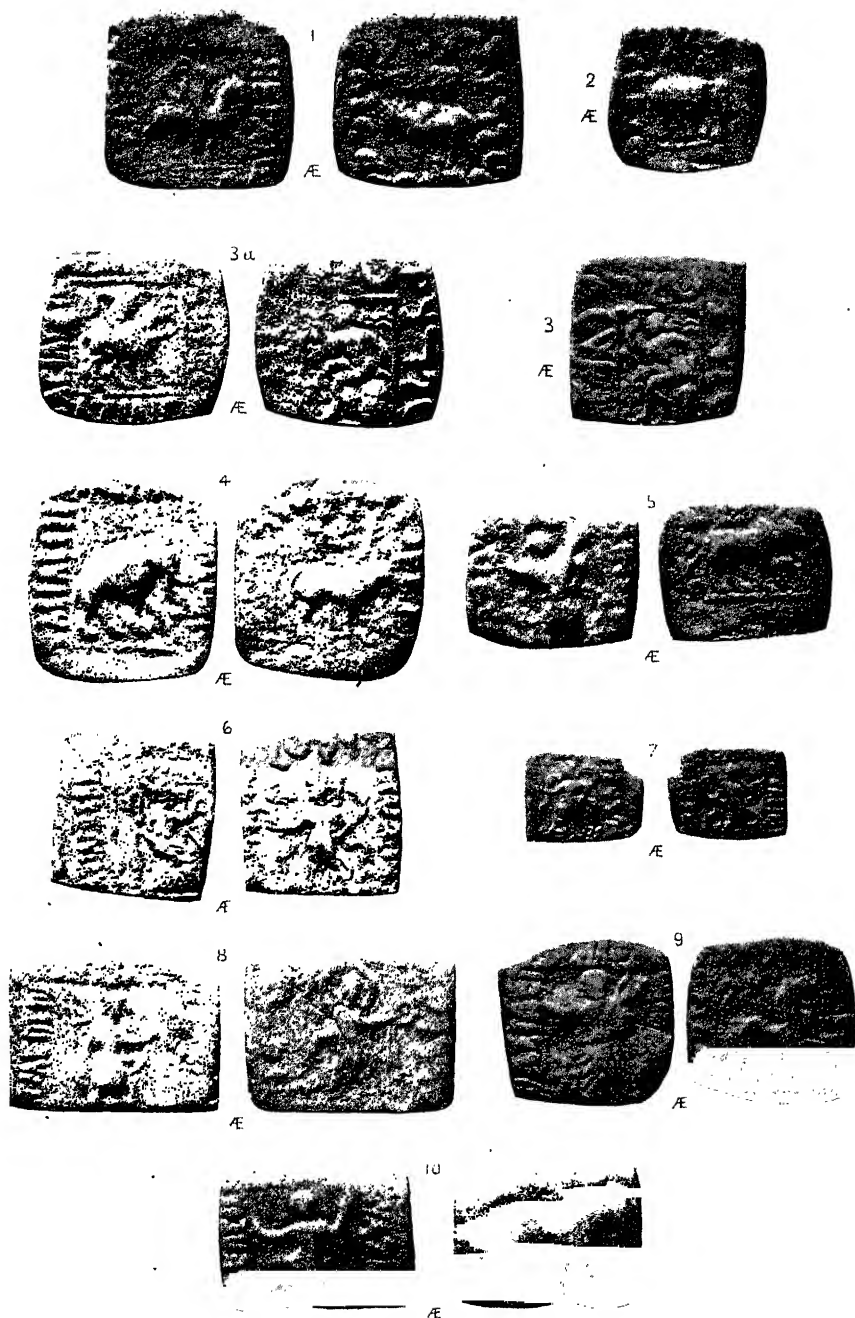


VIII.	1	□	0.90	Æ	157	COPPER COINS.	
						[Brit. Mus. Cat., xxi. 3.]	
						<i>King on horseback to r., with couched lance.</i>	
						ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ.	
						<i>Rev.—Humped bull to l. In field Σ and Arian sa. Arian legend, Maharajasa mahatasa Ayilisa.</i>	
						[Brit. Mus. Cat., xxi. 2.]	
	2	□	0.85	Æ	88	<i>King on horseback to r. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</i>	
						<i>Rev.—Elephant to r. Mon. No. 81, with Arian si. Arian legend, Maharajasa mahatasa Ayilisa.</i>	
						[Brit. Mus. Cat., xxi. 1.]	
						<i>King on horseback to r. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</i>	
						<i>Rev.—Herakles seated on rock to l., club in r. hand, resting on knee, l. hand on rock. Mon. No. 81.</i>	
						<i>Arian legend, Maharajasa mahatasa Ayilisa.</i>	
	3A	□	1.00	Æ	112	N.B. One specimen has been struck on a coin of Spalirises, as shown by part of Greek legend ΕΥΝ	
						ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩ, and part of Arian legend	
						<i>Mahatasa still remaining. Both of these forms are peculiar to the coins of Spalirises.</i>	
						<i>Elephant moving to r. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</i>	
						<i>Rev.—Humped Indian bull to r. Arian legend, as No. 1.</i>	
						<i>Herakles standing to front, holding club in l. hand, and wreath in r. hand. Jumbled Greek legend.</i>	
	4	□	1.00	Æ	152		
	5	□	0.85	Æ	152		

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	Rev.
VIII.	6	□	0.85	Æ	118	<p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Humped Indian bull</i> to l. Mon. No. 29. Arian legend imperfect — <i>sa mahatasa</i> —.</p> <p><i>Female figure</i> with turreted head-dress seated on throne to r.</p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Μ —.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Male figure</i> to front, carrying club in l. hand, and Victory in r. hand. Arian <i>ra</i> in field. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Male figure</i> to r., carrying club and Victory. Arian legend, as No. 1. Mon. No. 47.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Female figure</i>, with flowing garments, to front. Arian legend imperfect, <i>harajasa</i>.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxi. 4.]</p> <p><i>King helmeted</i> standing to r., with spear and shield in l. hand, and right hand extended. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Female figure</i> to r., holding out wreath in r. hand. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p>
	7	□	0.60	Æ	39	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxi. 6.]</p> <p><i>Male figure</i> to front, carrying two indistinct objects on l. shoulder, r. hand extended. Mon. No. 38. Greek legend, as on No. 1.</p>
	8	□	1.00	Æ	187	
	9	□	0.90	Æ	72	

AYILISHA OR AZILISES





IX.	10	□	0.95	Æ	140	<p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Lion</i> to r., with r. forepaw raised. Arian legend, as on No. 1.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxi. 5.]</p> <p><i>Herakles</i> to front, in l. hand club and lion's skin, r. hand extended. Greek legend, as on No. 1. Mon. No. 38.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Horse</i> to r. Arian legend, as in No. 1. Arian mon. over horse, No. 45.</p>
	1	○	1.05	Æ	215	<p>HERAÏS OR MIAÏS.</p> <p>[<i>See Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxiv. 7.]</p> <p>Bare diademed bust of king to r., in circle of fillets.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>King</i> on horseback to r., Victory flying behind to crown him.</p> <p>Upper legend, ΤΥΙΑΝΝΟΝΤΩΣ ΗΙΑΩΥ.</p> <p>Lower legend, ΣΑΝΑΒ ΚΟΙΡΑΝΩΥ.</p> <p>N.B. Mr. Gardner reads ΣΑΚΑ ΚΟΙΡΑΝΩΥ, which leaves the final letter B unaccounted for.</p> <p>Same head as on No. 1.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Male figure</i> standing to r.</p> <p>MIAÏΩΥ ΚΟΙΡΑΝΩΥ.</p> <p>Similar to No. 2.</p> <p>Same types as No. 1. ΗΙΑΩΥ ΚΟΙΡΑΝΩΥ.</p> <p>Same as No. 2B.</p>
	1A	○	1.15	Æ	237	
		○	1.30	Æ	206	
		○	1.20	Æ	240	
		○	1.15	Æ	238	
	2	○	0.45	Æ	11	
	2A	○	0.45	Æ	11	
	2B*	○	0.45	Æ	11	
	2C*	○	0.45	Æ	11	

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
IX.	3	○	0.90	Æ	150	<p><i>King's head</i>, as on No. 1, with Arian legend. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>King on horseback</i>, with Victory flying behind.</p> <p>TYPANNO KOPLAN.</p> <p>N.B. The name of this king is uncertain. In 1861, when I got his first coin, I read the name as <i>Heraüs</i>, just as Mr. Percy Gardner still reads it; but some years afterwards, on obtaining other specimens, and more particularly a number of oboli, it seemed to me that <i>Miaüs</i> would be a preferable reading. Some of the oboli insert an <i>i</i> after <i>a</i>, thus making either HPAIOE or MIAIOE. If the copper coin had been in better preservation we should, no doubt, have got the reading in the Arian legend. I have discussed the name and position of this king in another place.</p>
	4	○	0.90	Æ	195	<p>NAMELESS KING.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxiv. 6.]</p> <p><i>Bust of king</i> to l., with crested helmet, holding a lance upright in r. hand, surrounded by circle of fillets. Behind head three-pronged symbol, No. 56, and in front the Arian letter <i>V</i>.</p>

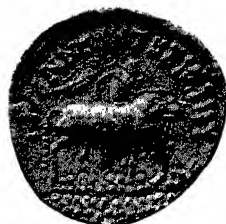
HERÄUS OR MIÄUS



AR



1a
AR



AR



Æ



AR

NAMELESS KING



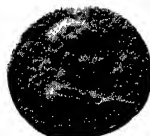
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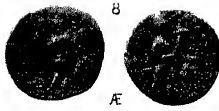
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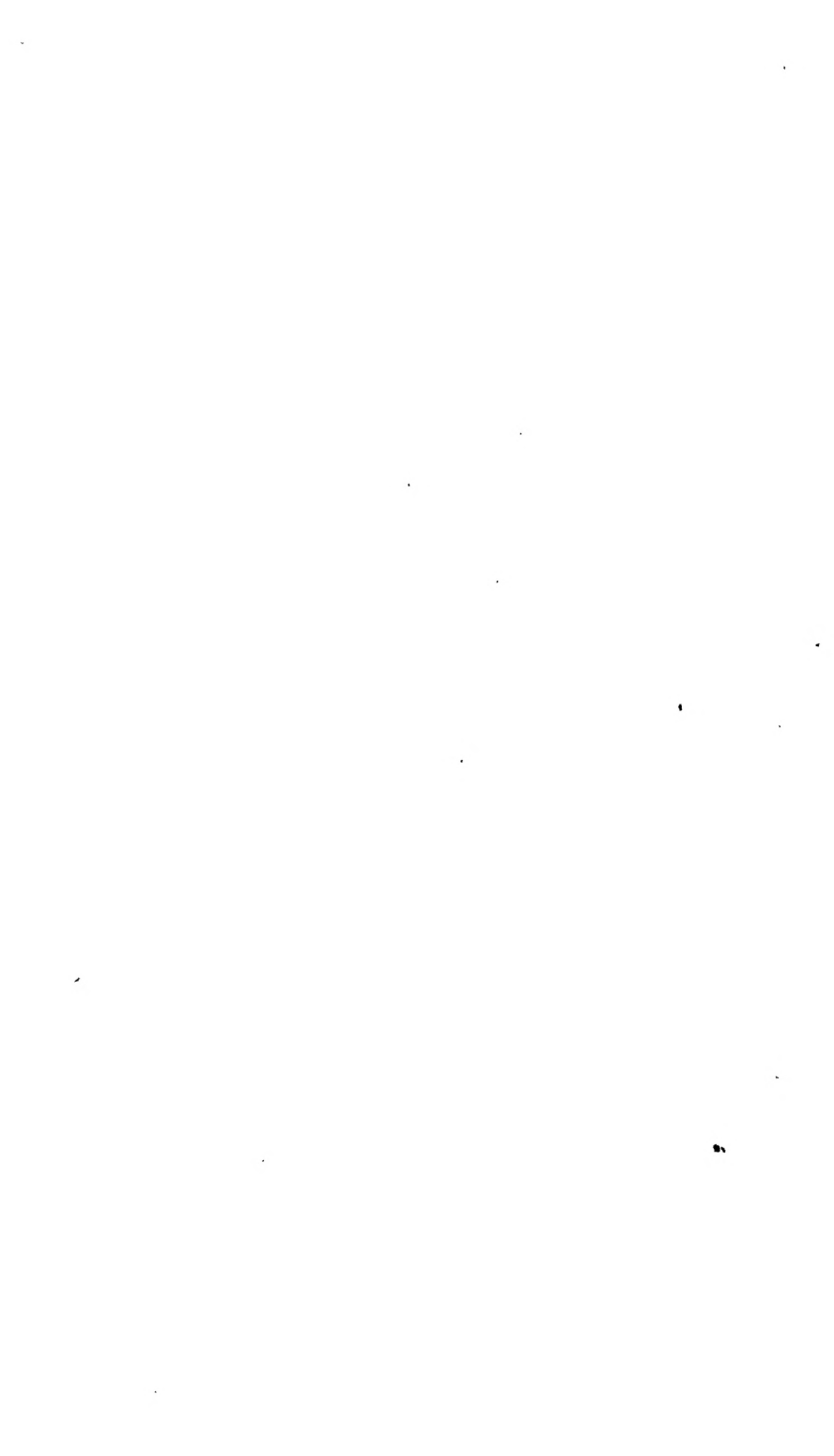
SAPALEIZES.



9



AR



5	○	0·70	Æ	152	<p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>King on horseback</i> to r., with r. hand raised. In front the same three-pronged symbol, ΒΑCΙΑΕΥC ΒΑCΙΑΕΥN CWTHP ΜΕΓΑC.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxiv. 1.]</p> <p><i>King on horseback</i> to r., as on No. 4, with same symbol.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Zeus</i> to r.; with sceptre. To r., round vessel with plant; to l., Arian letter <i>Vi</i>. Arian legend, <i>Maharājasa vajratirajasa mahatasa tradatasa.</i></p> <p>Same types, legends, and symbols as No. 5.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxiv. 2.]</p> <p><i>Radiated and diademed bust of king</i> to r., holding lance upright in r. hand. Four-pronged symbol behind head.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>King on horseback</i> to r., uncertain object in r. hand. Four-pronged symbol in front. Greek legend, as on No. 4.</p> <p>(These coins usually have the three-pronged symbol.)</p> <p>Same types and legends, as No. 6.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>; xxiv. 5.]</p> <p><i>Diademed bust of king</i> to r. Three-pronged symbol to r.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Zeus standing</i>, with spear and thunderbolt, as on the coins of Heliokles. Greek mon. forming ΠΑ. Greek legend, as on No. 4.</p> <p>N.B. These coins are commonly found at Mathura.</p>
5A	○	0·5	Æ	30	
6	○	0·75	Æ	140	
6A	○	0·55	Æ	31	
7	○	0·65	Æ	66	

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
IX.	8	○	0.45	Æ	25	<p><i>Figure standing to front, like OKPO with trident and club. Three-pronged symbol, and Arian letter V.</i></p> <p><i>Rev.—Female figure to r., holding cornucopiæ like APΔOXPO. Buddhist symbol and pot of flowers.</i></p> <p>SAPALKEIZES.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxiv. 14, 15.]</p> <p><i>Helmeted head of king to r. ΕΑΠΑΛΕΙΖΗ.</i></p> <p><i>Rev.—Maceless Indian lion to r. On each side Greek legend, NANAIA.</i></p>
X.	1*	○	0.75	Æ	58	<p>GONDOPHARES.</p> <p>SILVER COIN.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxxii. 10] at Berlin.</p> <p><i>Bust of King to l., diademed and bearded with Arsakidan tiara.</i></p> <p><i>Rev.—King seated on throne to r. Victory behind crowning him. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΕ ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΗΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩ.</i></p>

COPPER COINS.

88

Æ

0.70

□

2

[*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, xxii. 12.]
King on horseback to l., receiving wreath from Victory.
 Greek legend incomplete on the few known specimens.

ΦΑΡΟΥ ΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΓΟΝΑΑ.

Rev.—*The Gondopharian Symbol* Ϝ. Arian legend in small letters incomplete, the missing portion supplied in brackets [*Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa*] *dhramikasa apratihataasa devahadasa Gondopharasa*. In field to r. and l., Arian letters *son* and *bre*.

125

Æ

1.0

○

3

Bare diademed head of King to l. Corrupt and imperfect Greek legend, ΒΑΣΙΛΕ—ΙΝΔΥ ΦΡΡΥ.

Rev.—*Winged Victory* to r., with palm and wreath. Arian legend in rude letters not read, but seems to be, *Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Gudupharasi*.

N.B. On all my three specimens the sigma is of the early form.

138

Æ

0.95

○

4

[*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, xx. 11.]
Bust of King to r., diademed and bearded.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ.

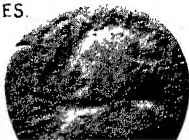
COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	Rev.—
X.	5	○	0·45	Æ	37	<p><i>Winged Victory</i> to r., with wreath and palm. Arian legend, <i>Maharājasa tradatasa Gondoparnasa</i>.</p> <p>N.B. The compound letter <i>rn</i>, in the latter half of the name, is quite distinct. It is formed of the common <i>n</i> with <i>r</i> placed across it. All my specimens of this type have this form, and so has the British Museum specimen above quoted.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxii. 7.]</p> <p><i>Bearded head</i> to r. Rude Greek legend.</p> <p><i>Rev.—Pallas</i> with shield and thunderbolt. Arian legend, completed from several specimens: <i>Maharājasa tradatasa Gondoparnasa</i>. In field, Arian letters <i>ho</i> and <i>stra</i>.</p>
	6	○	0·95	Æ	145	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxii. 8], Billon.</p> <p><i>King on horseback</i> to l., with r. hand stretched in front. Victory flying behind with wreath to crown him.</p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ.</p> <p>In field to l., the Gondopharian symbol No. 50.</p>

GONDOPHARES.



ORTHAGNES.



SANABARES





7	○	0·85	Æ	125	<p>Rev.—<i>Posidon</i> to front, with trident and palm. Arian legend, <i>Maharājasa rajarajasa tratatasa Devahada Gandapharasa</i>. In field to l. a symbol like the figure 6; to r. the Arian letter <i>ga</i>.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxii. 7], Billon.</p> <p>King on horseback to r., with r. hand raised. Greek legend, as on No. 6; to r. Gondopharian symbol No. 50.</p> <p>Rev.—<i>Pallas</i> to r., with spear; r. hand to front. Arian legend, <i>Maharājasa mahatasa Gudapharasa</i>. In field to r. No. 27 mon., and to l. Arian mon.</p>
8	○	0·8	Æ	151	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxii. 5].</p> <p>King on horseback, as on No. 7. Greek legend, and symbol, the same as No. 7.</p> <p>Rev.—<i>Zeus</i> to r., sceptre in l. hand, r. hand stretched out. Arian legend, as on No. 7. In field to l. mon. No. 27, and to r. Arian letters <i>phre</i> and <i>bu</i>.</p>
9	○	0·3	Æ	148	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxii. 9], Billon.</p> <p>King on horseback, with symbol and legend as No. 7.</p> <p>Rev.—<i>Posidon</i> standing to front, holding trident in l. hand, and r. hand extended to l. Arian legend,</p>

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

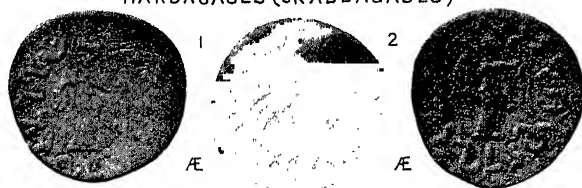
Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
X.	10	○	0·8	Æ	105	<p><i>Maharaja Rajaraja mahata dhramia Devakada Gondopharasa.</i> In field to l: No. 51 mon., and to r. Arian mon. <i>dacha.</i></p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxii. 10.]</p> <p><i>King seated on chair to r., back of chair surmounted by two Gondopharian symbols. BACIA</i> . . .</p> <p><i>Rev.—Winged Victory to r., with wreath and palm. YNΛOΦIOYN</i> . . . In field to r. Φ.</p> <p><i>King seated on throne half turned to r.; Gondopharian symbol. Legend nearly all lost. BACIA</i></p> <p><i>Rev.—Male figure to front. Mon. No. 27 to l., with Greek B and Arian r to r. Legend lost.</i></p>
	11	○	0·75	Æ	115	
	12	○	0·95	Æ	122	<p>ORTHAGNES.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxxiii. 9.]</p> <p><i>Bust of King to l., bearded and diademed.</i></p> <p>BACIΛEYC BACIΛEΩN MEΓAC</p> <p>OPΘAΓNHC.</p> <p><i>Rev.—Winged Victory to r., with wreath and palm. Arian legend, Maharajasa rajatirajasa Gandapharasa Gudranasa (?).</i></p>

13	○	0.85	Æ	121	<p><i>Diademed bust of King to l.</i> Greek legend incomplete.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Winged Victory</i>, with wreath and palm to l. ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΡΘΑ</p> <p>legend incomplete: <i>mahatasa Gidhranasa</i> (?).</p> <p>N.B. The exact form of the name is doubtful. I believe it to be the same as the ΟΡΘΑΓΝΟ of the gold coins of Kanishka, and also as the <i>Orthanes</i> of Strabo. This form would easily pass into Gurdanes, a name which is preserved in Gurdanaspes, a general in the service of Khusrû Parvez.</p>
14	○	0.75	Æ	58	<p style="text-align: center;">SANABARES.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxiii. 10.]</p> <p><i>Bust of King</i>, diademed and bearded to r. Behind the head the Parthian letters <i>sa</i>.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>The King seated</i> and holding a bow, as on the Parthian coins. Greek legend, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΣΑΝΑΒΑ. Above, ΓΙΤ; to r. mon. No. 52.</p>
15	○	0.85	Æ	110	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxiii. 12.]</p> <p><i>Bust of King</i> to r., diademed and bearded. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Winged Victory</i> to r., with wreath. ΣΑΝΑΒΑΡΟΥ.</p>

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
						<p style="text-align: center;">HARDAGASES OR ABDAGASES.</p> <p>N.B. The bust coins bearing these two names are so exactly alike in types and general appearance, that the slight difference in the spelling may be quite accidental. But as there is a difference in the Arian reading as well as in the Greek reading, I have thought best to give both names.</p>
XI.	1 2	O	0.9	Æ	180	<p style="text-align: center;">[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxiii. 1.]</p> <p><i>Bust of King</i>, bearded and diademed to r.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΡΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Winged Victory</i> to r., with wreath and palm.</p> <p>Arian legend, <i>Maharājasa tradatasa Haradagasasa</i>. In this legend the initial letter of the name is <i>h</i>, of the same form as <i>h</i> in <i>maharaja</i>. It has a foot turn to the right, quite different from the initial letter in <i>Abdagases</i>. Were it not for the Greek ΑΡΔΑ, I should be ready to accept the Arian legend as representing an aspirated form of the name as <i>Habdagases</i>.</p>

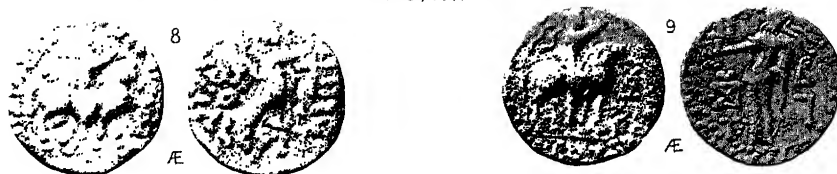
HARDAGASES (OR ABDAGASES)



ABDAGASES.



SASAN.



ARSAKES



PAKORES.



8	○	0.9	Æ	141	<p>Diademed and bearded head of King to r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΒΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Winged Victory</i> to r., with palm and wreath. Arian legend, <i>Maharājasa Avadagasasa-trādātasa.</i></p>
4	○	0.8	Æ	125	<p>Same types and legends as No. 8, but both types to l. <i>[Brit. Mus. Cat., xxiii. 8.]</i> <i>King on horseback</i> to r. Gondopharian symbol in front. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΥΝΔΙΦΕΡΟ ΑΔΕΛΦΙΔΕΩΣ. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Zeus standing</i> to r., with sceptre. Arian legend, <i>Gandaphara bhṛata putrasa maharājasa trādātasa Avadagasasa.</i> Various Arian monograms.</p>
6	○	0.85	Æ	152	<p>N.B. One coin has ΓΟΝΔΟΦΑΡΑ on Greek side. <i>King on horseback</i> to l. Gondopharian symbol in front. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΒΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Zeus standing</i> to front, holding <i>Victory</i> in r. hand. Arian legend, as on No. 5. Mon. No. 27, with B and Arian <i>va.</i></p>
7*	○	0.85	Æ	—	<p><i>King on horseback</i> to r. Greek legend incomplete. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Zeus holding out figure of Victory.</i> Arian legend incomplete, <i>Maharājasa</i>—Α (<i>vadagasasa</i>). In field to r., B and Arian <i>va.</i></p>

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
XI.	8	○	0·80	Æ	158	<p style="text-align: center;">SASAN.</p> <p>The coins of this king, which are no longer rare, are found in company with those of Abdagases, which they closely resemble, both in types and legends. The name of the king I have read provisionally as Sasan. On the Greek side I have not been able to get more than the termination in ACOY; but on the Arian side the name is complete and distinct as <i>Sasasa</i>, which would give <i>Sasa</i> in Arian and <i>Sases</i> in Greek. His connection with the family of Gondophares is shown by his use of the family symbol.</p> <p><i>King on horseback</i> to r., with Gondopharian symbol. Greek legend jumbled—ΛΙΑΩΙΝΝΙΣΙΒΙΥ.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Zeus</i> to r., with r. hand extended. Arian legend, <i>Maharajasa mahatasa tradataa Devahatasa Gadapharasa Sasasa</i>. In field to l., Buddhist symbol, No. 58; to r., Arian letters <i>va</i> and <i>pa</i>.</p> <p>Same types and legends as No. 8.</p> <p><i>King on horseback</i> to r.; with Gondopharian symbol. Greek legend, BACIAEY □</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ACOY.</p>
	8A* 9	○ ○	0·5 0·85	Æ Æ	88 150.	

Rev.—Zeus standing to front, holding out Victory in r. hand. Arian legend, *Maharājasa rajativarajasa mahatasa dhranikasa Gudaphanasa Sasasa*, In field to l., mon. No. 27; and to r., Greek B, with Arian *va*.

ARSAKES.

[*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, xxxii. 12.]

Horse to r. Mon. No. 5, forming AP.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.

Rev.—Bow-case with bow, surrounded by a square of astragalus beads.

N.B. As both of the types of this coin are found in the Parthian series, and as it wants the Arian legend, I incline to refer it to Parthia.

King on horseback to r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
(coin stolen).

Rev.—Type obliterated. Arian legend, *Maharājasa rajarajasa Mahatasa Arslakasa tradatasa*.

King on horseback to r. Arian letter ga.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ (δικαί)ΟΥ
ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.

Rev.—Zeus to l., holding figure of Victory. Mon. No. 37 to l.; symbol No. 54 to r. Arian legend, *Maharājasa rajarajasa* . . . Arsha (kasa).

10*



0.7

Æ

—

11



0.9

Æ

—

12



0.9

Æ

122

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	
XI.	18	○	0·85	Æ	122	<p>ΠΑΚΟΡΗΣ. <i>Bust of king, diademed and bearded, to l.</i> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΠΑΚΟΡΗΣ. <i>Rev.—Winged Victory to r., holding out wreath. Arian legend, Maharakasa rajatirajasa mahatasa Pakurasa. Various Arian letters in field.</i> <i>N.B. The Arian characters have a foot stroke turned to the left.</i></p>
XII.	1	○	1·05	Æ	152	<p>ΣΑΤΡΑΠΗΣ ΟΡ ΖΕΙΩΝΙΣΗΣ. <i>[Brit. Mus. Cat., xxiii. 4.]</i> <i>Satrap on horseback to r., with whip and bow.</i> ΑΝΝΙΓΛΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΣΑΤΡΑΠΕΙ ΖΕΙΩΝΙΣΟΥ. <i>Buddhist symbol in field to r.</i> <i>Rev.—King standing on l., facing a female figure, who is crowning him with a wreath. This figure has a modius on her head, and a cornucopie on her l. arm, and is most probably intended for a city. In field to r. and l. Arian letters.</i> <i>Arian legend, Manigulasa Chhatrapasa putrasa Chhatrapasa Jihonisa.</i> <i>N.B. From the legend we learn that the Satrap Jihonisa was the son [putra] of the Satrap Manigula.</i></p>

JIHONISA or ZEIONISES



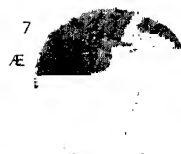
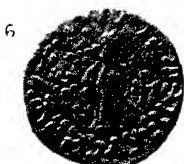
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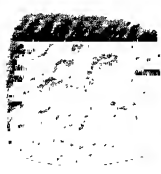


ASPA-VARMA

VIJAYA MITRAS SON.



KHARAMÖST (?)



RAJUBULA

SAUDĀSA



2*	○	0.55	Æ	35	Similar types and legends to No. 1. E. C. Bayley.
3*	○	1.05	Æ	—	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xxii. 11.] <i>King on horseback</i> , with Greek legend, as No. 1. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Satrap standing</i> to front, on l. Victory, and on r. a male figure, both crowning the king. Arian legend, as on No. 1.
4	○	1.00	Æ	126	[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xxiii. 5.] <i>Humped Indian bull</i> to r. Various letters to r., <i>sa</i> , <i>pu</i> , and on one coin Buddhist symbol over bull. Greek legend, as on No. 1. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Maneless Indian lion</i> to r. Two Arian letters, as on the silver coins. Arian legend, <i>Manigula-putrasa Chhatrapasa Jihonisasas</i> . <i>Same types and legends</i> as No. 4.
4A	○	0.60	Æ	31	[<i>Thomas's Prinsep</i> , Pl. xlii. 8, p. 211.]
5	□	0.85	Æ	—	<i>Elephant</i> to r. Greek legend, corrupt and imperfect. CEIWNII . . . HIOA. <i>Rev.</i> — <i>Humped Indian bull</i> to l. Arian legend, <i>Jihonisasas Manigula-putrasa Chhatrapasa</i> (sa). N.B. I possess two casts of a second specimen.
6	○	0.85	Æ	155	ASPA-VARMA. [<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , xx. 2.] <i>King on horseback</i> to r., with whip and bow Arian mon. <i>Aga</i> .

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	Rev.
XII.	7	○	0·8	Æ	149	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Pallas armed</i> to r., spear and shield in l. hand, r. hand stretched out. Star and Buddhist symbol to l. Mon. No. 28 to r. Arian legend, <i>Indra Varma putrasa Aspa Varma Strategasa jayatasā.</i></p>
	8	○	0·8	Æ	144	
						<p><i>VIJAYA-MITRA'S SON.</i> <i>Horseman</i> to r. Jumbled Greek legend. ΙΟΙΛΙΕΙΝΕΙΝ.</p>
						<p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Pallas armed</i>, as on No. 6, with same mon., star, and symbol. Arian legend imperfect. 7. <i>Vijaya mitra putrasa</i> (Aditi ?) 8. <i>Vijaya mitra putrasa</i> <i>sasa Maharajasa.</i> N.B. Until the discovery of some new specimens, the son's name will remain very doubtful.</p>
						<p>ΚΗΡΑΜΩΣΤΙΣ. [<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xxiii. 6.]</p>
	9	□	0·75	Æ	84	<p><i>Horseman</i> to r., with couched lance. Arian letters <i>sa.</i> ΧΑΡΑΗΩΣΤΕΙ ΕΑΤΡΑΓΕΙ ΑΡΤΑΟΥ. <i>Rev.</i>—<i>Maneless Indian lion</i> to r. Arian mon. above. Arian legend, <i>Chhatrapasa Kharanastasa Artasa putrasa.</i></p>
	10	□	0·8	Æ	80	
	11	□	0·9	Æ	96	

12	○	0.6	Æ	38	<p>N.B. In the great inscription of the Satraps found at Mathura, the name of this Chief occurs three times:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Kharastasa Yuva rajaa.</i> 2. <i>Kharasto Yuva raya.</i> 3. <i>Khardasa Chhatrapasa.</i> <p>The reading of the name is, therefore, still uncertain. The use of initial <i>O</i> in the middle of the name is peculiar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RĀJABULĀ.</p> <p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xv. 11.]</p> <p><i>Diademed bust of king to r.</i></p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΠΑΙΥ.</p> <p><i>Pallas armed with shield and thunderbolt</i> Arian legend, <i>Apratihatachakrasa . chhatrapasa Rajabulasa.</i> <i>In field</i> Arian letters <i>a</i> and <i>ga</i>.</p>
13	○	0.55	Æ	36.8	<p>[<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i>, xv. 12.]</p> <p><i>Bust of king, as on No. 12, but ruder.</i> Corrupt Greek legend.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i>—<i>Pallas armed to l.</i> Arian legend, shortened to <i>Apratihatachakrasa Chhatrapasa Rajabulasa.</i> Arian letters <i>ha</i> and <i>sti</i>. On some the Greek mon. No. 55, forming EY.</p>
14*	○	0.5	Æ	34	<p><i>Bust as on No. 13, with corrupt Greek legend.</i></p>

COINS OF THE SAKAS—continued.

Pl.	No.	Form.	Inches.	Metal.	Grains.	Rev.—
XII.	15*	○	0·7	Æ	98	<i>Pallas armed to l. Arian legend, Maha Chhatrapasa apratichakrasa Rajabulasa. Various Arian letters in field.</i> N.B. These copper coins found in E. Panjāb and to east of Satlej River. <i>Figure standing between tree and snake. Indian Pali legend, Mahakhatapasa Rajabulasa.</i> <i>Rev.—Figure being anointed by two elephants.</i> N.B. In the great Satrap inscription from Mathura, where all these coins were found, this chief's name is thus shortened— <i>Mahachatravasa Rajulasa.</i>
	16	○	0·65	Æ	51	<i>[Thomas's Prinsep, Pl. xlv. 21.]</i> <i>Figure standing between trident, and snake held in r. hand. Indian Pali legend, Mahakhatapasa putasa khātāpasa Saudāsasa. Swastika beneath figure.</i> <i>Rev.—Lakshmi being anointed by two elephants.</i> N.B. These coins of <i>Saudāsa</i> are found at Mathura, where also I got a long inscription bearing his name. In the great Satrap inscription he is said to be the son of the Satrap Rajula, a relationship which I had previously suggested.

A. CUNNINGHAM.



INDO-SCYTHIANS. SAKAS. PLATE XIII.

Height of figure 2 ft. 9 in. (cf. Pl. V. 9.)



NOTICES OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum—Pontus, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, and the Kingdom of Bosphorus, by Warwick Wroth, F.S.A., 1889. Ed. by R. S. Poole, LL.D.

This is the thirteenth volume of the Catalogue of the Greek Coins in our national collection. The twelfth volume, *Corinth and the Colonies of Corinth*, by B. V. Head, 1889, completed, with the exception of the later regal series of Macedon, the European section of the collection, and Mr. Wroth is the first to break ground in Asia Minor. The series of volumes dealing with the coinage of Asia Minor, of which this is the first, promises to be hardly less numerous than those which have placed on record the splendid series of Italy, Sicily, and Greece proper. The civic, regal, and imperial issues of Asiatic Greece may not perhaps, from an artistic point of view, rival those of Western Greece; their interest centres chiefly in their historical and archæological importance. As in the preceding volumes, the catalogue of the coins is preceded by a general introduction, in which the author discusses (i.) the civic coinages of Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia; (ii.-iv.) the coinages of the kingdoms of Pontus, Bosphorus, and Bithynia, in their various aspects, *e.g.*, Chronology, Types, Weights, Eras, &c. This introduction contains much new and valuable matter, as it is written in the light of the most recent researches by Reinach, Ramsay, Burachkov, Giel, Oreshnikow, and Podschiewalow, all of whom have contributed materially to our knowledge of the numismatics of the districts included in the present volume. The work is accompanied by the usual indexes, excellent and accurate as far as they go. We could wish, however, that the index of remarkable inscriptions was a little fuller, or that a separate index of the titles and epithets of cities had been added. For instance, it would add considerably to the usefulness of a catalogue of Asiatic coins like the present, if we could turn to the index and there find which cities styled themselves *Νεωκοροί*, which were *Μητροπόλεις* of the various districts, what cities bore the title *Πρώτη*; and what towns were named after Emperors *Ἀδριανοί*, *Σεουηριανοί*, &c. We miss also explanations of the frequently obscure initials which Roman colonies, such

as Sinopé and Apamea, were content to place upon their coins in lieu of their full titles, *e.g.*, C.I.F.S., C.R.I.F.S. (Sinope), and C.I.C.A. (Apamea). These, however, are but small blemishes which will doubtless be avoided in future volumes. The work as a whole seems to us both accurate and scholar-like. It is accompanied by thirty-nine autotype plates, on which all the more important specimens are reproduced.

B. V. HEAD.

Introduction à l'étude des monnaies de l'Italie antique, by Michel C. Soutzo. Paris, 1887.

An important contribution to the study of numismatic metrology. The writer expresses his opinion that in Egypt and the East generally, bronze in an uncoined state was the original measure of value, and that the people of Italy derived the use of bronze money from Asia. The gradual debasement of the weights of the bronze coins in Italy was due in part to the rude process of casting, in part to the profit derived therefrom by the moneyers, and in part to legal reductions consequent upon state bankruptcies. The primitive Roman As weighed one pound=5,057 grs., and was divided into 12 ounces of 421.5 grs. each. The first legal reduction took place in B.C. 268, when the As became *Sextantal*, and consequently weighed 843.0 grs., 10 of these Sextantal asses being equivalent to 1 silver denarius of 70 grs. The relation of bronze to silver was therefore about 120 : 1, and not 250 : 1, as Mommsen supposed. In B.C. 217 the As was further reduced by one-half, and became *uncial* (weight 421.5 grs.), the denarius at the same time being reduced to 60 grs., and tariffed as equivalent to 16 asses, the relation of bronze to silver having then become 112 : 1. In B.C. 89 the As became *semi-uncial* (weight 210.75 grs.), and the denarius of 60 grs. became equivalent to 40 of these reduced asses, the relation of bronze to silver being at this time 140 : 1. M. Soutzo infers from the fact that the aes grave of different districts is not all regulated according to the Roman pound, that various minae or pounds were from early times established as bronze standards in different parts of Italy, and moreover that legal and other reductions in the weight of the bronze coins took place at different times in different parts of the country, so that coins of the same weight and with the same marks of value, when they come from different districts, are not necessarily contemporary, but that in no district does silver money seem to have been introduced until after the first legal reduction of the bronze standard. With respect to gold the writer

assumes as a general rule a proportionate value 1:16 as regards silver. The author next proceeds to discuss the coinage of Etruria, a country which appears to have been made up of several confederations of towns, employing different systems of weight. The chief of these, which he distinguishes by the name of the Populonian standard, falls into two periods, in the first of which we meet with gold, silver, and bronze coins of the following normal maximum weights, which, however, it may be here remarked, the *Æ* and *Æ* seldom actually attain:—

The coins all bear their marks of value expressed in asses:—

Gold.

50 asses, weight 44 grs. ($44 \times 1,920 = 84,480$ grs. *Æ*) =
50 asses of 1,689 grs.

25 asses, weight 22 grs. ($22 \times 1,920 = 42,240$ grs. *Æ*) =
25 asses of 1,689 grs.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ asses, weight 11 grs. ($11 \times 1,920 = 21,120$ grs. *Æ*) =
 $12\frac{1}{2}$ asses of 1,689 grs.

10 asses, weight 8.8 grs. ($8.8 \times 1,920 = 16,896$ grs. *Æ*) =
10 asses of 1,689 grs.

Silver.

10 asses, weight 140.8 grs. ($140.8 \times 120 = 16,896$ grs. *Æ*) =
10 asses of 1,689 grs.

5 asses, weight 70.4 grs. ($70.4 \times 120 = 8,448$ grs. *Æ*) =
5 asses of 1,689 grs.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ asses, weight 35.2 grs. ($35.2 \times 120 = 4,224$ grs. *Æ*) =
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses of 1,689 grs.

1 as, weight 14.08 grs. ($14.08 \times 120 = 1,689$ grs. *Æ*) =
1 as of 1,689 grs.

The actual weights of the silver and bronze coins are as follows:—

130, 65, 33 and 14 grs. in silver, and in bronze an As of about 1560—1584 grs.

M. Soutzo is of opinion that the original Etruscan Libral As was of the same weight as the Roman Libral As, viz., 5,057 grs., of which, however, no specimens heavier than about 3,375 grs. are now known. This deficiency is hardly to be wondered at when it is remembered that even in the Roman Series, which is far more common, no extant specimens attain the full weight. When the earliest silver coins of the Populonian system were struck in Etruria the As had already been reduced to less than one-third (1,689 grs.) of its original weight. In like manner the normal weight of Etruscan silver denarius, 140 grs., indicates that it had been reduced to one-third of the libral ounce of silver, 421.5 grs.

The archaic style of the Etruscan silver coins shows that a Triental reduction had already taken place in Etruria at a period in which Rome was still probably in the *aes rude* stage. The Romans were therefore long behind the Etruscans in reducing their bronze coinage and in coining silver, while Campania, on the other hand, was behind Rome, and was still using a Triental As at the time when Rome was using a Sextantal or even an Uncial As. Equality of weight is thus no proof of synchronism.

In the second Populonian series there are no gold coins. The silver coins are identical in weight with those of the earlier class, but they bear marks of value which show that they were tariffed as equivalent to double the number of asses; thus the piece of 140 grs. (normal) formerly marked X, is in this period marked XX, and so on. The bronze As contemporary with these silver coins can therefore hardly have exceeded about 780 grs. (cf. the Roman Sextantal As of 842 grs. max.).

The Etruscan silver coins of the other standard, called in *Hist. Num.* p. 12, the Coreyrean (?) standard, are also to be divided, like those of the Populonian standard, into two distinct periods. In the first period the Denarius weighs 350 grs. and the Quinarius 175 grs., the corresponding bronze As must therefore have weighed 4,210 grs., or 10 Roman ounces. In the second period the coin of 350 grs. is marked XX, and the coin of 175 grs. X, showing that the bronze As had in the meantime been reduced by one-half to 2,105 grs., or 5 Roman ounces. The writer conjectures that in the part of Etruria where these coins were current the bronze As originally weighed as much as 20 Roman ounces, or 8,430 grs.

The remarkable gold coins with types on both sides reading *Velsu* and *Velzpapi*, weighing respectively 18 and 72 grs., and bearing the marks of value V and XX (*Hist. Num.* p. 11), which have been attributed conjecturally to Volsinii, M. Soutzo declines to accept as Etruscan and proposes to attribute to Campania.

The author next passes to Sicily and works out a theoretically complete system of numismatic metrology for that island. He assumes that, as in Italy, bronze was the original standard, and that the Sicilian bronze *litra* or pound was equivalent to 20 Roman ounces, 8,430 grs. He supposes that this *litra* had been, in quite early times, reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ or 1,686 grs. (= 4 Roman oz.). The two reductions mentioned by Aristotle were (α) by Dionysius I to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the latter weight, viz., 421.5 grs. (1 Roman oz.) and (β) by Dionysius II to $\frac{1}{8}$, viz. 210.75 grs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ a Roman oz.). The normal weights of the Syracusan silver coins he fixes (on the evidence of certain exceptional pieces which

exceed the ordinary Attic weights) at the following figures, the relative proportion of silver to bronze standing, as in Italy, at 1 : 120 :—

Decadrachm 700 grs. $\mathcal{A} \times 120 = 84,000$ grs. $\mathcal{A} = 50$ litrae of 1,680 grs. \mathcal{A} .

Tetradrachm, 280 grs. $\mathcal{A} \times 120 = 33,600$ grs. $\mathcal{A} = 20$ litrae of 1,680 grs. \mathcal{A} .

Didrachm, 140 grs. $\mathcal{A} \times 120 = 16,800$ grs. $\mathcal{A} = 10$ litrae of 1,680 grs. \mathcal{A} .

Drachm, 70 grs. $\mathcal{A} \times 120 = 8,400$ grs. $\mathcal{A} = 5$ litrae of 1,680 grs. \mathcal{A} .

Litra, 14 grs. $\mathcal{A} \times 120 = 1,680$ grs. $\mathcal{A} = 1$ litra of 1,680 grs. \mathcal{A} .

The Syracusan gold coins are all subsequent to the reduction of the bronze litra by Dionysius I. Their weights and values, based upon the relative proportion of gold to silver as 1 : 16, and of silver to bronze as 1 : 120, are as follows :—

\mathcal{A} . 88 grs. $= 88 \times 16 = \mathcal{A}$ 1,408 grs. $= 100$ litrae of 1,689 grs. \mathcal{A} .

\mathcal{A} . 44 grs. $= 44 \times 16 = \mathcal{A}$ 704 grs. $= 50$ litrae of 1,689 grs. \mathcal{A} .

\mathcal{A} . 18 grs. $= 18 \times 16 = \mathcal{A}$ 288 grs. $= 20$ litrae of 1,689 grs. \mathcal{A} .

\mathcal{A} . 8.8 grs. $= 8.8 \times 16 = \mathcal{A}$ 140.8 grs. $= 10$ litrae of 1,689 grs. \mathcal{A} .

It is noticeable that the bronze litra yielded by the *actual* weights of the gold coins is heavier than that which is calculated on the supposed *normal* weights of the silver coins.

The Syracusan coins of alloyed gold or electrum, which are all subsequent to the reduction of the bronze litra by Dionysius II, to about 211 grs., are treated by M. Soutzo as if they were of pure gold, and they are valued in semi-uncial bronze litrae of 211 grs. as follows :—

\mathcal{A} . 110 grs. $\times 16 = \mathcal{A}$ 1,760 grs. $\times 120 = \mathcal{A}$ 211,200 = 1,000.

\mathcal{A} . 55 grs. $\times 16 = \mathcal{A}$ 885 grs. $\times 120 = \mathcal{A}$ 105,600 = 500.

\mathcal{A} . 33 grs. $\times 16 = \mathcal{A}$ 528 grs. $\times 120 = \mathcal{A}$ 63,360 = 300.

\mathcal{A} . 27.5 grs. $\times 16 = \mathcal{A}$ 442.5 grs. $\times 120 = \mathcal{A}$ 52,800 = 250.

\mathcal{A} . 11 grs. $\times 16 = \mathcal{A}$ 176 grs. $\times 120 = \mathcal{A}$ 21,120 = 100.

About the time of Agathocles, according to M. Soutzo, a further reduction of the bronze litra was effected, which brought it down to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the weight at which it then stood, and in the time of the Democracy which immediately preceded the Roman conquest it was finally reduced to the weight of the Attic drachm 67 grs. In spite of all these reductions the writer believes that the bronze litra continued to maintain its character of a *real* coin; and he contends that it never became, as Mommsen and others have supposed, a mere money of account possessing only a conventional value. M. Soutzo concludes the first part of his interesting treatise with a *résumé* of the weights of the Sicilian bronze litra in its successive reductions based upon the actual weights of the silver coins. These weights, it will be seen, are somewhat lighter than those which are calculated upon the actual weights of the gold coins, and upon the supposed *normal* weights of the silver coins. They stand as follows:—

Before Dionysius I. Bronze litra, 1,620 grs. = 13.5 grs. *Æ*.

1st reduction by Dionysius I to $\frac{1}{4}$, *Æ* litra, 405 grs. = 3.37 grs. *Æ*.

2nd reduction by Dionysius II to $\frac{1}{8}$, *Æ* litra, 202 grs = 1.68 grs. *Æ*.

3rd reduction by Agathocles to $\frac{2}{3}$ of preceding, *Æ* litra, 135 grs. = 1.12 grs. *Æ*.

4th reduction, time of last Democracy, to $\frac{1}{2}$ of preceding, *Æ* litra, 67 grs. = 0.56 grs. *Æ*.

After a careful perusal of M. Soutzo's arguments it seems to me that he has failed to establish the whole of his case as against Mommsen, Hultsch, and myself. Granting that the relative proportionate value of bronze as compared with silver was 120 : 1, instead of 250 : 1, as has been hitherto supposed, wheredo we find evidence for his assertion that the bronze litra was always a real coin possessing an intrinsic value corresponding with its weight? Surely if this had been the case the bronze litra when first issued at Syracuse should have been a piece of aes grave of substantial weight, whereas judging from the weight of the earliest Syracusan *Trias*, a small coin weighing only 62 grs. (B.M. Cat. *Sicily*, p. 163), struck before the reign of Dionysius I, the actual weight of the bronze litra *as struck* cannot then have exceeded 248 grs., and must consequently have been merely a token and not a coin of real value, for at that period the bronze litra weighed at the very least 1,620 grs.

With regard to the relative values of gold and silver in Sicily, I am still inclined to think that my original theory as stated in my *Coinage of Syracuse*, p. 79 (viz. 1 : 15 down to b.c. 345; and 1 : 12 after that date) works out better than M. Soutzo's.

On a future occasion I hope to be able to notice the second part of M. Soutzo's work, in which he deals with the coinage of the Roman Republic.

B. V. HEAD.

G. Buechner. *De Neocoria*. Giessen, 1888.

To all who take an interest in the coinage of the Greeks under the Roman Empire (and it is much to be regretted that so few Numismatists devote much attention to the Imperial Greek series) this treatise will be welcome. The title *Νεωκόρος*, literally Temple-sweeper, or, as some think, Temple-keeper, as applied to certain Greek cities, more especially to those in Asia Minor, is of course familiar; not only to all Numismatists, but to all students of the New Testament, for *τις ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος ὃς οὐ γινώσκει τὴν Ἐφεσίων πόλιν νεωκόρον οὖσαν τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς Ἀρτέμιδος καὶ τοῦ Διοπετοῦς*; (Acts xix. 35). Notwithstanding the frequency with which the title occurs and the sundry and divers, not to say diverse, opinions which have from time to time been put forth concerning it, and concerning the privileges which it conferred and the right to use it, enjoyed by some cities and withheld from others, there remain many questions connected with this subject which are still involved in obscurity. It is with the object of clearing up some of these doubtful points that the writer of the present monograph has collected a mass of evidence both from inscriptions and coins which cannot fail to be of considerable value both to the epigraphist and the numismatist.

As very few of the readers of the *Numismatic Chronicle* will probably have an opportunity of consulting M. Buechner's Latin treatise, a short abstract of his results may be not unwelcome.

In the first place it must be borne in mind that there were three distinct kinds of Neocories—1st, the office of *Νεωκόρος*, equivalent to the Latin *aedituus*, as held by individuals who were either actual guardians of temples or magistrates bearing that honorary title. 2nd, the title *Νεωκόρος*, self-assumed by certain cities, probably very few in number, in virtue of a temple to some local divinity, among which may be mentioned the neocory of the great goddess Artemis at Ephesus, referred to in the Acts of the Apostles. 3rd, the title *Νεωκόρος* virtually conferred upon certain cities by a decree of the Senate at Rome.

It is to this last-mentioned class that the author chiefly confines his researches. The title *Νεωκόρος* was implicitly conferred by the Senate, only upon such towns as had erected a temple to one or other of the Roman emperors for the use of

the whole province in which the city was situated. In such temples, although originally dedicated to one emperor, the worship of his successors on the Imperial throne was usually celebrated; hence the full title, understood even when not expressed, was *Νεοκόρος τῶν Σεβαστῶν*, and games were periodically held in connection with these provincial temples entitled *κοινὰ ἐπαρχίας*, *communia provinciae*. The three conditions necessary for cities ambitious of the honourable title of *Νεοκόρος τῶν Σεβαστῶν* were, first, a *senatus consultum* authorising the erection of a temple to one of the emperors, *Common to the Province*; secondly, the building of the temple; and thirdly, the institution of "Common" games. As a matter of fact we find that nearly all the towns which were neocorate by virtue of their compliance with the above conditions were also entitled to style themselves *Μητροπόλεις* of their several provinces. Thus in the province of Asia there are nine cities which either on coins or inscriptions are called metropolises, viz., Pergamum, Smyrna, Ephesus, Sardes, Cyzicus, Laodicea, Synnada (?), Philadelphia, and Tralles, all of which are also neocorate, and the remaining three neocorate towns in the province of Asia, Hierapolis, Acmonia (?) and Teos (?) may also have been metropolises, though there is as yet no evidence of the fact.

It appears that the custom of styling themselves neocorate originated among the cities of the province of Asia, in the course of the first century A.D., and that by degrees it became more frequent in the second century, and spread into other provinces, e.g. Bithynia, Pontus, Armenia Minor, Galatia, Cappadocia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, and Syria, and even into the European provinces Moesia, Thracia, and Macedonia.

In many cases a second and even a third temple to one of the emperors was erected, for the purpose of obtaining for the city the additional honour of a double or a triple neocory; but such temples were not Provincial temples, even when they were placed under the care of the *Ἀρχιερεὺς* of the province, and any games which might be instituted in connection with them would not be called *κοινὰ* like those which had obtained for the city the title of metropolis and neocoros for the first time; such games would only bear the name of the emperor to whom the second temple was dedicated: thus the *κοινὸν Βελθυρίας ἐν Νεικομηδείᾳ* must be distinguished from the *Σεονήρεια ἐν Νεικομηδείᾳ*, the latter being the games celebrated in connection with the second temple.

In inscriptions the sequence of the neocories is always given in the right order, each city boasting of as many neocories as it possessed temples to the emperors. On coins, however, we

find that for want of space the numerals B and Γ (δὲς and τρις) are frequently altogether omitted, and it sometimes happens that cities, after having already chronicled three or even four neocories, again style themselves δὲς νεωκόροι, or simply νεωκόροι, on coins. The probable explanation of this apparent anomaly is that the third or the fourth neocory was only that of a local divinity, which might occasionally be added and subsequently again omitted.

In the case of Ephesus, for instance, it should be borne in mind that it became τρις νεωκόρος under Caracalla, and that the coins of Julia Domna, Geta, and Caracalla marked δὲς νεωκόρος, were all in point of fact issued while Sept. Severus was still alive, and before the city was made τρις νεωκόρος. With regard to the fourth neocory of Ephesus, it seems certain that it refers to the local temple of Artemis, for it never occurs in inscriptions, but in its place δὲς or τρις νεωκόροι τῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος. The same formula sometimes occurs on coins with the omission of the words τῶν Σεβαστῶν, but we never find τετράκις νεωκόροι τῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος. The instances which have been cited for the recurrence of δὲς νεωκόρος at Ephesus, Smyrna, and Pergamum, after those cities had obtained their third neocories, rest upon insufficient evidence. The only cities where this can be proved to have occurred are Nicomedia and Sardes, and in these cases M. Buechner believes that the third neocory, like the fourth at Ephesus, was that of a local divinity. This appears to us a more satisfactory theory than that of Eckhel, who thought that cities might occasionally have cancelled a neocory because it happened to have been obtained from an Emperor whose name had become unpopular, in the same way as they occasionally rededicated a temple erected to an emperor to some one of his successors.

As in all provinces, both Senatorial and Imperial, a decree of the Senate was necessary for the erection of a temple to an emperor, the question arises, what is the reason for the rare use of the formula νεωκόρος δόγματι συγκλήτου. The Senatus consultum merely authorised the building of a temple, but conferred by itself no title, though all cities which had obtained permission to build a temple and had fulfilled the other implied conditions could style themselves νεωκόροι. M. Buechner thinks that the expression κατὰ τὰ δόγματα τῆς συγκλήτου refers not to the original right to the title νεωκόρος, but to the fact that in consequence of discords between the several cities the Senate had passed subsequent decrees determining their several titles.

In his second chapter the writer determines, so far as this can be done at present, the time of the assumption of the title νεωκόρος by the various cities of the Roman Empire.

It would seem that for the most part they did not assume the title as soon as they were legally qualified to do so. As a rule the title makes its first appearance in inscriptions; on coins it is not usually met with until somewhat later. This being the case, the absence of the title in inscriptions and on coins is no proof that a city was not legally entitled to a neocory, especially during the first century A.D. In this inquiry we are, to some extent, assisted both by the names of the Games celebrated in neocorate cities, and by the cognomina of such towns as were named after emperors. The testimony of writers who mention temples erected in honour of Roman emperors is also of much value. In most cases, however, the date of the qualification for a first neocory will still remain doubtful. As temples erected in honour of an emperor in neocorate cities were not confined to the worship of that particular emperor, but were open to the worship of his successors, it is difficult to explain why second and third temples were ever necessary, except for the express purpose of obtaining the additional honour of a second and a third neocory, since cities possessing only a single temple were already *νεωκόροι τῶν Σεβαστῶν*. There were two distinct periods during which second temples were principally erected: (i) the age of Trajan and Hadrian, and (ii) that of Severus and his family.

The following is M. Buechner's list of all the known neocorate cities:

(i.) *Νεωκόροι under the Julian and Claudian Emperors:—*

Pergamum.—Temple to Roma and Augustus. First mention of neocory on inser. of Trajan (?) and on coins of Ant. Pius (?).

Ephesus.—Temple to Claudius. First mention of neocory on coin of Nero (Aviola Procos.) and on inser. of Vespasian or Domitian.

Smyrna.—Temple to Tiberius, Livia, and the Senate. First mention of neocory on inser. and coins of Trajan.

Nicomedia.—Temple to Roma and Augustus. First mention of neocory on coins of Ant. Pius.

Ancyra.—Temple to Roma and Augustus, built under Tiberius. No mention of first neocory. B. *Νεωκόρος* on inser. and coins of Valerian.

Tarsus.—Temple to Augustus. First mention of neocory on coins of Antinoüs, but the city is called Metropolis from the time of Augustus.

(ii.) *Νεωκόροι and B. Νεωκόροι from Trajan to Commodus.*

Pergamum.—B. *Νεωκ.* on inser. of Trajan or Hadrian.

- Ephesus.—B. Νεωκ. on inser. and coins of Hadrian.
 Smyrna.—Temple to Hadrian. B. Νεωκ. on inser. of Hadrian and on coins of Ant. Pius.
 Cyzicus.—Temple to Hadrian. First mention of neocory on inser. of Hadrian and on coins of Hadrian or Ant. Pius.
 Sardes.—First mention of neocory on coins of Antinoüs.
 Nicomedia.—Temple to Commodus probably rededicated to Severus. First mention of neocory on coins of Ant. Pius. B. Νεωκ. on coins of Commodus. Γ. Νεωκ. on coins of Valerian and Gallienus. The third neocory mentioned on coins of Caracalla is doubtless that of a local divinity.
 Tarsus.—Temple to Commodus (?) rededicated to Severus. First mention of B. Νεωκ. on inser. and coins of Sev. Alexander.
 Laodicea.—Temple to Commodus. First mention of neocory on coins of Caracalla and Domna.

(iii.) Νεωκόροι, B. Νεωκόροι and Γ. Νεωκόροι, from the time of Severus and his family.

Septimius Severus granted many neocories, and gave double and triple neocories to cities already possessing one for the sake of popularizing his rule. European towns now first appear in the lists:—

Perinthus.—Temple to Severus and his sons. First mention of neocory on inser. and coins of Sept. Sev. B. Νεωκ. on coins of Elagabalus.

Cyzicus.—B. Νεωκ. on coins of Sept. Severus.

Sardes.—B. Νεωκ. on coins of Sept. Sev., B. and Γ. Νεωκ. on coins of Caracalla. The third neocory, occasionally mentioned, is probably that of a local divinity.

Caesarea-Mazaca.—Temple to Severus. Νεωκ. and B. Νεωκ. on coins of Sept. Sev.

Ephesus.—Γ. Νεωκ. on inser. of Sept. Sev. and on coins of Caracalla and Geta. The fourth neocory, frequently mentioned on coins from the time of Caracalla, is that of the Ephesian Artemis.

Pergamum.—Γ. Νεωκ. on coins of Caracalla and Domna.

Smyrna.—Γ. Νεωκ. on coins of Caracalla and Domna.

(iv.) Νεωκόροι of uncertain origin.

Hierapolis.—Νεωκ. on coins of Julia Domna and Caracalla.

Synnada.—B. Νεωκ. τῶν Σεββ. on inser. of Fl. Val. Constantius. No mention on coins.

Tralles.—Νεωκ. on coins of Julia Domna and Caracalla.

Philadelphia.—Νεωκ. on coins of Antinoüs. More frequent on coins of time of Caracalla.

Perga.—*Νεωκ.* on coins of Valerian.

Side.—*Νεωκ.* on coins of Elagabalus.

Anazarbus.—*Β. Νεωκ.* on inscr. of third century. No mention on coins, but as a festival called *Ἀδριανὸς οἰκουμένικὸς* was celebrated on coins of Hadrian, the neocory may date from his reign.

Aegae.—*Νεωκ.* on coins of Sev. Alex.

Amasia.—*Νεωκ.* on coins of Antoninus Pius.

Neocaesarea.—*Β. Νεωκ.* on coins of Valerian.

Ancyra.—Temple to Roma and Augustus, erected under Tiberius. *Β. Νεωκ.* on coins of Valerian probably granted in the time of the Antonines—cf. the cognomen of the town *Ἀντωνεινιανή*.

Nicopolis Armeniae.—*Νεωκ.* in one inscr., C. I. G. 4189.

Neapolis Samariae.—*Νεωκ.* on coins of Philip.

Tripolis Phœniciae.—*Νεωκ.* on coins of Elagabalus.

Tomi.—*Νεωκ.* on one coin of Julia Domna.

Philippopolis.—*Νεωκ.* on coin of Elagabalus. Leake, *Num. Hell.* 92, cites a coin of Commodus.

Thessalonica.—*Β. Νεωκ.* on coins of the third century.

Κοινὸν Μακεδόνων.—*Β. Νεωκ.* on coins of Caracalla.

M. Buechner concludes his treatise with a brief excursus on the title borne by the priests of the provincial temples in the Province of Asia. This title was in full, as follows:—*Ἀρχιερεὺς τῆς Ἀσίας ναοῦ* (later *ναῶν*) *τοῦ* (or *τῶν*) *ἐν Περγᾷ ἐν Σμύρνῃ*, &c. The Priests styled simply *Ἀρχιερεὺς τῆς Ἀσίας* cannot be distinguished from those bearing the fuller title. Marquardt's and Waddington's opinion that the *Ἀρχιερεὺς τῆς Ἀσίας* was the Superior Priest, and that those with the longer title were merely his delegates in the various cities where *κοινὰ Ἀσίας* were celebrated, is rejected by M. Buechner. From the second century onwards the title Asiarch was often given to the *Ἀρχιερεὺς* of metropolitan cities, but what may have been the special function of the Asiarch before that time is a doubtful point.

B. V. HEAD.

X.

MONNAIES GRECQUES, INÉDITES ET INCERTAINES. (Suite.¹)

VIII.—ECCARRA DE THESSALIE (PHTHIOTIS)?

1. Tête laurée de Zeus, à gauche.

Rev.—**PPEΩN**, Artemis debout, à gauche, le carquois
EKKA sur le dos, s'appuyant de la main
droite sur sa lance.

Æ 2½. 2,30. Coll. Imhoof.—[Pl. XVII. 23.]

2. Autre, **PEΩN** **EKKAP.**

Æ 2. 1,74. Ma coll., *Catal. Baretta*, 1876, n. 58.

1,52; 1,42. Brit. Mus., 2 exx. Comp. Head,
Hist. Num. p. 515 (**EKKAPEΩN**).

— *Catal. Bompois*, n. 1541.

— *Cat. Northwick*, n. 1097 (**EKKAPEΩN sic**).

— Leake, *Num. Hell. Insul. Greece*, p. 21 (**EK-
KAPEI** en 2 lignes).

— *Cab. de France*, 2 exx.; coll. Allier; Sestini,
Lett. Cont. II, 1817, p. 46—48, T. I, 8;
Cat. Allier, p. 89, Pl. XVI, 8 (**IKKAP—
PEΩN**, corrigé par Mionnet *Suppl.* VI,
p. 403, n. 114, en **EKKAPIEΩN**, sic).

Sestini et Dumersan classent ces bronzes à Icarie, ou plutôt Icaros, île de la mer Egée, située à l'ouest de Samos, en se fondant sur la légon **IKKAPPEΩN**.

¹ Voir *Num. Chron.* 3rd S., Vol. VIII, p. 97.

Mionnet adopte cette attribution tout en lisant **EKKAPIEΩN**.

Enfin Leake lit **EKKAPPEI** en ajoutant la note suivante :

“As coins of Oenoe, the other Icarian city, are extant, it would seem that the present were struck at Dracanum in the name of the people of Icaria who appear to have distinguished themselves from the **IKAPIEΙΣ** of Attica by writing themselves **EKKAPPEIEΙΣ**. The form *Δράκανον* for *Δρέπανον* already shows a peculiarity of dialect in the island.”

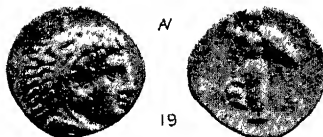
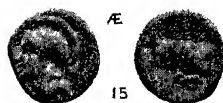
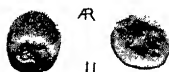
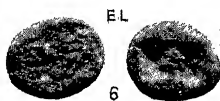
Cette argumentation perd beaucoup de sa force quand on voit que la légende n'est ni **EKKAPPEI**, comme le croit Leake, ni **EKKAPIEΩN**, comme le dit Mionnet, mais **EKKAPPEΩN**, *sans iota*, tandis que l'ethnique d'Icaros est *Ἰκάριοι*.²

Or, il est impossible de considérer **EKKAPPEΩN** comme une forme dialectique d'**IKAPIΩN**, comme M. le Dr. Richard Meister, de Leipzig, que j'ai consulté, a bien voulu me dire, puisque le *iota* d'Icaros est long.

A mon avis, Sestini et tous les numismatistes qui ont adopté ses vues, se sont trompés en classant les bronzes en question à l'île d'Icarie : il faudra leur chercher une autre attribution, ce qui, peut-être, ne sera pas très facile.

Comme *Υκκαρεύς* est l'ethnique de τὰ *Υκκαρά*, ville du territoire punique de la Sicile, ainsi *Ἐκκαρρέων* ou *Ἐκκαρρέων* pourrait donner un nom de ville, τὰ *Ἐκκαρρα* ou τὰ *Ἐκκαρρα*, que j'ai vainement cherché dans le lexique ; ce qui en approche le plus, c'est *Ἀκαρρα*, ville d'Achaïe, mentionnée par Etienne de Byzance et dont l'ethnique ne lui était pas connu puisqu'il laisse le choix

² Le seul bronze, Mion. *Suppl.* VI, p. 408, n. 115, sur lequel on a cru lire **IKAPIEΩN**, porte en réalité **NIKAIEΩN**, v. Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, 1890, p. 137.



entre les formes 'Ακαρραῖος et 'Ακαράτης.³ Il se pourrait donc que ce fut, en réalité, 'Ακαρρεύς. De même Φαλορεύς et Φαλωρείτης sont donnés par Etienne de Byzance comme les ethniques de Φαλώρη ou Φαλώρεα de Thessalie, tandis que les monnaies de la ville portent ΦΑΛΩΡΙΑΣΤΩΝ et ΦΑΛΩΡΙΑΣΤΑΝ.⁴

Si l'Achaïe, où était située Acarra, est celle de Thessalie, la Phthiotis, qu'Etienne de Byzance confond parfois avec l'Achaïe du Péloponnèse,⁵ on pourrait identifier la ville avec Acharrae, mentionnée par Tite Live⁶ à propos d'une expédition des Etoliens, en 198, et située non loin des frontières du territoire des Dolopes.⁷

Ce qui m'induit à placer Éccarra en Thessalie et à considérer ce nom comme une forme dialectique d'Acarra ou Acharrae, c'est d'abord que j'ai acquis mon exemplaire, à la vente Baretta, dans un lot de monnaies thessaliennes; puis, que la tête de Zeus paraît être copiée d'après celle du statère d'argent, émis par Alexandre le grand, au commencement de son règne.⁸ La forme de la tête et le traitement des cheveux sont tout pareils. De même la tête de Zeus d'un bronze de Gonnoi de Thessalie⁹ est une copie de celle des statères d'argent de Philippe II.

³ Steph. Byz. 'Ακαρρα, πόλις 'Αχαΐας, τὸ ἐθνικὸν ἐκ τῆς τέχνης 'Ακαρραῖος ὡς Γεφυραῖος, ἢ 'Ακαρράτης ὡς Αἰγειράτης.

⁴ Sur un exemplaire plus complet, au Musée d'Athènes, du bronze mal classé à Phalanna, Hunter T. 48, 6; Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 259.

⁵ Steph. Byz. 'Αλος, πόλις 'Αχαΐας καὶ Φθιώτιδος ὑπὸ τῷ πέρατι τῆς Ὀθρυος.

⁶ Liv. XXXII, 13.

⁷ Bursian, *Geogr. v. Griechenl.* I, p. 75.

⁸ Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 118, 19, Pl. D, 8.

⁹ Ma coll.; comp. *Zeitschr. f. Num.* XIII, 1885, p. 69, *Vign.*, où M. de Sallet ne s'est pas souvenu de Streber, *Num. nonn. Mus. Bavar.*, 1888, p. 101—104, T. I, 4.

Enfin le redoublement des consonnes est fréquent dans le dialecte thessalien, par exemple dans *Γόννοι*, *Γοννοῦσσα*, *Κράννων*, *Πεῖραιβός*, *Τρίκκη*, et la manière insolite dont la fin de la légende est placée au-dessus du commencement, **ΠΡΕΩΝ**
ΕΚΚΑ, s'observe aussi à Phaloria, **ΙΑΣΤΑΝ**
ΦΑΛΩΡ,
et à Larisa, **ΣΑΙΩΝ** et **ΑΙΩΝ**¹⁰
ΛΑΡΙ **ΛΑΡΙΣ**.

Tous ces arguments, cependant, ne sont pas décisifs; et j'hésiterais à classer à la Thessalie les bronzes en question, si M. Meister ne m'assurait qu'au point de vue linguistique rien ne s'opposait à mon attribution.

IX.—DYNASTES DE TEUTHRANIE.

1. Tête d'*Apollon*, les cheveux longs et ceints d'une ténie, à gauche.

Rev.—Tête jeune et imberbe de *dynaste*, couverte de la tiare, dont les fanons dépendent le long du cou, à droite; derrière, **TEY**.

AR 1½. 1,60. Coll. Loebbecke; Imhoof, *Griech. Münz.* p. 95, T. VII, 14.

2. Autre, **Π** et **Υ** en monogramme devant la tête du dynaste.

Æ 1½/1. 1,05. Coll. Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 258, n. 149, pl. E, 20.

— Catal. Borrell, 1852, n. 147.

Démarate, roi de Lacédémone, obligé de quitter ses états, en 491, après avoir régné environ vingt ans, se réfugia auprès du roi de Perse, Darius I., qui lui fit un accueil splendide et lui donna les villes de Teuthrania

¹⁰ *Cat. Br. Mus. Thessaly*, p. 30—32, n. 63, 64, 76, 87—90, Pl. VI, 3, 13.

et d'Halisarna avec le territoire environnant, aux embouchures du Caïque.¹¹

Le Spartiate y fonda une petite dynastie, qui se maintint dans ces parages pendant fort longtemps,¹² probablement jusqu'à la fin du 4^e siècle. Démarate accompagna Xerxès en Grèce, 480,¹³ et vivait encore en 465, quand Thémistocle vint à la cour de Perse.¹⁴

En 399, ses descendants, Eurysthènes et Proclès, sont dynastes de Teuthrania et d'Halisarna; en vrais Spartiates ils accueillent le général lacédémonien Thibron et son armée,¹⁵ comme quelques jours auparavant Proclès avait secouru Xénophon contre les Perses.¹⁶

En 401, ce même Proclès, dynaste de Teuthranie, avait pris part à l'expédition de Cyrus le jeune;¹⁷ c'était, à ce qu'il paraît, un personnage d'une certaine importance.

Puis, l'histoire est muette, pendant longtemps, sur

¹¹ Clinton, *Fast. Hellen.* I, p. 208; Herodote VI, 70, ὁ δὲ (Darius) ὑπεδέξατο αὐτὸν (Démarate) μεγαλωστί καὶ γῆν τε καὶ πόλιος ἔδωκε; Xenoph. *Hellen.* III, 1, 6, καὶ πόλεις Πέργαμον μὲν ἐκοῦσαν προσέλαβε (Thibron), καὶ Τευθρανίαν καὶ Ἀλίσαρναν, ὧν Εὐρυσθένης καὶ Προκλῆς ἦρχον οἱ ἀπὸ Δαμαράτου τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου· ἐκείνῃ δ' αὐτῇ ἡ χώρα δῶρον ἐκ βασιλείως ἐδόθη ἀντὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα συστρατείας; Thraemer, *Pergamos*, 1888, pp. 214—216; Conze, *Teuthrunia*, *Mittheil. aus Athen.* XII, pp. 149—166.

¹² Pausan. III, 7, 7, τοῦ μὲν (Démarate) παρὰ βασιλείᾳ Δαρείων ἐλθόντος ἐπὶ πολὺν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ χρόνον διαμείναι τοὺς ἀπογόνους φασι.

¹³ Herodote, VII, 101.

¹⁴ Plutarch, *Themistocl.* 29, 7.

¹⁵ Xenophon, *Hellen.* I, c.

¹⁶ Xenoph. *Anab.* VII, 8, 17. συνεβοήθη δὲ καὶ Προκλῆς ἐξ Ἀλυσάρνης καὶ Τευθρανίας ὁ ἀπὸ Δημαράτου.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* II, 1, 3. Προκλῆς ὁ Τευθρανίας ἄρχων, γεγονὼς ἀπὸ Δημαράτου τοῦ Λάκωνος.

cette famille; mais quelques années après 322, nous retrouvons un des membres, nommé aussi Proclès, qui épouse Pythias, fille d'Aristote et de Pythias, la fille d'Hermeias, dynaste de la ville voisine Atarneus, chez qui Aristote avait séjourné de 348 à 345. Proclès eut de Pythias deux fils, Proclès et Démarate, qui étudièrent la philosophie auprès de Théophraste.¹⁸ Ces deux derniers vivaient au 3^e siècle et n'ont sans doute pas régné en Teuthranie; mais rien n'empêche, ce me semble, d'attribuer les n. 1 et 2 au gendre d'Aristote. L'usage de porter la barbe ne prend fin qu'avec l'empire des Perses, et cette tête jeune et imberbe,¹⁹ ne semble pas antérieure au règne d'Alexandre le grand, époque à laquelle le module convient parfaitement.

X.—DYNASTES DE PERGAME—GONGYLIDES.

Fin du 5^e Siècle.

1. Tête de *Pallas*, portant le casque athénien, à cimier, orné d'un rameau, à droite.

Rev.—Tête barbue de *dynaste*, coiffé de la tiare perse, dont les fanons dépendent le long du cou; le tout dans un encadrement de lignes et un carré creux.

EL. 1½. 2,55. Cab. de France; Mion. VI, p. 622, n. 65, *Suppl.* IX, p. 231, n. 29, Pl. X, 22; Pellerin, *Rec.* III, Pl. 115, 5; Brandis, p. 419 (2,50).

2,50. Ma coll.; Cat. Ivanoff, n. 171.—[Pl. XVII. 17.]

2,45. Coll. Imhoof.

— Brit. Mus.

¹⁸ *Sext. Empirc. adv. Math.* I, 258; Thraemer, *l. c.* p. 215.

¹⁹ Comparez les monnaies citées *Revue numism.* 1888, p. 239.

2,45. Cab. de Munich ; Sestini, *Statere*, p. 69, 1, 2, T. VII, 4 ; Mion. *Suppl.* V, p. 416, n. 832, 833.

2. Tête laurée d'*Apollon*, les cheveux courts, à droite. Très beau style.

Rev.—Tête de *dynaste*, sans cou, avec longue barbe pointue, coiffé de la tiare perse dont les fanons dépendent le long des joues, à droite. Derrière, ΠΕΡΓΑ, de bas en haut ; au-dessus *croissant de lune*. Le tout dans un carré creux.

AR 2. 1,56. Brit. Mus. ; Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 459.²⁰—
[Pl. XVII. 18.]

Comp. Brandis, p. 447, coll. Waddington.

3. Autre, ΠΕΡΓ, de haut en bas, et *sans croissant*.

AR 2. 1,25 fruste. Coll. Imhoof.

1,50. Cab. de France ; Brandis, *l. c.*

4. Autre, ΠΕΡΓ, et *astre* derrière la tête d'*Apollon*.

AR 2. — Cab. de Munich ; Mion. II, p. 585, n. 464, Cousinery ; Sestini, *l. c.*, p. 69.

5. Même tête (laurée ?).

Rev.—Tête de *veau*, à droite ; devant ΠΕΡΓ ; carré creux.

AR 1. 0,52. Mus. de Berlin ; Fox, *Uned. Coins*, II, p. 7, n. 36, Pl. II, n. 36.

Pendant que les descendants de Démarate siégeaient à Teuthrania et à Halisarna, les villes à l'est et au sud, depuis Pergame jusqu'à Myrina, étaient au pouvoir d'une

²⁰ La monnaie du Cab. Chaudoir, décrite par Mionnet, *Suppl.* V, p. 417, n. 838 : Tête laurée, imberbe, à droite, chevelure courte.

Rev.—ΠΕΡΓ. Tête *nue* de vieillard, à droite ; au-dessus *croissant* ; carré creux. AR 1½.

ne me paraît être qu'un exemplaire mal décrit et probablement fruste du n. 2.

autre famille de réfugiés grecs, celle de Gongylos, qui avait du quitter sa patrie, Eréttrie, pour avoir pris le parti des Perses. En 477,²¹ il est l'agent du roi de Sparte, Pausanias, qui lui donne le commandement de Byzance, dont il vient de s'emparer et qui le charge de remettre à Xerxès, qui se trouvait alors à Sardes,²² quelques Perses, parents du roi, faits prisonniers, et des messages secrets.²³ Le roi de Perse récompense Gongylos du dévouement à sa cause en lui donnant le gouvernement de Pergame, Gambreion et Palaigambreion, de Gryneion et Myrina.²⁴

Comme Démarate il sera resté à la cour de Perse²⁵ et ne se sera installé dans son petit état qu'après la mort de Xerxès, 465, au même temps, environ, que Thémistocle s'établissait à Magnésie.²⁶

C'est alors qu'il se sera marié avec une femme fort-jeune, puisqu'en 399 sa veuve, Hellas,²⁷ résidait encore,

²¹ Busolt, *Griech. Gesch.* II, p. 379, n. 1.

²² Duncker, *Gesch. d. Alterth.* VIII, 1884, p. 22, n. 1.

²³ Thucyd. I, 128. Βυζάντιον γὰρ ἔλδων (Pausanias)—, εἶχον δὲ Μῆδοι αὐτὸ καὶ βασιλέως προσήκοντές τινες καὶ ξυγγενεῖς οἱ ἐάλωσαν ἐν αὐτῷ τότε, τούτους—ἀποπέμπει βασιλεῖ—ἐπρασσε δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Γογγύλου τοῦ Ἐρετριέως, ᾧ περ ἐπέτρεψε τό τε Βυζάντιον καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους· ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ ἐπιστολὴν τὸν Γόγγυλον φέροντα αὐτῷ. Diodore XI, 44.

²⁴ Xenophon, *Hellen.* III, 1, 6. καὶ πόλεις Πέργαμον μὲν ἐκοῦσαν προσέλαβε (Thibron),—προσεχώρησαν δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ Γοργίων καὶ Γογγύλος, ἀδελφοὶ ὄντες, ἔχοντες ὁ μὲν Γάμβρειον καὶ Παλαιγάμβρειον, ὁ δὲ Μύρινα καὶ Γρύνειον· δῶρον δὲ καὶ αὐταὶ αἱ πόλεις ἦσαν παρὰ βασιλέως Γογγύλῳ, ὅτι μόνος Ἐρετριέων μηδίσας ἔφυγεν. E. Thraemer, *Pergamos*, 1888, pp. 220, 221, 210.

²⁵ Plutarch, *Themist.* 29, 7.

²⁶ Busolt, *l. c.* p. 390.

²⁷ Son nom insolite, Hellas, qui fait souvenir de ceux d'Italia, Sybaris et Asia, que Thémistocle donna à trois de ses filles (Plutarch, *Themist.* 82), me fait croire qu'elle est née en 480 ou 479, quand tout Hellas réuni avait triomphé des bar-

avec un petit-fils, à Pergame, où elle donne l'hospitalité à Xenophon et ses troupes.²⁸

De ses deux fils, l'aîné, Gorgion, gouverne les villes voisines, Gambreion²⁹ et Palaigambreion, tandis que l'autre, nommé Gongylos comme son père, est en possession de Myrina et Gryneion, situées plus loin, sur la côte, et qui pendant quelque temps avaient fait partie de la symmachie athénienne.³⁰

Bientôt ces mêmes dynastes se joignent à Thibron, quand Pergame ouvre ses portes au général Lacédémonien.³¹

C'est la dernière mention de cette famille que nous rencontrons ; mais rien n'empêche de supposer qu'elle ait continué de régner jusqu'à la grande révolte des satrapes contre Artaxerxès II, 362.

A en juger par une inscription, récemment découverte, Oronte, le satrape de Mysie, que les révoltés avaient élu comme chef, s'empara de vive force de Pergame et con-

bares ; elle aurait donc eu 80 ans en 399, ce qui n'a rien d'improbable, vu qu'elle a alors auprès d'elle un petit-fils qui sert de guide à Xenophon ; à 15 ans elle peut s'être mariée à Gongylos, 464. Serait-ce une des nombreuses filles de Thémistocle ?

²⁸ Xenophon, *Anab.* VII, 8, 8 : Ἐντεῦθεν—εἰς Καῖκον πεδίων ἐλθόντες Πέργαμον καταλαμβάνουσιν (ils atteignent) τῆς Μυσίας. Ἐνταῦθα δὴ ξενοῦνται Ξενοφῶν παρ' Ἑλλάδι, τῇ Γογγύλου τοῦ Ἐρετριέως γυναικὶ καὶ Ἰοργίωνος καὶ Γογγύλου μητρὶ.—10. Ταῦτα δὲ καθήγγισαμένοις ἔπεισε (Hellas) τὸν τε αὐτῆς ἀνεψιὸν, κ. τ. λ.

²⁹ L'erreur d'Etienne de Byzance qui nomme Gambreion une ville d'Ionie, s'est perpétuée en numismatique jusque dans l'excellente *Historia numorum* de M. Head. Cf. Imhoof, *Griech. Muenz.* p. 91.

³⁰ Elles payèrent tribut de 453 à 426 (*Corp. inser. Attic.* I, n. 227—257), Myrina un talent, Gryneion qui n'était qu'une bourgade autour du temple célèbre d'Apollon, mille drachmes ; Steph. Byz. v. Γρῦνοι.

³¹ Xenophon, *Hellen.* l. c.

traignit les habitants, qui paraissent avoir peu à peu quitté la ville haute pour aller demeurer plus bas vers la plaine, à retourner à l'ancien emplacement et s'établir comme auparavant autour de l'acropole. Puis il rendit Pergame à son roi et beau-frère Artaxerxès III, avec lequel il s'était reconcilié, après 354.³² Ces données me font croire que l'acropole était restée jusque là le siège des Gongylides et que ceux-ci n'en furent chassés qu'après avoir opposé une résistance opiniâtre au satrape.

Pergame resta au roi de Perse jusqu'à l'arrivée d'Alexandre le grand, qui en fit bientôt la résidence de Barsine et d'Hercule, le fils qu'il avait d'elle, et je décrirai tantôt les monnaies qui me semblent avoir été frappées par Hercule comme dynaste de Pergame et prétendant à la couronne de son père.

Voyons d'abord ce qui nous reste des monnaies des Gongylides. Les petites pièces, n. 2—4, et la division, n. 5, dont la tête est du même style, semblent dater de la fin du 5^e siècle, d'après le carré creux du revers et le style des têtes. Je ne vois aucune objection à les croire frappées par la veuve de Gongylos.

³² Diodore, XV, 91. πολλὰς τῶν πόλεων—τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως πεμφθείσιν ἡγεμόσι παρέδωκεν (sc. Ὀρόντης τῆς Μυσίας σατράπης). *Die Ergeb. d. Ausgrab. zu Pergamon*, III, 1888, p. 56:

Ὀρόντης δὲ Ἀρτασίου
[ρου τὸ γέν]ος Βάκτριος, ἀποστὰς ἀπὸ Ἀρταξερ-
[ξου τοῦ Περ]σῶν βασιλέως, ἐκράτησεν τῶν Περγα-
[μηνῶν καὶ μ]ετώκισεν αὐτοὺς πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸν κο-
[λωνῶν εἰς] τὴν πα[λαι]ὰν πόλιν. εἶτα Ὀρόντης
[τὴν πόλιν ἐ]πι[τρέψας Ἀρταξ]ίερξῃ ἀπέθανεν.

Thraemer, *l. c.* p. 412; Humann et Puchstein, *Reisen in Kleinasien*, 1890, p. 283, 305. Oronte, satrape héréditaire d'Arménie, avait épousé en 401 Rhodogune, fille d'Artaxerxès II. En 354 il était encore révolté, Demosth. *de Symmor.* 186, peut-être même en 349, *Corp. Inscr. Att.* II. 108.

La présence de symboles—l'astre, le croissant—pour distinguer les émissions, atteste une frappe abondante, en rapport avec l'extension du territoire concédé à Gongylos, et qui doit avoir été continuée pendant plusieurs années. La tête de vieillard, au revers, coiffée de la tiare des dynastes, sera celle du fondateur de la dynastie, Gongylos, qui à cette époque, était probablement déjà mort.

C'est encore sa tête, mais moins âgée, que je voudrais reconnaître sur la hecté d'or pale, n. 1, quoique la tiare soit un peu différente et la barbe plus courte, car le profil est fort semblable et le nez surtout est le même. Ces différences proviennent apparemment de ce que la hecté est un peu plus ancienne que les pièces en argent et nous offre le portrait de Gongylos dans un âge moins avancé.

Puis, de ce que les n. 2—5 ont été frappés à Pergame, tandis que les heotés appartiennent à la série de Mytilène, dont le style, la fabrique, la forme du flan, le poids et la couleur du métal ne permettent pas de les séparer; elles proviennent, sans doute, de l'atelier de cette ville.

Pourtant, comme le type du revers, une tête de dynaste, ne convient pas à une ville grecque autonome, comme l'était alors Mytilène; il s'en suit, à mon avis, que ces hectés ne portent ce type distinctif que parce que l'atelier de Mytilène les a exécutées à la requête et aux frais du dynaste de Pergame. C'est ce qui motive aussi l'emploi de la tête de Pallas, un des types les plus fréquents sur les monnaies postérieures de Pergame.

Il faut distinguer, plus qu'on ne l'a fait jusqu'ici, entre les monnaies destinées à circuler dans le territoire d'une ville et qui portent le nom de la ville en toutes lettres parce que la ville les garantit comme siennes et les accepte comme telles, et entre les monnaies destinées à servir de moyen d'échange dans les transactions avec

l'étranger et à circuler hors des frontières et auxquelles on donnait à cet effet un aspect plus neutre et plus international.

D'ordinaire on n'y admettait pas de légende et les types ne conviennent souvent à aucune ville en particulier. Tel est le cas à Mytilène, comme à Phocée et à Cyzique, où le phoque et le thon, les vrais types, sont relégués dans le champ, parcequ'ils ne sont, ici, que l'indice de l'atelier d'où proviennent les pièces.

J'admets que Cyzique, Lampsaque, Chios, Phocée et son alliée Mytilène tiraient grand profit de l'émission de ces monnaies d'or si fortement alliées—celles de Lampsaque du 4^e siècle exceptées—dont il était si difficile de constater le vrai titre, et qu'elles tâchaient de s'en réserver la fabrication exclusive. Mais il ne s'en suit pas que toutes ces pièces aient été frappées pour les besoins de ces villes elles-mêmes et qu'on ait refusé d'en fournir aux maisons de commerce ou à des villes ou dynastes alliés qui portaient leurs lingots à la monnaie pour les convertir en statères de Cyzique ou en hectés phocaiques.³³

Aussi, tout en maintenant que toutes les hectés qui portent un type au revers, d'abord en creux, plus tard en relief, proviennent de l'atelier de Mytilène,³⁴ je ne vois aucune difficulté à admettre que quelques-unes peuvent avoir été frappées pour une autre ville ou pour un dynaste voisin et que les types de ces émissions ont été choisis en conséquence.

Du reste ce changement perpétuel de types sur les monnaies en or, n'est qu'un moyen de contrôle et équivaut à une date.

³³ Comp. les drachmes frappées à Sinope pour Datame.

³⁴ Il faut peut-être faire exception pour deux ou trois hectés fort archaïques, qui semblent être d'un autre style.

Car une date certaine était indispensable pour chaque pièce, puisque le monnayeur, puni de mort s'il était reconnu coupable d'avoir sciemment dilué l'or au-delà de la proportion concédée, ne restait responsable que six mois après la fin de l'année ; ce terme passé, aucune réclamation ne paraît avoir été admise.³⁵

Il fallait donc savoir au juste de quelle année datait une pièce quand il s'en trouvait qui ne contenait pas assez d'or.

C'est pourquoi les types varient d'année en année, tantôt plus, tantôt moins, mais toujours assez pour pouvoir distinguer les différentes émissions.³⁶

Aux monnaies en argent décrites sous les n. 1—5, se relient les petits bronzes, aux types de Mytilène, que M. Imhoof vient de publier.³⁷ Tête de femme à dr. ; *Rev.* ΠΕ(P), deux têtes de sanglier en regard. Æ 1½. Tête

³⁵ *Traité entre Phocée et Mytilène*. Newton, *Trans. R. Soc. of Literat.* VIII, 1866, p. 549 sq. Conze, *Reise auf Lesbos*, 1865, T. IV, 1, comp. Blass et Dittenberger, *Hermès*, XIII, p. 382—384, 399, 400; Clemm, *Rhein. Mus.* XXXIII, 1878, p. 608—610. [τὸ μ. μὲν κόψαντα τὸ] χρυσίον ὑπόδικον ἐ[μμεναι ἀμφοτέρω] αἰσι ταῖς πόλικοις, — τὰν δὲ δίκαν ἐμμεναι ἐπεὶ κε ὀνιαν- τὸς ἐξελεθῇ ἐν ἐξ μὴννεσι· αἱ δὲ κε κατα[κριθ]ῇ τὸ χρυσίον κερνᾶν ὑδαρέστε[ρ]ο[ν] θέλων, θανάτῳ ζαμιώσθω, κ. τ. λ.

³⁶ M. Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 484, 485, date les hectés dont le type du revers est incus, de 450 à 400, et celles dont le type du revers est en relief, de 400 à 387. Mais comme j'ai noté plus de trente variétés des premières et plus de soixante-dix des secondes et que, d'après le traité conclu avec Phocée, Mytilène ne battait de l'or que tous les deux ans, ces cent à cent-dix variétés suffiraient à remplir l'espace de deux siècles entiers. C'est ce qui m'induit à dater les hectés, au revers en creux, de 550 à 480, et les autres de 480 à 380. Le style ne s'oppose pas à ces dates. La tête incuse d'Hercule, par exemple, est extrêmement archaïque ; d'autres têtes, par contre, me semblent contemporaines d'Alexandre le Grand.

De Phocée j'ai noté environ soixante-cinq variétés et ma liste est loin d'être complète.

³⁷ *Griech. Münzen*. p. 92, 93, n. 175—177. T. VII. 8.

d'Apollon laurée à dr. ; *Rev.* ΠΕΡ ou ΠΕΡΓΑ, deux têtes de veau en regard. Æ 1½. Peut-être y a-t-il encore d'autres pièces qu'on pourrait croire émises à Pergame avant Alexandre, mais je crois bien faire en ne donnant en ce moment que celles qui paraissent pouvoir être classées à la dynastie de Gongylos.³⁸

HERCULE, FILS D'ALEXANDRE ET DE BARSINE.

310.

1. Tête d'*Hercule* jeune et imberbe, couverte de la peau de lion, à droite.

Rev.—Statue archaïque de *Pallas*, vue de face, coiffée du casque athénien à cimier, brandissant de la main droite levée la lance, et tenant de la gauche le bouclier, décoré d'un astre, et d'où dépend une ténie. Dans le champ, à gauche, un casque corinthien à cimier, à droite.

N 4. 8,65. Coll. de Luynes ; Waddington *Rev. Num.* 1865, p. 13, pl. I, 8.—[Pl. XVII. 19.]
8,52. Mus. de Berlin, *Koen. Münzk.* 1877, n. 214.

2. Tête de *Pallas*, coiffée du casque athénien lauré, à cimier, avec collier et pendants d'oreilles, à droite.

Rev.—Même type; le bouclier sans étoile. Sans casque dans le champ.

N 2½. 2,85. Brit. Mus. ; Head, *Guide*, p. 90, 9, pl. 49, 9 ; *Hist. Num.* p. 459 ; Borrell, *Num. Chron.* VI, 1844, p. 158.—[Pl. XVII. 20.]

3. Tête d'*Hercule* du n. 1, et de style pareil.

Rev.—Même type ; dans le champ à gauche, A.

Æ 1½. 1,10 (manque un morceau). Cab. de France. *Mion. Suppl.* V, p. 417, n. 839.—[Pl. XVII. 21.]

4. Même tête, à gauche.

Rev.—Même type.

Æ 1. 0,84. Mus. de Berlin ; v. Prokesch-Osten, *Ined.*, 1854, p. 50.

³⁸ Les quatre hectés, classées à Pergame par Sestini, *Statere*, p. 70, T. VII, 5—8, sont de Mytilène.

Toutes ces monnaies anépigraphes ont été frappées à Pergame, comme le prouvent les légendes ΠΕΡΓΑ,³⁹ ΠΕΡΓΑΜ,⁴⁰ et ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗ,⁴¹ qui se lisent sur des dioboles de 1 gr. 36, du reste pareils au n. 3.

Les statères d'or, n. 1, proviennent du trésor de Saïda; enfoui vers 289⁴²; ils sont, par conséquent, antérieurs à cette date et, d'après le style de la tête d'Hercule, de bien peu postérieurs au règne d'Alexandre le grand.

Le poids, qui est celui des statères d'Alexandre, ne permet pas de les placer avant la fin du royaume des Perses, comme l'a proposé M. Waddington.⁴³

M. Head⁴⁴ les croit émis sous Lysimaque, qui devint maître d'une grande partie de l'Asie-mineure après la bataille d'Ipsus, en 301; ils dateraient alors d'entre 300 et 290. Mais les types ne sont pas ceux de Lysimaque et je doute fort qu'à cette époque une ville d'Asie se serait permise de battre des statères d'or à ses propres types, droit uniquement réservé au souverain.

Je préfère de beaucoup voir dans la tête d'Hercule jeune un type parlant et classer cette petite série, composée de pièces excessivement rares, à Hercule, fils d'Alexandre et de Barsine, la veuve de Mentor, puis de Memnon⁴⁵.

³⁹ 1 gr. 30, Brit. Mus., *Mus. P. Knight*, p. 140, D 1; Pellerin, *Rec. II*, Pl. 50, n. 38; Mion. II, p. 586, n. 466; Streber, *Num. nom. Mus. Bavar.* 1833, p. 194, T. III, 3; *Cat. Behr.* n. 423.

⁴⁰ 1 gr. 36—1 gr. 18, Coll. Imhoof; ma coll.; Hunter, p. 130, n. 12; Mion. II, p. 586, n. 465, 467; Brit. Mus.; *Cat. Thomas*, n. 1999; Leake, *Asia*, p. 96; *Cat. Bompois*, n. 1402.

⁴¹ 1 gr. 35⁵—1,21, *Cat. Thomas*, n. 2009; *Cat. Pembroke*, n. 882; Brit. Mus.; *Cat. Borrell*, 1852, n. 137; Coll. Imhoof.

⁴² *Num. Chron.* 1886, p. 105.

⁴³ *Rev. Num.* 1865, p. 14.

⁴⁴ *Hist. Num.* p. 459.

⁴⁵ Droysen, *Gesch. d. Hellenism.* sec. éd. II, 1, p. 7, note.

Le jeune prince résidait avec sa mère à Pergame,—déjà avant la mort d'Alexandre, quand il n'était encore qu'un enfant,⁴⁶—et ne quitta cette ville qu'en 310, aux instances de Polysperchon, qui le persuada de se rendre en Grèce comme prétendant à la couronne de son père; et qui le fit périr bientôt, en 309.⁴⁷

C'est en 310, quand Polysperchon réunissait une armée pour soutenir la cause du jeune roi, qu'Hercule aura fait battre ces statères et leurs divisions, aux types d'Hercule, dont il se disait descendre et de la Pallas Polias de Pergame, où il résidait et dont il peut avoir été dynaste.

Une légende était superflue et aurait peut-être nuit à la circulation des pièces; le nom était indiqué par la tête d'Hercule et le poids montrait suffisamment que les statères étaient monnaie royale.

Je présume en outre que le casque, qui se voit dans le champ, fait allusion à la descendance macédonienne du jeune roi, car le casque est un type fréquent dans la numismatique des rois de Macédoine depuis Perdikkas II jusqu'à Amyntas II⁴⁸; d'après Cousinery,⁴⁹ ce serait le casque de Caranus; le fondateur de la dynastie. Quoiqu'il en soit, ce casque paraît encore dans le champ des monnaies frappées par Ptolémée Soter au nom et à la tête d'Alexandre⁵⁰ et sur les statères ciliciens que j'ai cru devoir assigner aux années 373—351,⁵¹ mais que leur

⁴⁶ Il était né quelque temps après 333, peut-être en 330; Justin, XI, 10, 3; XII, 15, 9, XIII, 2, 7; Droysen, *l. c.*; Thraemer, *Pergamos*, 1888, p. 238.

⁴⁷ Diodore, XX, 9; Justin, XIV, 6; XV, 2, 3; Droysen, *l. c.* II, 2, p. 79, 83; Thraemer, *l. c.* p. 238, 243.

⁴⁸ *Catal. Brit. Mus. Macedon.* p. 159—169.

⁴⁹ *Voyage en Macédoine*, II, p. 184.

⁵⁰ *Cat. Brit. Mus. Ptolemies*, p. 4, n. 25—35, p. 8, n. 62—69.

⁵¹ *Num. Chron.* 1884, p. 127—129.

beau style feraient plutôt croire frappés, un peu plus tard, sous Alexandre.

Il serait étrange s'il n'eut pas été battu monnaie pour le fils d'Alexandre, au moment où Polysperchon réunissait une armée pour le placer sur le trône et je ne vois pas d'autres monnaies à lui attribuer avec aussi bon droit que celles-ci.

L'émission des dioboles semble avoir commencée avant 310, car il y a des exemplaires avec ΠΕΡΓΑ, dont la tête d'Hercule paraît un peu plus ancienne; elle doit avoir été continuée par la ville de Pergame, après la mort d'Hercule, peut-être jusqu'à ce qu'elle vint au pouvoir de Lysimaque ou même plus tard; puisqu'un autre exemplaire porte ΠΕΡΓΑΜ avec un Π de forme plus récente.

Deux de ces dioboles méritent d'être décrits séparément :

5. Tête d'Hercule du n. 1.

Rev.—ΠΕΡΓΑ, très indistinct. La statue de Pallas est placée sur une base de deux degrés. *Sans* ténie. Champ concave.

Æ 1½. 1,25. Cab. de France; Mion. II, p. 586, n. 465, qui a pris la base pour une proue.

6. Même tête.

Rev.—ΠΕΡΓΑΜ, même type et même base. Une ténie dépend du bouclier. Dans le champ, à gauche, <

Æ 1½. 1,36. Coll. Imhoof.

La base de la statue de Pallas est encore plus ou moins visible sur d'autres exemplaires, mais elle n'est pas figurée sur le statère d'or, n. 1.

XI.—ALYATTES, ROI DE LYDIE, ENV. 617—560.

1. Tête de *lion*; la gueule béante, à *gauche*; devant
Style très archaïque et sans relief.



Rev.—Deux carrés creux; dans l'un une croix ou roue à quatre rayons?

EL 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ /2. 4,67. Brit. Mus.; comp. Brandis, p. 395.—
[Pl. XVII. 1.]

- 2 Tête de *lion*, la gueule béante, à *droite*; tout aussi primitive.

Rev.—Creux informe.

EL 1. 1,20. Brit. Mus.; *Num. Chron.*, 1887, p. 284, Pl. X, 15.—[Pl. XVII. 2.]

- 3 Autre, du même style.

Rev.—Croix ou roue avec quatre globules entre les quatre rayons.

EL 4. 0,60. Brit. Mus.—[Pl. XVII. 3.]

Ces trois pièces sont antérieures aux suivantes :

4. Tête de *lion*, la gueule béante, à *droite*, en relief. Sur le front, au-dessus de l'œil, un globule garni de trois poils, stylisé en forme de fleuron. Fabrique fort archaïque.

Rev.—Deux carrés creux réunis.

EL 2. 4,73. Brit. Mus.
4,71. Ma coll.—[Pl. XVII. 5.]


5. Autre, moins archaïque. Le globule au-dessus de l'œil ne paraît pas.

EL 2. 4,74. Cab. de France; Mion. II, p. 528, n. 78, *Rec.*
Pl. XXXVI, 3.

4,54. Cab. de Munich; Sestini, *Statere*, p. 49, 1,
T. IV, 1.


6. Autre, globule garni de poils au-dessus de l'œil.

EL 2. 4,73—4,46, Brandis, p. 394, 395; Head, *N. Chr.*
1875, p. 266, Pl. VIII, 9; Sestini, *l. c.* T.
IV, 2, 3; Mion. VI, p. 613, n. 3, 4; etc.

- 4,73. Cab. de Vienne; Hofmann, *Num. Zeitschr.* XVI, 1884, p. 37. Contient 51,2 pour 100 d'or.
- 4,72; 4,71; 4,71; 4,67; 4,62. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.* 1887, p. 306, Pl. X, 12. Contiennent de 53 à 36 pour 100 d'or.
- 4,71. Coll. du Schottenstift à Vienne; *Num. Zeitschr.* XVII, 1885, p. 7. Contient 48 pour 100 d'or.
- 4,70. Coll. Imhoof. Couvert de petites contremarques.
- 4,70—4,66. Ma coll.; *Cat. Töschon*, n. 1071, Sestini, *l. c.*, p. 50, 4, T. IV, 4. Ces trois exx. portent plusieurs contremarques.
- 4,68. Cab. de Munich; couvert de petites contremarques.
- 4,66. Coll. Loebbecke.
7. EL 2/1. 3,17. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.* 1875, p. 266. Sept petites contremarques sur le bord, d'autres sur la tête du lion.
8. Autre, globule sans poils sur le front du lion. Un seul carré creux au revers.
- EL 4. 1,18, 2 exx.; 1,17, 2 exx.; 1,10. Ma coll.; *Cat. Whittall*, 1884, n. 972.
- 1,17—1,15. Brandis, p. 395; Sestini, *l. c.*, p. 50, 7, T. IV, 7.
- 1,15. Brandis, p. 216. Contenait 53,6 pour 100 d'or, 43,8 pour 100 d'argent, et 2,6 pour 100 de cuivre.
- Meynaerts, *Revue belge*, I, p. 202, Pl. V, 2; *Cat. Meynaerts*, n. 92.
- 1,13. Brit. Mus.; *N. Chr.* 1887, p. 285, Pl. X, 17. Couvert de contremarques, parmi lesquelles un cerf couché.
9. EL 1/2. 0,31. Coll. de Luynes.
10. Autre, globule sur le front du lion, tourné à gauche.
Devant 
- Rev.*—Deux carrés creux réunis.
- EL 2. 4,71. Cab. de Munich; Sestini, *l. c.*, p. 51, 12, T. IV, 15; *Mion.* II, p. 528, n. 84.—[Pl. XVII. 6.]


11. Autre, la légende, dont on ne voit que le bas des lettres, semble courir de gauche à droite.

EL 2. 4,71. Brit. Mus.

12. Autre, devant la tête, tournée à droite, 

EL 1½/¾. 2,40. Brit. Mus.; *N. Chr.* 1875, p. 267, Pl. VIII, 11.—[Pl. XVII. 7.]

2,36. Cab. de France; *Mion. Suppl.* IX, p. 228 n, 2. La légende ne paraît qu'en partie.

13. Autre, devant la tête, tournée à gauche, 

Rev.—Creux informé.

EL ¾. 1,16. Cab. de Vienne; *Num. Zeitschr.* XVI, 1884, p. 32; XVII, 1885, p. 2, 3. Contient 45 pour 100 d'or.—[Pl. XVII. 8.]

Toutes ces monnaies sont des divisions d'un statère de 14 gr. 40. On les classe d'ordinaire à Milet,⁵² dont les monnaies certaines, mais bien postérieures, ont pour type un lion qui retourne la tête vers l'astre du soleil. Le globule sur le front du lion a été pris pour un astre et semblait motiver cette attribution. Mais cet argument a perdu sa valeur depuis que M. Furtwaengler a démontré⁵³ que ce globule n'est qu'une excroissance, souvent garnie de poils—ce qui a causé l'erreur—et fait partie intégrante de l'animal, dont il rehausse l'aspect farouche.

Le même globule se voit encore parfois sur les Créseïdes⁵⁴ et sur des hectés et des hémihecta d'attribution incertaine.⁵⁵

⁵² Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 502.

⁵³ Dans Roscher, *Lexikon. d. griech. u. röm. Mythologie*, v. *Gryps*, p. 1742, suiv. "Der Knopf, von dem einige Linien ausgehen, auf dem Stirn ueber dem Auge, pflegt von den Numismatikern als ein Stern missverstanden zu werden."—*Jahrb. d. Arch. Instit.* III, 1888, p. 195.

⁵⁴ En or, au Mus. de Berlin, en argent *Num. Chron.* 1875, Pl. X, 4; *Coins of Lydia*, Pl. I. 13; *Guide*, Pl. I, 16.

⁵⁵ Tête de lion, la gueule fermée, à g.; globule sur le front.

A Lindos, le lion des statères porte un triple poil, très appariant, à la même place;⁵⁶ il en est de même sur les hectés de Mytilène, au revers de la tête incuse de veau,⁵⁷ et parfois sur les hectés d'Héraclée du Pont à la tête d'Hercule.⁵⁸ Mais si ce globule, plus ou moins orné, ne prouve rien en faveur du classement proposé, il y a un autre argument qui me semble décisif contre l'attribution à Milet. C'est la légende.

Pour lire **KIZYKE** et y trouver le nom de Cyzique, il faut l'invertir, comme l'ont fait Sestini, p. 51, et Brandis, p. 179, qui n'ont pas vu qu'elle est écrite boustrôphédon et qu'il y a des restes d'une seconde ligne. C'est pourquoi l'épsilon du n. 10 est gravé en sens inverse pour le rattacher à la ligne suivante. La légende n'a pas été tout à fait bien rendue non plus par M. Mommsen, qui pourtant a reconnu qu'elle n'était pas grecque.⁵⁹ Certes, elle ne convient nullement à une ville ionienne, comme Milet, où le digamme éolique n'était pas en usage. Il faut chercher une autre attribution. Elle ne sera pas difficile à trouver.

Le double carré creux du revers présente, sur plusieurs

Rev. Carré creux. EL 1½ 2,66, Coll. Loebbecke; 2,65, ma Coll.—2,77, Coll. Greenwell; *Num. Chron.* 1890, p. 28, Pl. III, 19.—T. de lion, la gueule béante, à dr., globule sur le front. Rev. Creux informe. EL ¾ 1,15. *Brit. Mus.*; *Num. Chron.* 1887, p. 285, Pl. X, 16.

⁵⁶ Fellows, *Coins of Lycia*, Pl. VIII, 3; Cab. de France; Coll. de Luynes, Weber, de Hirsch.

⁵⁷ Sestini, *Statere*, T. IV, 10, 11, 13, 14; *Mion. Rec.* Pl. LIX, 8, 9, 11.

⁵⁸ Ma coll.

⁵⁹ Mommsen-Blacas, I, p. 24, n. 2; *Roem. Muenzw.* p. 20, n. 73. "Die—Aufschrift—ist vielleicht eher Lykisch als Griechisch." Dernièrement les légendes ont été publiées dans la *Numism. Zeitschr.* XVII, 1885, p. 2, 3, par M. Hofmann, à qui je les avais communiquées, sans en avoir reconnu alors le sens.

exemplaires, une particularité qui s'observe aussi sur les Créséides ; les irrégularités du fond se continuent d'un carré à l'autre, quoique les deux carrés semblent avoir été empreints par deux poinçons séparés. On dirait qu'une barre oblongue, divisée en deux barres carrées, ait été rejointe avant de se servir de poinçon. C'était peut-être un moyen de contrôle ; deux employés, chacun préposé à la garde d'une de ces moitiés, devaient les réunir avant qu'on put procéder à la frappe.

Mais que cette explication soit juste ou non, l'identité de forme des revers de ces monnaies et des Créséides est très apparente ; on s'en convaincra en comparant les n. 9 et 11, *Num. Chron.* 1875, pl. VIII., avec les n. 1 et 2, pl. X. Ajoutez le globule sur le front du lion des pièces décrites sous les n. 8—13 et de plusieurs Créséides et surtout la grande similitude de style entre les lions des deux séries. La seule différence consiste en ce que celui des n. 5—13 est un peu plus archaïque ; il est antérieur au lion de Crésus et rien n'empêche, à mon avis, de le croire frappé par le père de ce roi, Alyatte, dont le long règne de cinquante-sept ans, d'après Hérodote, I, 25, convient parfaitement à l'émission de ces trités, encore aujourd'hui si abondantes qu'elles se rencontrent dans toutes les collections.

Ce qui me confirme dans cette opinion ce sont les nombreuses contremarques, dont beaucoup d'exemplaires sont couverts et parmi lesquels je ne trouve pas de lettres grecques,⁶⁰ mais toutes sortes de symboles étrangers semblables à ceux dont beaucoup de sigles médiques sont marqués et qui indiquent que les trités ont joui d'une

⁶⁰ Je crois voir un *e* carion et peut-être quelques autres lettres cariennes.

circulation fort étendue dans l'intérieur de l'Asie mineure. Cela se comprend mieux des monnaies du royaume de Lydie, qui sous Alyatte s'étendait jusqu'au Halys, que de celles d'une seule ville grecque de la côte.

Donc, si les monnaies, qui nous occupent, sont d'Alyatte, ce doit être son nom qui se cache sous la forme *FaλFει* et, en effet, je ne vois aucune obstacle à compléter la légende en *FaλFειατες*,—ou *FaλFeατες*, le signe λ pouvant être le reste d'un Α,—d'autant plus que je crois voir les restes de λΞ à la fin de la seconde ligne.

Rien n'empêche d'admettre, à ce qu'il me semble, que le nom d'Alyatte, dont nous ne connaissons que la forme grecque Ἀλυάττης, ait commencé en lydien par un F, qui naturellement ne s'est pas conservé dans la transcription d'Hérodote et des auteurs postérieurs.

Le second F est moins facile à expliquer; on s'attendrait à le voir disparaître avant le ει ou ε suivant, ce qui aurait donné Ἀλειάττης, ou bien, s'il était transcrit par υ,⁶¹—comme Velia se dit Ὑέλη pour Féλη,—de trouver Ἀλυειάττης ou Ἀλυεάττης. Il est donc probable que dans ces dernières formes, ει ou ε, ont été élidés entre les deux autres voyelles et que cette élision a été cause que la trace du digamme se soit conservé dans la voyelle υ.

A défaut d'inscriptions lydiennes, dont il n'a encore été retrouvé qu'un seul fragment qui attend son explication,⁶² j'ai comparé les inscriptions phrygiennes archaïques,

⁶¹ Voir dans Savelsberg, *de digammo*, 1868, p. 12, le chapitre V: *Vau consonans per v reddita*. Ainsi Ὑλλούαλα est peut-être pour ὙλλόFαλα. Voir aussi les nombreux exemples tirés des inscriptions grecques archaïques, surtout crétoises, réunis par M. Kretschmer, *Zeitschr. f. vergl. Sprachf. v. Kuhn u. Schmidt*, XXIX, 1888, p. 423.

⁶² 4MII, Newton, *Trans. Soc. of Bibl. Arch.* IV. 1876, p. 334, 335; Sayce, *ibid.* VII, 1882, p. 279, n. 2.

parcequ'elles ne doivent pas être de beaucoup plus anciennes et qu'elles proviennent d'un pays limitrophe à la Lydie et qui fit partie du royaume d'Alyatte et de Crésus. On y rencontre le nom propre "Αττης,⁶³ dont Alyatte et Sadyatte sont les composés et le mot αφατς,⁶⁴ dont les grecs auraient rendu le digamme par υ en transcrivant αὔττης; puis ει y revient dans Λαφαλταει et Φανακτει.

Si les n. 10 à 13 portent le nom d'Alyatte, les autres pièces semblables, mais anépigraphes, n. 5 à 9, doivent avoir été émises par le même souverain, qui occupa le trône pendant un demi siècle environ,⁶⁵ de 617 à 560,⁶⁶ car ces dates ne sont pas certaines.⁶⁷

Toutes ces pièces sont des divisions d'un statère qui a été publié plus d'une fois.

14. Partie antérieure de lion, la gueule béante, à droite, globule au front.

Rev.—Creux oblong entre deux carrés creux.

⁶³ 'Αττες : 'Αρκιαε Φαις : 'Αρκεναβολα Φος : Μεδαι : Λαφαλταει : Φανακτει : ἑδαες. Stuart, *Descr. of Monum. in Lydia and Phrygia*, 1842, Pl. XVII, 2; Mordtmann, *Sitzber. d. K. Bayr. Akad. d. Wiss.* 1862, T. A, n. 5; Gosche, *Verhandl. d. XXII Versamml. Deutsch. Philol.* 1864, Taf. n. 1; Ramsay, *Journ. Asiat. Soc.* XV, 1883, Pl. I, 1, p. 128.

⁶⁴ Stuart, l. c. Pl. XVII, 7; Mordtmann, n. 14; Gosche, n. 9; Ramsay, n. 7, p. 132. Ramsay dans Bèzzenberger's *Beiträge z. K. d. indog. Spr.* XIV, 1888, p. 311.

⁶⁵ 57 ans d'après Hérodote, I, 25; 49 ans d'après Eusèbe et la Chronique de Paros, ed. Flach, 1884, p. 18—20.

⁶⁶ C'est la date d'Hérodote, 605—556 selon la Chronique de Paros.

⁶⁷ M. Büedinger, *Kroesus's Sturz*, 1878, p. 10—19. M. H. Winckler, *Untersuch. z. Altorient. Geschichte*, p. 131, conclut d'un texte babylonien que la guerre de Cyrus contre Crésus a eu lieu en 549—548. Le règne de Crésus se placerait donc de 562 à 548 et celui d'Alyatte finirait en 562.

EL 5/4. 14,11. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr. l. c.* p. 268, Pl. VII, 3; *Guide*, p. 4, 6, Pl. I, 6; *Hist. Num.*, p. 503; F. Lenormant, *Monn. royal. de Lydie*, 1876, p. 5, n. 8, Pl. VIII, 6; Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IV, 15. Contient 44,5 pour 100 d'or.

EL 4½/4 — — empreinte au Brit. Mus.

A ce statère se rattache le suivant, qui forme la transition aux monnaies de Crésus.

14^{bis} Partie antérieure de lion, la gueule béante, à droite, réunie à la partie antérieure d'un taureau, à gauche.

Rev.—Même revers.

EL 5½/3½. 13,95. Cab. de Munich; Sestini, *Statere*, p. 91, 1, T. IX, 3; Mion. VI, p. 613, n. 1; Brandis, p. 386; Head, *N. Chr.* 1875, p. 264, Pl. VII, 2; *C. of Lydia*, Pl. I, 6; Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IV, 13.

Ici je suis heureux de me trouver d'accord avec mes devanciers, Brandis, Fr. Lenormant et M. Head, qui tous ont classé au moins un de ces deux statères aux rois de Lydie, malgré la différence de poids entre ces statères de 14 gr. 10 avec leurs divisions et les statères de Crésus de 10 gr. 70 et plus tard de 8 gr. 10 avec les fractions correspondantes.

C'est que, comme l'a bien exposé Brandis, p. 169, et comme les analyses de M. Hofmann et de M. Head l'ont montré encore plus clairement, un statère de 14 gr. 40, qui ne contenait pas beaucoup plus de la moitié de son poids en or, équivalait environ à un statère plus récent dont le poids diminue à mesure que l'or en est plus purifié et qu'on y ajoute moins d'argent. Car le témoignage d'Hérodote⁶⁸ est confirmé pas l'analyse de M. Head, *Num.*

⁶⁸ Hérod. IV, 166. Δαρείος μὲν γὰρ χρυσίον καθαρώτατον ἀπεψήσας ἐς τὸ δυνατώτατον νόμισμα ἐκοψατο.

Chron. 1887, p. 304. La darique de 8 gr. 31 contient 98,8 pour 100 d'or et la Créséide de 8 gr. 05 est en or pur.

On s'explique donc pourquoi Alyatte n'a pas monnayé en *argent*, ses émissions étant moitié or, moitié argent, et pourquoi son fils Crésus a commencé à se servir séparément du métal moins précieux,⁶⁹ dès qu'il comprit l'avantage de monnaies en or purifié sur celles d'or blanc, comme les nomme Hérodote.⁷⁰

Les trités, n. 4, quoique de fabrique rude et de style tout primitif, conviendraient encore aux premières années d'Alyatte, un peu avant 600, mais la trité, n. 1, et les divisions, n. 2 et 3, doivent avoir été frappées par son père Sadyattes, ou même par son grandpère Ardys, tant elles portent le cachet d'une haute antiquité et d'une époque où l'art monétaire en était encore à ses débuts.


Aussi aimerais-je bien retrouver le nom de Sadyatte dans les lettres peu distinctes devant la tête du lion, mais quoiqu'il m'ait semblé parfois y voir les restes d'un ζ , puis un A, un Δ et un F, tous retrogrades, le tout est pourtant si peu clair qu'avec un peu de bonne volonté on y lirait le nom d'Alyatte presque aussi facilement que celui de Sadyatte. Il faudra donc attendre de nou-

⁶⁹ Quand Hérodote dit, I, 94 : *Λυδοὶ—πρώτοι—ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν νόμισμα χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου κοινάμενοι ἐχρήσαντο*, il n'a pas en vue, à mon avis, les origines du monnayage et les pièces primitives, moitié or, moitié argent, mais les monnaies de Crésus, qui, *le premier*, fit circuler en Lydie des monnaies en or pur *en même temps* que des monnaies en argent correspondantes, de même poids et aux mêmes types. Partout ailleurs on n'avait alors que des monnaies d'argent, ou bien du mélange que nous disons *electrum*. Ce n'est que plus tard qu'on paraît avoir frappé *simultanément* ces deux espèces de numéraire, par ex. à Lampsaque, à Cyzique, à Chios. A Mytilène les fractions de l'*electrum* sont en potin, non en argent.

⁷⁰ Hérod. I, 50.

veaux renseignements avant de pouvoir résoudre cette question.

Pour le moment je ne vois pas d'autres monnaies à attribuer à Sadyatte, à moins qu'on ne veuille lire $\Lambda\Delta$, là où M. Head a lu $\Lambda\Delta(\chi)$, et donner à ce roi, plutôt qu'à Clazomènes,⁷¹ la hecté suivante :

15. Tête de sanglier, à droite, devant 

Rev.—Deux carrés creux réunis.

EL 1. 2,32. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.*, 1875, p. 267, Pl. VIII, 2; comp. *Catal. Sabatier*, n. 625, avec ΔKAI .

Mais le style de cette jolie hecté peut paraître un peu trop récent pour la placer au septième siècle.

Il ne reste enfin qu'une série de monnaies tout-à-fait primitives et sans type distinct, en partie publiées par M. Head, en partie inédites,⁷² que je ne puis attribuer à la Lydie, parceque le poids est plutôt l'éuboïque, et que les flans sont ronds et non allongés, comme ceux des monnaies lydiennes certaines; puis le groupe que Fr. Lenormant a donné en son entier à Gygès et ses suc-

⁷¹ Clazomènes ne resterait pas dépourvue; les pièces suivantes me semblent les plus anciennes de cette ville.

Tête de bœuf, à droite, très archaïque.

Rev.—Carré creux rude, divisé en quatre parties.

N 1½. 4,28. Ma coll.

R 5/4. 14,06. Brit. Mus.

Ces deux monnaies sont exactement du même style.

Tête de bœuf, à gauche. De fabrique plus récente.

Rev.—Carré creux pareil.

N ½. 0,65. Ma coll.

⁷² Au Brit. Mus. et dans ma coll. Elles ne se laissent pas décrire, il faut les voir. *Num. Chron.* 1887, Pl. X, 35, 36, 40, 41, et autres.

cesseurs et que M. Head partage entre Milet et les rois de Lydie.⁷³

Pendant longtemps j'ai hésité s'il fallait suivre une de ces deux opinions, ou donner tout le groupe à Milet. Enfin, ne voyant pas moyen de rattacher ces pièces aux monnaies lydiennes, qui me paraissent certaines, je me suis décidé pour Milet, nonobstant les arguments qui plaident pour l'attribution aux rois de Lydie.

Ainsi le statère suivant a été trouvé dans la plaine de Sardes avec treize monnaies de Crésus, dont trois en or et dix en argent ;⁷⁴ circonstance qui me fait croire qu'il n'est pas aussi ancien qu'il en a l'air.

16. Surface couverte de stries parallèles.

Rév.—Renard courant, à gauche ? dans une aire creuse allongée, entre deux carrés creux ; dans l'un, tête de cerf, à droite ?, dans l'autre, ✕.

EL oval. 14,19. Fr. Lenormant, *Monn. royales de la Lydie*, 1876, p. 3, n. 1. (Extrait de *l'Annuaire de la Soc. Franc. de Numism. et d'Arch.* IV. 1874, p. 171—211).

Comparez :

17. Autre, même renard dans l'aire allongée. Sans tyres dans les deux carrés.

EL $4\frac{1}{2}/3\frac{1}{2}$. 10,81. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.* 1875, p. 258, Pl. VII, 1; *Coinage of Lydia*, p. 12, Pl. I, 1; *Guide*, p. 4, 1, Pl. I, 1; Lenormant, *l. c.* p. 3, n. 2, Pl. VIII, 1. Ne contient presque pas d'or, ce qui rend compte du poids, qui est celui d'un statère d'argent.

D'après Lenormant, p. 13, le renard serait un type lydien par excellence et suffirait, à lui seul, pour faire attribuer toute la série à l'atelier de Sardes ; cette opinion me paraîtrait plus plausible, si le même animal ne se

⁷³ *Coins of Lydia*, p. 12—15; *Hist. Num.* p. 503 et 545.

⁷⁴ Lenormant, *Monn. royales de Lydie*, p. 28.

voyait sur deux autres pièces qui ont tout l'air d'être postérieures au règne de Crésus et de dater d'un peu avant la chute de Milet en 494.

18. *Lion*, la gueule béante, couché à droite et retournant la tête à gauche, dans un encadrement carré à damier.

Rev.—Renard courant, à gauche; devant lui trois globules, dans une aire creuse allongée. Au-dessus une tête de cerf, à droite, dans un carré creux. Dessous ✕ dans une aire creuse.

EL 5½/4. 13,93. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.*, 1887, p. 280, 2, Pl. X, 2. Contient 33 pour 100 d'or.

19. Même lion dans un encadrement de lignes.

Rev.—Même revers.

EL 3/2. 6,93. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.* 1875, p. 265, Pl. VIII, 4; Lenormant, n. 13, Pl. VIII, 5. Contient 33 pour 100 d'or.

Le poids de toutes ces pièces, c'est encore un argument à considérer, convient à la Lydie et la forme allongée des flans ne diffère pas de celle des monnaies lydiennes certaines; puis le double carré creux d'une des divisions est tout à fait lydien.

20. Surface striée.

Rev.—Deux carrés creux réunis.

EL 1½/1. 2,40. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.* 1875, p. 267, Pl. VIII, 13; *C. of L.*, Pl. I, 3; Lenorm. n. 4, Pl. VIII, 3.

Enfin, si les Lydiens ont été les premiers à battre monnaie, comme l'assure Xenophanès,⁷⁵ et comme on a voulu le déduire du passage d'Hérodote, cité plus haut, c'est bien à eux qu'on classerait le plus volontiers ces monnaies d'aspect primitif, à surface striée et sans aucun

⁷⁵ Pollux, IX, 83; εἶτε Φείδων πρῶτος—ἔκοψε νόμισμα—εἶτε Λυδοὶ καθὰ φησι Ξενοφάνης.

type. Malgré tout cela, je ne vois pas moyen de séparer les revers des statères n. 16 et 17 d'avec ceux des n. 18 et 19, qui sont marqués du même renard, de la même tête de cerf et des mêmes signes ✕ ✕. Or le lion des n. 18 et 19 est d'un faire identique à celui des monnaies en argent qu'on ne peut refuser à Milet et qu'il est tout-à-fait impossible de dater d'avant la fin du royaume de Lydie. Ce sont :

21. Partie antérieure de *lion*, le gueule béante, à *droite*, la tête tournée à gauche.

Rev.—*Astre*, orné de fleurons entre les quatre rayons, dans un carré creux.

Æ 1. 1,26. *N. Chr.* 1881, Pl. I, 8; *Mion. Rec.*, Pl. LIII, 13, Cat. Bompis, n. 1515, etc. *N. Chr.* 1890, Pl. I, 10.

22. Autre, le lion à *gauche*, regardant à *droite*.

Æ 1. 1,14. Ma coll. ; coll. Imhoof. *N. Chr.* 1890, Pl. I, 11—15.

23. Æ $\frac{1}{2}$. 0,30. Coll. de Luynes.

Il faut donc laisser tout le groupe à Milet, les monnaies à la surface striée aussi bien que celles au lion qui retourne la tête.

Je m'y résigne d'autant plus volontiers qu'il y a grande apparence qu'on retrouvera bientôt d'autres pièces tout aussi primitives qui pourront se placer en tête de la série lydienne. Celles-ci, par exemple, qui ont tout-à-fait l'aspect de monnaies lydiennes.

24. Surface brute et irrégulière. Sans type apparent.

Rev.—Deux carrés creux réunis.

EL 2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 4,65. Ma coll. [Pl. XVII. 4.]

25. *Pégase* marchant à *gauche*, les ailes recoquillées ; dessous une ou deux lettres ?

Rev.—Deux carrés creux réunis.

EL 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ /1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 4,75. Coll. Greenwell, *Num. Chron.* 1890, p. 28, Pl. III, 17.

Les collections publiques et privées renferment encore nombre de monnaies inédites; il vaut mieux attendre qu'elles soient publiées que d'assigner hypothétiquement à Gygès et ses premiers successeurs des pièces qui ne se rattachent pas immédiatement à la plus ancienne trité lydienne, décrite plus haut sous le n. 1. En attendant, il me paraît déjà résulter de ce qui vient d'être exposé que les lettres lydiennes ne différaient pas sensiblement de celles des Grecs et que, comme ces dernières, elles ont peu à peu été légèrement modifiées. L'épsilon, dans la légende du n. 10 affecte encore une forme tout-à-fait archaïque, tandis que sur le n. 12 cette lettre a la forme usuelle, plus récente.

Parmi les monnaies de Crésus il ne s'en est pas encore rencontré qui portent une légende, et il n'est pas probable qu'on en trouvera.

Comme ce ne sont en réalité que des lingots de métal purifié, il n'était pas nécessaire d'y inscrire le nom du roi pour en assurer la circulation; tandis que les pièces d'Alyatte, dont la couleur pâle trahit parfois le peu d'or qu'elles contiennent, avaient bien besoin d'être garanties par l'autorité de son nom.

XII.—CHIOS (PENTADRACHMIES).

1. *Sphinx*, accroupi à droite; sans ligne d'exergue.

Rev.—Carré creux rempli d'inégalités.

EL 5/4. 14,06. Brit. Mus.; Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1875, p. 264, Pl. VII, 6; *Guide*, p. 4, 8, Pl. I, 8. Contient 29 p. 100 d'or, 71 p. 100 d'argent.

14,00. Coll. Imhoof. Du même coin que le précédent.

14,03; 13,98. Cat. Whittall, 1867, n. 474, 475.

14,00. Cab. de France; Brandis, p. 399.

2. *Sphinx*, la tête ornée d'une plume (?) et de boucles d'oreille, accroupi à droite, sur une base ornée de perles.

Rev.—Carré creux divisé en quatre parties.

EL 4½. 14,05. Cab. de France; *Rev. Num.*, 1856, p. 12, Pl. II, 1; Brandis, p. 399.

- 2^{bis} Autre, ligne d'exergue double, la tête diadémée et ornée d'une double plume. Devant, grappe de raisin.

Rev.—Carré creux divisé en quatre parties.

EL 4 — — St. Pétersbourg, Imhoof, *Tier- und Pflanzenbilder*, 1889, p. 75, 8, T. XIII. 8.

3. *Aigle* debout, à gauche, retournant la tête; devant dauphin.

Rev.—Carré creux divisé en quatre parties.

EL 5/4. 14,07. Cab. de Munich; Sestini, *Statere*, p. 72, 7, T. VII, 12; Mion. VI, p. 617, n. 28; Head, *N. Chr.*, 1875, p. 265, Pl. VII, 7; Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IV, 11; Brandis, p. 389.

4. Même aigle debout sur un lierre. Grénétis.

Rev.—Même carré creux, mais plus grand.

EL 4. 14,09. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.*, 1887, p. 282, 7, Pl. X, 7. Contient 29 p. 100 d'or, 71 p. 100 d'argent.
14,02. Cab. de France.

5. *Cheval* courant à gauche; au-dessus *globule*. Grénétis.

Rev.—Même revers.

EL 4½/4. 14,12. Coll. de Hirsch.
14,07. Cab. de France.

6. Autre, *fleuron* sous le cheval.

EL 4½/4. 13,94. Brit. Mus.; Head, *Guide*, p. 20, 3, Pl. X, 3; *N. Chr.*, 1887, p. 281, 4, Pl. X, 4. Contient 20 p. 100 d'or, 80 p. 100 d'argent.

7. Partie antérieure de *cheval ailé* et bridé, à gauche. Au-dessus *palmette*.

Rev.—Même revers.

EL 5/4½. 14,00. Coll. Greenwell.

13,98. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.* 1887, p. 282, 8, Pl. X, 8. Contient 31,5 p. 100 d'or, 68,5 p. 100 d'argent.

13,87. Coll. Imhoof; Head, *N. Chr.* 1875, p. 265, Pl. VII, 8.

8. Partie antérieure de *taureau* nageant ? à droite, retournant la tête.

Rev.—Même revers.

EL 5. 14,04. Brit. Mus.; Gardner, *N. Chr.* 1882, p. 220, Pl. VIII, 1; *Types*, Pl. IV, 2; contient 21 p. 100 d'or, 79 p. 100 d'argent. Trouvé à Samos.

14,10. Cab. de France; ⁷⁶ autrefois 'Bank of England' coll. Borrell, *N. Chr.* 1845, p. 72; Head, *N. Chr.* 1875, p. 265, Pl. VII, 5; *Guide*, p. 4, 9, Pl. I, 9. Trouvé à Samos.

9. *Laie* marchant, à droite.

Rev.—Même revers.

EL 4. 14,09. Coll. Greenwell.

14,07. Cab. de France.

14,00. Brit. Mus.; Head, *Guide*, p. 20, 4, Pl. 10, 4; *N. Chr.* 1887, p. 281, 5, Pl. X, 5; Gardner, *Types*, Pl. IV, 10. Contient 38 p. 100 d'or, 62 p. 100 d'argent.

10. *Coq* passant à droite. Au-dessus *palmette*. Grénétis.

Rev.—Même revers.

EL 4. 14,11. Coll. Greenwell.

13,98. Brit. Mus.; Head, *Guide*, p. 20, 5, Pl. 10, 5; *N. Chr.* 1887, p. 280, 3, Pl. X, 3. Contient 40 p. 100 d'or, 60 p. 100 d'argent.

11. Partie antérieure de *sanglier ailé*, à droite.

Rev.—Même revers, très peu profond sur l'exemplaire de la coll. de Luynes.

⁷⁶ A en juger d'après les empreintes, cet exemplaire est tellement semblable à celui du Brit. Mus. que je ne puis l'en distinguer.

EL 4½. 14,08. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.* 1887, p. 281, 6, Pl. X, 6.. Contient 38 p. 100 d'or, 62 p. 100 d'argent.

14,06. Coll. de Luynes; *Cat. Thomas*, n. 2129; Brandis, p. 392. Trouvé à Samos.

Tous ces statères ont le même poids, 14 gr. 12 à 14 gr., sont du même métal jaune pâle, composé de 20 à 40 pour 100 d'or et de 80 à 60 pour 100 d'argent. Ils sont du même style, très beau et pas du tout archaïque, les n. 1, 2 et 3 exceptés. Ceux-ci sont plus anciens; les autres ont tous le même carré creux peu profond, divisé en quatre parties. Une palmette ou fleuron rattache entre eux les n. 6, 7, et 10. Bref, toute la série provient d'un seul et même atelier et ne doit pas être scindée. Il ne peut être question de distribuer ces statères si uniformes entre différentes villes éloignées l'une de l'autre et de classer, comme on l'a fait, d'après les types, le n. 7 à Lampsaque de Mysie, le n. 10 à Dardanos de Troade, les n. 3 et 4, et les n. 5 et 6, à Cymé d'Eolide, le n. 11 à Clazomènes d'Ionie, le n. 8 à Samos, d'autant plus qu'il n'y a pas de ville connue qui puisse revendiquer la *laie* de n. 9 et que le demi-taureau du n. 8 ne convient pas à Samos, puisqu'il retourné le tête. Aussi M. Head a-t-il parfaitement raison de dire: "It may be questioned whether the types are those of cities at all. The great similarity of the style and fabric of those coins suggest the possibility of their having been struck at one mint, which, like Cyzicus, may have adopted a fresh type for each new issue."⁷⁷ Mais comme M. Head ne propose pas de nom pour le lieu d'émission de cette belle série, je me permettrai de le faire.

⁷⁷ *Num. Chron.* 1887, p. 281.

C'est Chios, dont les statères, n. 1, 2 et 2^{bis}, qui sont antérieurs aux autres, portent le type bien connu, un sphinx accroupi.

Chios, qui fut membre de la symmachie athénienne du 5^e siècle sans perdre son autonomie et sans être tributaire à Athènes, jouissait d'une position exceptionnelle. Il serait étrange qu'elle n'en eut pas profitée pour mettre en circulation des monnaies de valeur supérieure, comme le firent Lampsaque et Cyzique.

C'est, en effet, ce qui me semble avoir eu lieu et je considère toute cette série comme émise à Chios pendant le cours du 5^e siècle. Je retrouve même la mention de ces statères dans Xénophon, quand il dit, *Hellen.* I. 6, 12, de Callicratidès, qu'en 406, λαβὼν δὲ ταῦτα ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἐκ Χίου πενταδραχμίαν ἐκάστῳ τῶν ναυτῶν ἐφοδιασάμενος ἐπλευσε, car le poids de 14 gr. 12 correspond à cinq drachmes corinthiennes ou chalcidiennes de 2 gr. 82 ; de là le nom de pentadrachmie.

De même en Macédoine, l'ancienne pentadrachmie, dont parle Polyène,⁷⁸ n'est autre que le statère de 14 gr. 34⁷⁹ affaibli peu à peu jusqu'à ne plus peser, sous Perdicas III, que 10 gr. 30 tout au plus,⁸⁰ et auquel Philippe II rendit son poids normal de 14 gr. 51,⁸¹ correspondant à cinq drachmes corinthiennes ou chalcidiennes de 2 gr. 90.

⁷⁸ Polyen, III, 10, 14, Τιμόθεος Χαλκιδέωσι πολέμων μετὰ Περδίκκου, en 364, Κυπρίον χαλκὸν Μακεδονικῷ νομίσματι μίξας ἐπίσημον ἔκοψεν, ὥστε τὰς παλαιὰς πενταδραχμίας ἔχειν ἀργυρίου τετάρτην μοῖραν, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν χαλκοῦ φαῦλον.

⁷⁹ Sous Archelaos I, Prokesch, *Ined.* 1859, p. 8. Brandis, p. 542.

Les grandes pièces d'Alexandre I de 29 gr. 16 (Cab. de la Haye), sont donc des décadrachmies.

⁸⁰ *Brit. Mus. Catal. Maced.* p. 175, n. 1.

⁸¹ *Anc. coll. Wigan*, cf. Brandis, p. 544.

Il est vrai que Xenophon ne dit pas que la pentadrachmie de Chios était une monnaie d'or, mais il ne dit pas non plus qu'elle était d'argent.

Cette pentadrachmie paraît avoir eu une valeur égale à vingt drachmes attiques, ce qui motivait son émission.

40 pour 100 de 14 gr. sont 5 gr. 60 d'or, ce qui, en admettant que l'or était alors à l'argent comme 14 à 1,⁸² donne

78 gr. 40 d'argent.

En y ajoutant les 60 pour 100 d'argent, ou 8 gr. 40

on obtient

86 gr. 80 d'argent

comme valeur de la pentadrachmie, ce qui équivaut à vingt drachmes attiques de 4 gr. 34, le poids normal.

On voit donc pourquoi je ne me range pas à l'opinion de Brandis,⁸³ suivie par M. Head,⁸⁴ que la pentadrachmie aurait été une *monnaie de compte*, égale à deux statères de 15 gr. 29, ou cinq drachmes éginétiques de 6 gr. 10, ou à celle de M. Hultsch,⁸⁵ qui égale cette monnaie de compte à cinq drachmes attiques, c'est-à-dire à 21 gr. 83 et à six drachmes de Chios de 3 gr. 81, ce qui ferait 22 gr. 86.

Une autre opinion de M. Hultsch peut paraître plus plausible. Il admet⁸⁶ que les *τρεῖς τεσσαράκοι Χίαι*, mentionnées en 411 par Thucydide,⁸⁷ équivalaient, environ, à dix drachmes attiques, ce qui serait une valeur moitié de celle d'une pentadrachmie d'or.

Ce nom de quarantième de mine—éginétique, comme

⁸² Gardner, *Num. Chron.* 1887, p. 186.

⁸³ Brandis, p. 122.

⁸⁴ Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 513.

⁸⁵ Hultsch, *Metrol.* 2^e éd. 1882, p. 554.

⁸⁶ *l. c.* p. 554, n. 5.

⁸⁷ Thucydide, VIII, 101. ὁ δὲ Μίνδαρος ἐν τούτῳ καὶ αἱ ἐκ τῆς Χίου τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες—λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν Χίων τρεῖς τεσσαράκοις ἑκάστος Χίαι.

l'a vu Brandis⁸⁸—convient parfaitement au statère d'argent de Chios, de 15 gr. 24⁸⁹, dont quarante, ou 610 gr., sont égaux à cinquante statères d'Egine de 12 gr. 20.

Mais il ne faut pas oublier qu'il y a des statères, en or pâle, de Chios du même poids que les statères d'argent.

12. *Sphinx*, les ailes recoquillées, accroupi, à gauche, devant une amphore, tenant de la patte droite levée une grappe de raisin. Le tout dans une couronne de pampres.⁹⁰

Rev.—Carré creux divisé en quatre parties, comme celui des Cyzicènes.

EL 4. 15, 34. Mus. de Berlin; *K. Muenzk.* 1877, n. 82; *Revue Num.* 1864, p. 8, 9, Pl. I, 4.

Le nom de quarantième de mine convient donc tout aussi bien à ces statères d'or. Comme le poids en est de 10 pour 100 environ supérieur à celui des pentadrachmies, la valeur en aurait été de 22 drachmes attiques d'argent, en supposant que l'or s'y trouvait en proportion égale.

Il se peut cependant que le statère du Musée de Berlin contienne de l'or en plus grande proportion et que sa valeur ne soit pas de beaucoup inférieure à celle des Cyzicènes parmi lesquels il semble avoir été recueilli. Si mon hypothèse était admise, il s'en suivrait qu'encore en 411 et en 406, on frappait à Chios des statères d'or pâle, quarantièmes et pentadrachmies, et que par conséquent, là, comme à Cyzique, à Lampsaque et à Phocée, on a conservé au monnaies en or, émises pour le commerce et la circulation internationale, un aspect archaïque qui les

⁸⁸ Brandis, p. 122.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* p. 465.

⁹⁰ La même couronne entoure le type sur des statères au type de Lampsaque du même style et du même poids. *Num. Chron.* 1876, Pl. VIII, 31.

a fait croire à M. Head bien plus anciennes qu'elles ne le sont en effet.

XIII. OLYMOS DE CARIE.

1. Partie antérieure de *lion*, la gueule béante, à gauche, retournant la tête à droite.

Rev.—Carré creux, rempli d'inégalités et divisé en quatre parties.

Æ 4. 11,98. Coll. Imhoof.

11,88; 11,85. Brit. Mus.; *Mus. P. Knight*, p. 96, C 1, 2; Wroth, *Num. Chron.* 1884, p. 272, Pl. XII, 3. Trouvaille de Théra.

11,87. Cat. Whittall, 1867, n. 485.

11,84; 11,42. Mus. de Berlin; *Beschr. ant. Muenz.* I, p. 250, n. 5, 4.

11,78. Leake, *Num. Hellen. Europe*, p. 33; Brandis, *Muenz.*, p. 524.

11,56; 11,12. Catal. MS. Borrell, n. 1821, 1820. —Trouvaille de Théra.

— Sestini, *Mus. Hederv.* II, p. 157, n. 9, T. XVIII, 17 (très mal).

D'après Borrell, *Num. Chron.* 1844, p. 134, quarante-sept exemplaires furent recueillis, en 1821, dans la grande trouvaille de Théra, voyez Wroth, *Num. Chron.* 1884, p. 269—280, Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 407.

2. Même type; les deux pattes du lion sont exprimées; derrière VAO. Cerele.

Rev.—Carré creux du même coin que le précédent, sur les exemplaires que j'ai vus.

Æ 4. 12,10; 11,53. Cat. Bompois, n. 1514.

12,02. Brit. Mts., Borrell; *N. Chr.* 1844, l. c.; 1884, l. c., Pl. XII, 4.—Trouvaille de Mélos.

11,90—11,60. Cab. de France; Brandis, l. c. p. 131, 2.

11,85. Ma coll.

11,83. Mus. de Berlin; *Beschr. ant. Muenz.* l. c., n. 6; Prokesch, *Ined.* 1854, p. 45, Pl. III, 99.

11,65. Coll. Imhoof; *Z. f. Num.* III, p. 278, 5, T. VI, 11.

11,61. Brit. Mus., Woodhouse; *N. Chr.* 1884, l. c.

3. Même type.

Rev.—*Astre* ornée de fleurons entre les quatre rayons, dans un carré creux.

AR 4. 11, 91. *Brit. Mus.*; *M. P. Knight*, p. 96, C. 3; *Imhoof*, *l. c.* T. VI, 12; *N. Chr.* 1881, p. 5, Pl. I, 7; 1884, p. 273, Pl. XII, 5.—Il n'y avait que ce seul exemplaire dans le dépôt de Théra.

Toutes les attributions proposées jusqu'ici pour ces statères ont été jugées insuffisantes et non sans cause par M. Head, qui, de son côté, n'en a pas trouvé de meilleure et s'est contenté de ranger ces monnaies archaïques parmi les incertaines des dépôts de Théra et de Mélos.⁹¹

Personne encore n'a songé à Olymos, dont le nom est le seul, parmi ceux des villes connues, qui réponde exactement à la légende **VAO**, si du moins elle est retrograde comme elle semble l'être.⁹²

Les types, le lion qui retourne la tête et l'astre, sont ceux de Milet, mais le style est trop barbare et la fabrique trop grossière pour penser à Milet elle-même ou à une autre ville grecque, même de la Chersonèse de Thrace,⁹³ qui d'ailleurs est trop éloignée des îles de la mer Egée.

Il vaut mieux rester dans le voisinage et chercher chez les Cariens, qui habitaient la région limitrophe au territoire de Milet, où régnaient les dynastes de Mylasa, souvent mentionnés par les historiens et où se trouvait, à Labranda, la temple de Zeus Stratios, centre du culte des peuplades environnantes.⁹⁴

Là, juste au milieu du triangle formé par Labranda,

⁹¹ Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 407.

⁹² Si on préférerait voir dans VAO les initiales de Ὑλλούαλα, dème de Carie, avec un temple d'Apollon, mentionné par Etienne de Byzance, les statères n'en resteraient pas moins cariens.

⁹³ V. Sallet, *Beschr. ant. Muenzen*, l. c.

⁹⁴ Newton, *Halic.* II, 2, p. 611—619. Hicks, *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XI, p. 117.

Euromos et Mylasa, à une heure et demie de cette dernière ville, était située Olymos, "Ολυμος,⁹⁵ et c'est elle qui paraît indiquée par la légende.

Quoique Olymos ne nous soit connue que par quelques inscriptions,⁹⁶ de date assez récente, elle paraît avoir eu une certaine importance à en juger par le nombre de ses temples, de ses phyles et de ses dèmes,⁹⁷ et elle peut fort bien avoir été vers le milieu du 6^e siècle, date probable des statères, le chef-lieu de tout le district, comme le fut plus tard sa voisine Mylasa, dont le dynaste Ibanollos et ses fils Oliatos et Héraclide sont mentionnés par Hérodote.⁹⁸

C'est à Mylasa que me semblent convenir les statères suivants, d'une fabrique tellement rude, qu'aucune ville grecque n'aurait, sans doute, voulu les réclamer.

MYLASA.

4. Partie antérieure de *cheval* bondissant, à *droite*. Très mauvais style. Dessous globule et $\alpha\lambda\varsigma$, peu distinct sur les exemplaires que j'ai vus.

Rev.—*Astre*, un peu plus orné, mais du reste fort semblable à celui du n. 3, dans un carré creux. A côté, une *contremarque* carrée, contenant un X orné de fleurons entre les quatre bras.⁹⁹

⁹⁵ Newton, *Halicarnassus*, II, 2, p. 617, et la carte de la Carie, II, 1.

⁹⁶ Lebas et Waddington, *Voyage archéol.* III, n. 323—339. Judeich, *Olymos*, *Mittheil. d. D. Arch. Instit. aus Athen.* XIV, 1889, p. 367—397.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Expl.* T. III, p. 98, 99.

⁹⁸ Hérodote V, 37 et 121. Oliatos était un des principaux stratèges de la flotte perse en 500. Mylasa avait donc fourni un contingent de vaisseaux de guerre, et doit avoir eu un port sur la côte.

⁹⁹ Est-ce que cette contremarque bien mieux gravée que le reste, aurait été apposée dans une ville grecque, à Milet par exemple ?

Æ 5/4½. 12,51. Cat. Bompois, n. 1452; Bompois, *lettre à M. Waddington*, p. 5.

12,10. Cat. Whittall, 1867, n. 309.

12,07. Brit. Mus.

12,00. Coll. de Luynes; Brandis, p. 391.

11,97; 11,90; 11,80. Mus. de Berlin; Brandis, *l. c.*; Prokesch; *Num. Zeitschr.* IV, 1872, p. 200, 2.

11,96; 11,80. Ma coll.; Cat. Gosselin, n. 164; Cat. Ivanoff, n. 281.

11,92; 11,86. Brit. Mus.; *M. P. Knight*, p. 101, A, 3, 2; *N. Chr.*, 1884, p. 271, Pl. XII, 1.—Trouvaille de Théra.

11,80; 11,60. Coll. Imhoof, *Z. f. N.* III, p. 276, 5, T. VI, 7.

11,72. Leake, *Eur.* p. 70.

11,40. Anc. coll. de Rauch, Brandis, *l. c.*

— Cab. de France; Mion. *S. VI*, p. 5, n. 16, Dumersan, *Méd. inéd.*, 1832, p. 78, Pl. n. 1.

— Sestini, *Mus. Hederv.* II, p. 156, n. 4-6, T. XVIII, 15, 16; Mion. *S. VI*, p. 84, n. 19, 20; Brandis, p. 175, 1.

5. Même type, à gauche.

Rev.—Rosace très ornée dans un carré creux. A côté même contremarque.

Æ 5/4. 11,76. Brit. Mus.; *M. P. Knight*, p. 101 A, 4; Head, *Guide*, p. 6, 20, Pl. 2, 20.—Trouvaille de Théra.

11,63. Brit. Mus.; *N. Chr.*, 1881, p. 5, Pl. I, 11.

11,57. Coll. Greenwell.

11,53. Brit. Mus.; Borrell; *N. Chr.* 1884, p. 271, Pl. XII, 2.—Trouv. de Théra.

— Dumersan *l. c.*, Pl. n. 2.

Les n. 4 et 5 se trouvaient au nombre de 41 exx. dans le dépôt de Théra.

6. Autre, sans la contremarque.

Æ 2. 2,78. Brit. Mus.; *M. P. Knight*, p. 101, B, 1, *N. Chr.* 1884, p. 271.

On pourrait joindre les pièces suivantes, qui sont du même style, mais plus anciennes.

7. Tête de cheval, à droite.

Rev. Carré creux divisé en huit triangles, comme celui des statères d'Egine.

Æ 5/4. 12,15. Coll. Imhoof; *Monn. Grecq.*, p. 463, n. 25; *Choix*, Pl. I, 6.

8. Tête semblable, à gauche.

Rev. Creux informe.

Æ 1½. 1,43. Coll. Imhoof, *l. c.*, n. 26.

9. Partie antérieure de cheval, à droite. De style postérieur, mais très archaïque.

Rev.—Carré creux rude.

Æ 1. 1,02. Ma coll.

Les statères, n. 4 et 5, recueillis en grand nombre avec les précédents, n. 1—3, dans le dépôt de Santorin, se relient à eux par le poids éginétique et par l'astre du n. 4, qui ressemble encore plus que celui du n. 3 à l'astre des monnaies milésiennes.

Le cheval bondissant est le type bien connu de plusieurs monnaies autonomes de Mylasa, de date postérieure, où il est représenté, tantôt en entier, tantôt, comme ici, en protome.¹⁰⁰ C'est un type, qui convient tout particulièrement à la Carie, car le nom du cheval, *ala* en carien, entre dans la composition de plus d'un nom de ville, comme Alabanda, Hyllouala, Alinda (?) et autres sans doute.¹⁰¹

¹⁰⁰ Mion. III, p. 354, n. 294; p. 355, n. 297, 299, S. VI, p. 508 n. 352—355; Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 529.

¹⁰¹ Steph. Byz. v. Ἀλάβανδα et Ὑλλούαλα. ἄλα γὰρ οἱ Κάρει τὸν ἵππον ἔλεγον. G. Meyer, *die Karier*, p. 155 et p. 191, dans *Beizenb. Beitr. z. K. d. indog. Sprachen*, X, 1886, p. 147—202. Comp. Εὐύππη.

Si le monogramme ou la légende $\alpha\epsilon$ (ou peut-être $\alpha\epsilon\epsilon$), est composé de deux caractères, Δ et \wedge , ce qui ne me semble pas impossible, vu que le caractère \wedge se rencontre dans plus d'une inscription carienne,¹⁰² on pourrait songer à y voir les initiales du nom d'un des dynastes qui regnèrent à Mylasa au 6^e siècle. Car toutes les pièces recueillies dans les dépôts de Santorin et de Mélos ont un aspect si archaïque, même les plus récentes, comme le n. 5, que l'enfouissement de ces trésors ne peut guère avoir eu lieu après 500—497, quand les Naxiens et les Cariens eurent tout lieu de mettre leur argent en sûreté dans une des îles éloignées du théâtre de la guerre.¹⁰³

Au milieu du 5^e siècle Mylasa et sa voisine Hyromos (Euromos) faisaient partie de la symmachie athénienne et semblent avoir été autonomes; il n'est plus question d'Olymos, située pourtant entre ces deux villes. S'il est permis d'en conclure qu'Olymos dépendait alors de Mylasa, ce qui ne paraît pas improbable, puisque les monnaies d'Hécatomnos, qui résidait à Mylasa, portent les types d'Olymos, le lion et l'astre, on pourrait attribuer à Mylasa-Olymos les trioboles et dioboles attiques suivants, qui peuvent dater d'avant 440, quand les listes des tributs enrégistrent les Mylasiens pour la dernière fois.¹⁰⁴

10. Partie antérieure de *cheval*, bondissant à droite.

Rev.—Tête de lion, la gueule béante, à droite, dans un carré creux.

AR 1½. 2,10. Ma coll. Style archaïque.

„ 2. 2,02: Ma coll. Plus récent.

„ 2. — Cat. Margaritis, 1874, p. 23, n. 104 (Lindos).

¹⁰² Sayce, *The Karian Language* (Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch. IX, 1887), Pl. I, 1, 3, 7, Pl. III, iv, 32, 37, VII.

¹⁰³ Herodote V.

¹⁰⁴ C. I. Att. I, p. 123, n. 240.

11. Autre, la tête de lion tournée à *gauche* et encadrée par une triple ligne.

AR 2. 2,15. Coll. Weber à Londres.

„ 1½. 2,07. Mus. de Berlin ; Fox. II, p. 13, 75, Pl. IV, 75 ; Brandis, p. 469.

12. Même demi-cheval ; derrière *fruit* ou *grappe de raisin*.

Rev.—*Dépouille de lion*, de face, dans un carré creux.
Mauvais style.

AR 1½. 1,18. Ma coll.

Le poids attique ne plaide pas en faveur de l'attribution à Lindos, proposée par M. Margaritis et que semble confirmer la tête de cheval d'une monnaie de Camiros, voisine de Lindos ; je préfère Mylasa, à laquelle je voudrais classer aussi les trioboles attiques suivants qui quoique anépigraphes peuvent, d'après les types avoir été frappés sous Hécatomne. L'astre est celui de Milet, mais le poids attique convient mieux au dynaste de Mylasa, qu'à la ville ionienne.

13. *Lion rampant*, à *droite*.

Rev.—*Astre* orné de fleurons entre les quatre rayons, dans un carré creux.

AR 2/1½. 2,20 troué. Mus. de Berlin ; Prokesch, *Ined.* 1854, p. 54, Pl. IV, 16.

2,20. Cat. Ivanoff, n. 284.

2,17. Ma coll.

2,12. Coll. Imhoof.

2,10. Brit. Mus.

2,10. Coll. Loebbecke.

On pourrait y joindre une obole, copie barbare des monnaies de Milet.

14. Tête de *lion*, la gueule béante, à *droite* ; au-dessous, la patte tournée à *gauche*.

Rev.—*Astre* semblable dans un carré creux.

AR 1. 0,73. Ma coll.

HÉCATOMNOS.

Avant 390—376.

15. **EKA**, partie antérieure de *lion*, à *droite*, la tête tournée à *gauche*. Style rude. Souvent on ne voit que la tête, et la patte ne paraît pas.

Rev.—*Astre* du n. 13, un peu varié, dans un carré creux.

Æ 2½/2. 4,25. Ma coll.; *Cat. Ivanoff*, n. 282.

4,23. Coll. Imhoof.

„ 3 4,23. Coll. Waddington; *Revue Num.* 1856, p. 60, Pl. III, 6.

4,19. Mus. de Berlin; Prokesch, *Ined.* 1859, p. 24.

16. **E** au-dessus de la tête de lion. L'*astre* varié.

Æ 1. 0,97. Coll. Imhoof.

17. **EKA**, sans carré creux et de style plus récent. L'*astre* du n. 15 un peu varié. Champ concave.

Æ 2½. 4,25—4,00. Brit. Mus., 4 exx.; Brandis, p. 460; Gardner, *N. Chr.* 1881, Pl. I, 9.

4,24. Leake, *Suppl.*, p. 69.

4,20. Coll. Waddington, l. c. Pl. III, 7.

4,20; 4,12. Cab. de France, Mion. VI, p. 636, n. 157; Pellerin, *Rec.* III, Pl. CXV, 14.

4,00. Cat. Bompois, n. 1516, 2 exx.

18. Sans légende apparente.

4,26—4,20. Coll. de Luynes, 3 exx.

4,21. Cat. Ivanoff, n. 283.

19. Æ 1. 1,25. Brit. Mus.

20. Æ ¾. — Brit. Mus.

21. Partie antérieure de *lion*, à *droite*.

Rev.—Même *astre*. Champ concave.

Æ 2. 1,37. Coll. Lübbecke.

22. *Zeus Labrandeus* debout, à *droite*, tenant dans la main droite la double hache et dans la gauche le sceptre.

Rev.—**EKATOM**, *lion* en arrêt, à *droite*.

AR 6. 15, 17. Mus. de Berlin.; *Koen. Muenzk.* 1877, n. 227; *Rev. Num.*, 1856, p. 60, n. 1, Pl. III, 3.

MAUSSOLLOS.

375—351.¹⁰⁵

23. **MA**, partie antérieure de lion, comme celle du n. 15, mais de très beau style.

Rev.—Astre du n. 21.

AR 6/5. 13, 05. Cab. de France; Waddington, *l. c.* Pl. III, 5.
 „ 5½. 12, 80 fourré. Mus. de Klagenfurt; Imhoof, *Num. Zeitschr.* XVI, 1884, p. 274, n. 107.
 12, 69. Brit. Mus.

24. Même type.

Rev.—Oiseau, à gauche, dans une carré creux. Perdrix ?

AR ½. 0, 35. Coll. Imhoof.

0, 30. Ma coll.; *Cat. Whittall*, 1867, n. 554; *Num. Chron.*, 1877, p. 87.—Dans le champ du revers, **M—A** (?).

0, 25. Mus. de Berlin; Prokesh, *Ined.*, 1854, p. 41, T. III, 80; *Archaeol. Zeitung*, 1849, T. IX, 15.

0, 20. Ma coll.

25. L'oiseau à droite. Dans le champ d'une des pièces, **O—O**.

AR ½. 0, 25—0, 22. Ma coll.

26. Même type.

Rev.—Tête imberbe de juce, dans un champ concave.

AR ½. 0, 18. Ma coll.

Si l'oiseau est une pintade, ces hémiboles pourraient être de Léros;¹⁰⁶ elles ne sont placées ici que parceque je crois voir sur une d'elles les initiales de Maussolle; sans cela le carré creux les aurait fait ranger avant le n. 15.

¹⁰⁵ Gilbert, *Handb. d. griech. Staatsalterthuemer*, II, 1885, p. 169, 1.

¹⁰⁶ Aelian. *N. A.* IV, 42, V, 27; Athenée XIV, p. 655; Suid. et Phot. v. Μελαγρίδες; Hehn, *Kulturpfl.* 1883, p. 296.

Au commencement de son règne Maussolle transporta sa résidence à Halicarnasse, qui devint alors la capitale de la Carie et bientôt il frappa monnaie à d'autres types.

Les drachmes d'Hecatomnos, n. 15, 17, 18, sont de trop mauvais style pour les croire sorties de l'atelier de Milet, comme on l'admet généralement.¹⁰⁷ Il n'est pas probable non plus que Maussolle devint maître de cette ville, puisqu'on sait qu'il fit des tentatives infructueuses pour s'en emparer.¹⁰⁸ Mais aussi n'est-il pas nécessaire d'être en possession d'une ville voisine, pour en copier les types.

Enfin le poids attique des drachmes d'Hécatombe correspond exactement à celui des plus anciens tétradrachmes de Rhodes, fondée en 408, dont on a retrouvé il n'y a pas longtemps quelques exemplaires.¹⁰⁹

INCERTAINES.

A la série de Mylasa, telle que je viens de la décrire, se relie le petit groupe suivant, qui doit provenir d'une ville assez importante, puisqu'elle frappait de l'or, et située dans une île ou au bord de la mer, comme l'indique le dauphin du n. 4; enfin non loin de Mylasa, comme il ressort de la grande ressemblance entre la dépouille de lion du n. 3 avec celui de Mylasa, n. 12 et comme l'indique le type du scorpion, animal qui, d'après Strabon,¹¹⁰ infestait tout le territoire entre Mylasa et Alabanda.

Les motifs qui ont engagé Brandis à classer le n. 1 à

¹⁰⁷ Waddington, *Rev. Num.* 1856, p. 61, 62; Leake, *Suppl.* p. 69; Newton, *Halicarn.* II, 1, p. 45, 61; Brandis, p. 328, 338.

¹⁰⁸ Newton, *l. c.* p. 45; Polyaen. VII, 8; Lucian, *Dialog. mortuor.* XXIV.

¹⁰⁹ 16 gr. 80. coll. Imhoof. *Z. f. Num.* VII, 1880, p. 27.

¹¹⁰ Strabon, XIV, II. 26.

l'île de Léros, me sont inconnus ; je ne puis donc les discuter ; mais l'attribution n'est pas improbable ; Léros était située en face de la côte la plus voisine de Mylasa.

1. *Muffle de lion de face.*

Rev.—*Scorpion* dans un carré creux.

N $\frac{1}{2}$. 0,28. Coll. Waddington ; Brandis, p. 446 (Léros).
0,28. Ma coll. ; Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 1134.

2. *Griffe de lion, de face.*

Rev.—Creux rempli d'inégalités.

N $\frac{1}{4}$. 0,14. Ma coll. ; Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 1134.

3. *Dépouille de lion, de face.*

Rev.—*Scorpion* dans un carré creux.

AR 1. 0,61. Brit. Mus. ; Imhoof, *Monn. Græc.*, p. 469,
n. 62, Pl. J, n. 28.

0,55. Empreinte.

„ $\frac{3}{4}$. 0,45. Ma coll. ; Cat. Whittall, l. c.

4. *Scorpion.*

Rev.—*Dauphin*, à gauche, dans un carré creux peu profond.

AR 1. 1,17. Coll. Imhoof, l. c., p. 468, n. 60, Pl. J, n. 17.

5. *Autre, le dauphin à droite.*

AR 1. 1,05. Coll. de Luynes, Imhoof, l. c., n. 61.

1,00. Cab. de Copenhague.

Une dépouille de lion fort semblable à celle du n. 3, se voit sur une petite pièce récemment publiée :

6. *Ane debout, à droite.* Grénetis.

Rev.—*Dépouille de lion*, de face, dans un carré creux.

AR 1. 0,48. Coll. Imhoof ; *Griech. Muenz.*, p. 245, n. 801,
T. XIII, 23.

Le même type, mais d'un autre style, est figuré sur les monnaies suivantes.

7. Partie antérieure de *sanglier ailé*, à gauche.

Rev.—*Dépouille de lion*, de face, dans un encadrement formé d'un rang de perles entre deux lignes. Carré creux.

AR 3/2. 3,56. Brit. Mus.; Gardner, *N. Chr.*, 1882, p. 247, 15, Pl. IX, 9. Très mauvais style.

3,53. Catt. Whittall, 1867, n. 350.

3,52. Ma coll.

3,48. Hunter, T. 66, 17.

3,48. Leake, *Asia*, p. 43.

3,47. Coll. Imhoof.

3,24; 3,17. Cat. Thomas, n. 2279, n. 2278 = Cat. Northwick, n. 1082.

— Cab. de Vienne; Eckhel, *Mus. Caes.*, p. 166, T. III, 14; Mion. VI, p. 633, n. 142; Sestini, *Statere*, p. 81, n. 4, 5.

— Sestini, *Mus. Helv.* II, p. 208, n. 10; Mion. S. VI, p. 409, n. 151.

8. AR 1½. 1,02. Mion. S. VI, p. 85, n. 25

9. Même type, à droite.

Rev.—Même revers.

AR 3/2. 3,56—3,01. Brit. Mus.; Gardner, *l. c.* n. 16, Pl. IX, 10. Beau style.

„ 3,20. Leake, *l. c.*

2,95. Ma coll.

— Cab. de Vienne; Mion. III, p. 63, n. 11.

D'autres exemplaires du n. 7 ou 9, au cabinet de France et dans les coll. de Luynes et Waddington, pèsent de 3 gr. 50 à 3 gr. 17, d'après Brandis p. 468. Ces drachmes d'un tétradrachme de 14 gr. 24 sont classées habituellement à Samos, mais, comme elles ne portent jamais le nom de la ville et que quelques-unes sont de très mauvais style, tout à fait indigne de Samos, il ne me paraît pas improbable qu'elles ont été émises par quelque ville de la côte de Carie. Le demi-sanglier ailé est le type des statères d'Ialysos aussi bien que des monnaies de Clazomènes. On le voit aussi réuni au lion sur les tétradrachmes attiques suivants.

10. *Lion* dévorant une proie (patte de cerf?), à gauche; au-dessus fleuron ou pousse d'arbre? Grénétis.

Rev.—Partie antérieure de *sanglier ailé*, à droite, dans un carré creux bordé de perles.

Æ 5½. 17,22. Cat. Northwick, n. 1049; Brandis, p. 453.

„ 6. 17,17. Mus. de Berlin; Fox II, p. 5, n. 27, Pl. II, 27.

„ 6/5. 17,12. Coll. Waddington.

„ — Sestini, *Statere*, p. 80, T. VIII, 11, d'Hermand.

11. Autre, le sanglier à gauche; dessous tête de bélier? à gauche. Sous le lion tête de Gorgone? Voir les mêmes types sur les trioboles suivants.

Æ 6. 17,23. Brit. Mus.; Head, *Guide*, p. 6, 21, Pl. 2, 21.

M. Head trouve une analogie de style entre ces tétradrachmes et une monnaie de Cyrènes (Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afr.* I, p. 11, No. 22).

12. Tête de bélier, à gauche. Style rude.

Rev.—Tête de Gorgone, dans un carré creux.

Æ 2. 2,04. Brit. Mus.; Wroth, *N. Chr.* IX, 1889, p. 258, 29, Pl. XII, 14. (Cebrenia.)

„ 1½. 1,93. Ma coll.

1,93. Coll. Imhoof.

1,79; 1,73. Brit. Mus.; Gardner, *N. Chr.* VI, 1886, p. 255, n. 10, 8.

1,75. Mus. de Berlin; Fox, II, p. 8, 44, Pl. III, 44; Brandis, p. 444.

13. Æ ¾. 0,65. Mus. de Berlin.

0,65. Cab. de France, n. 2750.

0,59. Coll. Imhoof; 0,53, Imhoof, *Z. f. N.* III, 1876, p. 307, 2.

14. Autre, la tête de bélier, à droite.

Æ — 0,45. Coll. Imhoof.

La tête de Gorgone est tellement semblable à celle des monnaies suivantes, qu'elle semble provenir du même atelier.

15. *Chimère* marchant à droite.

Rev.—Même revers et du même style.

Æ 2½. 4,16. Cat. Thomas, n. 2971.

4,14. Brit. Mus.; Head, *N. Chr.* 1875, p. 287,
Pl. X, 10. (Zeieia ?)

4,14. Cab. de France; Mion. I, p. 316, n. 96,
Rec. Pl. LI, 4; Cousinery, *Lig. Achéenne*,
Pl. I, 12.

16. Æ 2. 2,07. Coll. Imhoof, d'un autre style, plus ancien.

16^{bis}. Æ 1½. 1,57 fruste. Cab. de France, n. 2752.

17. Tête de taureau, à droite.

Rev.—Même revers et du même style, que le n. 15.

Æ 1. 1,13. Ma coll.; Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 1206.

C'est à Clazomènes, par contre, que paraissent avoir été frappées les pièces suivantes, 18—22, d'après la légende du n. 22.

18. Partie antérieure de sanglier ailé, à droite.

Rev.—Tête de *Gorgone*.

Æ 2½. 3,50. Cab. de France, n. 2749; Brandis, p. 444.

„ 2½. 3,36. Cab. de Gotha; Sestini, *Statere*, p. 81, 6.

— Sestini, *Descr. num. vet.*, p. 322, 1, Ainslie;
Mion. III, p. 64, n. 13.

19. Æ 1½. 1,94. Brit. Mus.; Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 490.

20. Æ 1. 1,18. Brit. Mus.; Head, *l. c.*

21. Æ 1. 0,60. Cab. de France, n. 2751.

22. Même type; au-dessus ΚΑΑ.

Rev.—Tête de *bélier*, à droite. Carré creux.

Æ 2½. 3,37. Cab. de France, n. 2753.

23. Même type.

Rev.—Tête de *Pallas*, avec le casque corinthien, à droite.
Carré creux.

Æ 1½. 1,42 troué. Cab. de France, n. 2748.

1,32 troué. Ma coll.

1,30; 1,10. Coll. Imhoof.

1,20. Cab. d'Arolsen.

Ces dioboles attiques, n. 23, ne conviennent pas à Clazomènes. Je préfère les joindre à deux autres dioboles du même poids :

24. Tête de *Gorgone*, entourée de serpents et la langue pendante.

Rev.—Tête d'*Arès*, la barbe cuneiforme, portant le casque corinthien, à droite. Encadrement de lignes et carré creux.

Æ 1½. 1,37. Coll. Imhoof, *Monn. Grecq.*, p. 260, n. 157.

25. Même type.

Rev.—Tête de *Pallas*, avec le casque corinthien, à gauche, dans un carré creux bordé de perles.

Æ 1½. 1,35. Coll. Imhoof, *l. c.* n. 158.

1,28. Hunter, p. 216, n. 9, Pl. 40, 4.

A ces Gorgones on peut encore ajouter celles-ci, qui forment un groupe séparé.

26. Tête de *Gorgone*, la langue pendante, entourée de quatre ailes.

Rev.—*Harpie*, à quatre ailes, à droite, dans un carré creux. Style archaïque.

Æ 3. 3,90. Coll. de Luynes.

3,89. Cat. Northwick, n. 1017; Brandis, p. 444.

3,77. Coll. Imhoof, *l. c.* p. 466, n. 39.

3,77. Mus. de Berlin; Prokesch, *Ined.* 1854, p. 50, T. IV, 7; Brandis, p. 440.

,, 2¾. 3,70. Cat. Whittall, 1867, n. 1055.

2,62. Greenwell, *Num. Chron.* 1890, p. 7, Pl. II. 7.

27. Autre, le type du revers dans un encadrement de lignes.

Æ 2. 1,81. Coll. Imhoof, *l. c.*, n. 40.

28. Tête de *Gorgone* pareille.

Rev.—*Gorgone* volant, à droite, dans un encadrement de lignes. Carré creux.

Æ 1. 1,25 trouée. Cab. de Dresden. Imhoof, *l. c.*, n. 41, Pl. I, n. 23.

— Brit. Mus.; Greenwell, *l. c.*, p. 8.

Sous les n. 12—14 ont été décrites quelques pièces au type d'une tête de bélier ; en voici encore quelques-unes.

29. Tête de *bélier*, à *droite*.

Rev.—Tête de *lion*, la gueule béante, à *droite*, dans un carré creux.

AR 2. 1,87. Brit. Mus. ; Wroth, *N. Chr.* IX, 1889, p. 258, n. 28, Pl. XII, 13.

29^{bis}. Tête de *bélier*, à — ?

Rev.—*Griffon* dans un carré creux.

AR 2 ? — Mion. *Suppl.* VI, p. 376, n. 1892 ; Sestini, *Mus. Hederv.* II, p. 201, n. 5 ; Brandis, p. 445 ; Borrell, *N. Chr.* VII, 1845, p. 71.

30. Tête de *bélier*, à *droite*.

Rev.—*Griffon* accroupi, à *droite*, la patte gauche levée. Champ concave.

AR $\frac{3}{4}$. 0,72. Ma coll.

31. Deux têtes de *bélier*, jointes au sommet de la tête.

Rev. *Même griffon*. Encadrement de perles et carré creux profond.

AR 1. 0,63. Ma coll.

0,58. Borrell, *N. Chr.* VII, 1845, p. 71 ; Brandis, p. 445.

0,54. Cat. Whittall, 1867, p. 410.

32. Autre, le *griffon* dans une aire creuse ; derrière lui \square ?

AR $\frac{3}{4}$. 0,55. Empreinte.

33. *Griffon* accroupi, à *gauche*, les ailes recoquillées et la patte droite levée.

Rev.—Tête de *lion*, la gueule béante, à *droite*, dans un carré creux.

AR — 3,83. Coll. Greenwell.

., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. 3,57. Cat. Thomas, n. 2971.

33^{bis}. Autre, le *griffon*, à *droite* ; grénétis.

AR 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. 0,77. Coll. Imhoof.

33^{ter}. AR 1. 0,44. Coll. Imhoof.

34. *Griffon* couché, à *gauche*.

Rev.—A, tête de *lion*, la gueule béante ? à *gauche*, dans un carré creux.

Æ $\frac{3}{4}$. 0,48. Mus. de Berlin ; Fox II, p. 5, n. 22, Pl. II, 22 ;
Brandis, p. 439.

35. *Griffon, à gauche.*

Rev.—Tête de corbeau ?

Æ 1. 0,53. Coll. de Luynes ; Brandis, p. 464.

36. Tête de veau, à gauche.

Rev.—Tête de bélier, à gauche, dans un carré creux.

Æ 1. 1,06. Mus. de Berlin ; Prokesch, *Ined*, 1859, p. 21.

37. Tête de bélier, à droite ; dessous, lézard, à droite.

Rev. Partie antérieure de taureau, nageant ? à gauche.
Carré creux.

Æ $1\frac{1}{4}$. 1,98. Ma coll.

1,81. Mus. de Berlin ; Fox II, p. 11, n. 63, Pl. IV ;
Cat. Borrell, 1852, n. 218.

Ce triobole qui porte au revers le taureau de Samos, forme la transition à un groupe de monnaies de poids attique, caractérisées par le même type.

38. Partie antérieure de taureau, nageant ? à droite.

Rev. Carré creux rempli d'inégalités.

Æ $\frac{4}{3}$. 8,75. Brit. Mus. ; Head, *N. Chr.*, 1875, p. 277,
Pl. IX, 6 ; Gardner, *N. Chr.*, 1882, p. 228.

39. Même type.

Rev.—Même demi-taureau, à droite, dans un carré creux.

Æ $2\frac{1}{2}$. 2,30. Brit. Mus. ; Gardner, *l. c.*, p. 250, 21.

— Cab. de Gotha ; Sestini, *Lett.* IX, p. 39,
T. II, 18 ; Mion. III, p. 280, n. 134.

40. Autre, les types tournés à gauche.

Æ $2\frac{1}{2}$. 2,10. Brit. Mus. ; Borrell, *N. Chr.* VII, p. 7, n. 24 ;
Gardner, *l. c.*, n. 21, Pl. IX, 11 ; Brandis, p. 467.

41. Deux parties antérieures de taureau, en regard.

Rev.—Même revers.

- AR 2. 2,19—2,17—1,83. Brit. Mus.; Gardner, *l. c.*
2,10. Coll. Imhoof.
42. Y X au dessus du taureau, au revers. Beau style.
AR 2/1½. 2,12. Brit. Mus.; *Mus. P. Knight*, p. 162, 1;
Gardner, *l. c.*, p. 230. [Pl. XVII. 9.]
43. X devant le taureau, au revers. Mauvais style.
AR 2¼. 1,83. Brit. Mus.; Gardner, *l. c.*
44. Sans carré creux.
AR. 3/4. 0,33. Coll. Imhoof.
45. Le type du revers tourné à droite. Carré creux.
AR 2½. 2,20. Cab. de Gotha; Sestini, *Lett.* IX, p. 39,
T. II, 9; Mion. III, p. 280, n. 135.
2,12. Ma coll.
1,70. Mus. de Berlin, Prokesch, *Ined.*, 1854, p. 54;
Brandis, p. 593.

La légende YX semble retrograde, puisque le X du n. 43 paraît être l'initiale du nom, et elle est carienne plutôt que grecque. Mais il est difficile de savoir quelle ville de Carie est désignée par ces lettres parceque la valeur du X en carien n'est pas déterminée avec certitude. M. Sayce¹¹¹ balance entre χ et une aspiration très forte, un h très dur et se décide pour la seconde alternative.

En effet quand on voit le nom des habitants d'Euromos, rendu tantôt par Ὑρωμῆς, tantôt par Κυρωμῆς dans les listes des tributaires,¹¹² il n'est pas douteux qu'il y avait en carien un son intermédiaire entre le κ et l'esprit rude des Grecs et il se peut qu'il ait été écrit par le X carien.

Dans ce cas la légende nous donnerait l'initiale d'un des noms de ville commençant par Ὑ, comme il y en a plusieurs en Carie, outre Euromos (Ὑρωμος). Les

¹¹¹ *The Karian Language*, p. 22, 23.

¹¹² *Corp. Inscr. Att.* I, n. 230—239 et n. 37.

listes des tributaires nomment les 'Υδαιῆς et les 'Υδισηῆς¹¹³. De ces deux villes 'Υδισσα semble avoir été la plus importante. Elle payait un talent à la symmachie athénienne, ce qui est plus que ne contribuaient la plupart des autres localités de Carie.

Mais il vaut mieux attendre que nous soyons mieux renseignés avant de proposer une attribution quelconque pour ce groupe, dont le revers est copié d'après celui des monnaies de Samos, mais qui pourtant n'est pas samien, comme l'a bien vu M. Gardner.

Un autre groupe, à types samiens, semble aussi devoir être classé à la Carie, d'après le style assez mauvais, qui convient mal à une ville grecque.

46. Partie antérieure de *taureau*, nageant (?) à droite. Mauvais style.

Rev.—Tête de *lion*, la gueule béante, à droite, dans un encadrement formé d'un rang de perles entre deux lignes. Carré creux.

AR 4. 6,67. Mus. de Berlin; Fox II, p. 14, n. 86, Pl. V, 86.

6,65. Coll. Waddington; Brandis, p. 467.

„ 3½. 6,56. Brit. Mus.; Gardner, l. c. p. 228, 7, Pl. VIII, 10.

47. Tête de *taureau*, à droite. Mauvais style.

Rev.—Même tête de *lion*, à droite, dans un carré de lignes. Carré creux.

AR 1. 0,85. Brit. Mus.; Gardner, l. c. p. 228, 8, Pl. VIII, 11.

0,78. Mus. de Berlin; Fox II, p. 14, n. 87, Pl. V, 87; Brandis, l. c.

¹¹³ C. I. A. I, n 229—233. Etienne de Byzance nomme encore 'Υγασσός, 'Υδρηλα, 'Υλλάριμα, 'Υλλούαλα; 'Υδη située dans la Pérée, vis-à-vis de Rhodes, est mentionnée par Pline, V, 28, 29, 104 et parmi les tributaires, 'Υδαιῆς, C. I. A. I, n. 229, 230, 37.

Pour ne rien omettre, j'ajoute encore un statère, au type du taureau samien, qui quoique trouvé en Cilicie, conviendrait bien à la Carie.

48. *Muraille* fortifiée de trois tours crénelées.

Rev.—Partie antérieure de *taureau*, nageant (?), à droite.
Carré creux. Flân très globuleux.

Æ 4. 11,06. Coll. Waddington; *Rev. Num.* 1853, p. 245,
Pl. V, 7; Gardner, *l. c.*, p. 232.

XIV. SALMACIS DE CARIE.

334—333.

1. Le roi de Perse, barbu et portant la tiare droite, courant à droite, et tenant de la main gauche l'arc et de la droite un long javelot.

Rev.—*Proue* de navire grec, à gauche; sur le bastingage Θ.

Α 3. 8 gr. 57. Coll. de Luynes; Mion. *Suppl.* VIII, p. 426, n. 29, Pl. XIX, 3; Ch. Lenormant, *Rev. Num.* 1856, p. 15, note; Luynes, *Choix*, Pl. XII, 15; *Satrap.* p. 4, 9, Pl. I, 6; Head, *Coins of Lydia and Persia*, p. 51, Pl. III, 28; *Rev. Num.* 1886, p. 191, n. 230.—[Pl. XVII. 13.]

2. Tête de *Pallas*, avec collier et pendants d'oreille, portant le casque athénien, à cimier, à gauche.

Rev.—Même *proue*, à gauche; devant ξ ΑΑ.

Æ 2. 2,15, un peu fragmenté. Cab. de France, *Rev. Num.* 1883, p. 293, n. 39.

„ 2½. — Imhoof, *Monn. Grecq.*, p. 381, n. 96, Pl. G, 21.—[Pl. XVII. 14.]

„ „ — Catal. Huber, n. 697.

3. Autre, la tête de *Pallas* à droite.

Rev.—Même *proue*, ξ Α et Ϻ.

Æ 2. — Cat. Huber, n. 697, d'après le catal. Ms. en possession de M. Imhoof.

4. Même tête, à gauche.

Rev.—Partie antérieure de taureau, nageant (?) à gauche.
Devant \leq .

Æ 2½. 2,15. Coll. Imhoof; *Monn. Grecq.*, p. 381, n. 95.
[Pl. XVII. 15.]

5. Autre, sans lettre apparente.

Æ 2. 2,55. Cab. de France; *Rev. Num.* 1883, p. 293, n. 38, Pl. VI, 16.

6. Autre, le taureau à droite; sans lettre.

Æ 2. — Coll. J. Naue à Munich.

7. Tête de Pallas, coiffée du casque corinthe, à gauche.

Rev.—Proné de navire, monté par un guerrier combattant,
armé d'un bouclier, à gauche. Devant \leq A, dessous
ΟΛΟΡ ?

Æ 1½. 1,46. Ma coll.; *Cat. Whittall*, 1884, n. 1233.
[Pl. XVII. 16.]

8. Même tête, à droite.

Rev.—Même type; devant \leq A, dessous ΔΙΟΔΩρος.

Æ 1½. 1,00. Ma coll.; *Cat. Whittall*, 1884, n. 1233.

Les bronzes, n. 2—6, ont été classés par M. Imhoof-Blumer à Salamis de Chypre; attribution que j'ai suivie en traitant des séries cypriotes dans la *Revue numismatique* de 1883, tout en proposant Soli, au-lieu de Salamis, pour les pièces au demi-taureau, n. 4—6.

Depuis, il m'est venu des doutes sur cette classification qui, aujourd'hui, ne me paraît pas suffisamment motivée.

Les villes de Chypre n'étaient pas autonomes et ne semblent pas avoir pu battre monnaie à leur propre nom. Aussi les légendes cypriotes ne mentionnent-elles le lieu d'émission que lorsque les rois ont cru nécessaire

d'indiquer la ville sur laquelle ils régnaient : par exemple, βασιλῆ¹¹⁴ Φος Νικοδάμω Σελαμινί(ω), (βασιλεὺς Στασι)-
Φοικος Μαριεὺς,¹¹⁵ βασιλεὺς Στασί(ο)κο(ς) Μαριεὺς.¹¹⁶

Puis, le type de la proue ne se voit pas sur d'autres monnaies de Salamine. Enfin, ce qui m'a décidé; le monogramme du n. 3 se décompose en ΝΘ, deux lettres qui ne sont pas cypriotes. La première se voit au revers d'une trité d'or pâle, attribuée à Milet,¹¹⁷ et, sous la forme rétrograde Ϻ, dans l'inscription d'un des mercenaires de Psammétichos II, à Ipsamboul, où elle a la valeur de *p*.¹¹⁸

La seconde appartient à l'alphabet carien, récemment étudié par M. Sayce, qui assigne à ce caractère la valeur d'un *e*.¹¹⁹ Elle se lit seule sur le statère d'or n. 1, dont le revers porte une proue tout-à-fait semblable à celle des n. 2 et 3.

C'est donc en Carie, ou en Lycie où la même lettre se rencontre dans le champ d'un statère d'Erbbina,¹²⁰ qu'il faudra chercher le lieu d'émission de cette petite série plutôt qu'en Cypre et, comme les lettres grecques des légendes, n. 2—6, ne permettent pas de songer à la Lycie,

¹¹⁴ R. Meister, *Die griech. Dialekte*, II, 1889, p. 271.

¹¹⁵ *Rev. Num.* 1883, p. 348, n. 1, mais Μαριεὺς au lieu de Κυριεὺς, voir Hofmann, *Beizenb. Beitr. z. K. d. indog. Spr.* XIV, 1888, p. 291.

¹¹⁶ C'est pourquoi je voudrais compléter la légende Σε, *Rev. Num. l. c.* p. 268 n. 8, en Σελαμινίος, comme désignation du dynaste. La légende Ἡδαλι(εύς), p. 317, n. 7, n'est pas certaine; elle est peut-être à transcrire d'une autre manière.

¹¹⁷ Cab. de France; Fr. Lenormant, *Monn. royales de Lydie*, 1876, p. 6, n. 11.

¹¹⁸ Roehl, *Inscr. graec. antiq.* p. 128, n. 482.

¹¹⁹ *The Karian Language* (*Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch.* IX, 1887, p. 130).

¹²⁰ *Rev. Num.* 1886, p. 191, n. 229.

il ne reste que la Carie et là, en effet, nous trouvons deux localités dont le nom commence en Σαλ.

Ce sont Salbacé,¹²¹ district situé à l'intérieur et auquel le type de la proue ne convient pas et Salmacis, ville autrefois autonome et plus tard réunie à Halicarnasse, sa voisine, dont elle devint l'acropole quand Maussolle en fit sa résidence et la capitale de ses états.¹²² Ce n'est pas sous ce dynaste ou sous ses frères et successeurs que Salmacis a pu battre monnaie à son propre nom.

Mais, quand le satrape perse Orontobatès,¹²³ gendre et successeur de Pixodare, et Memnon, assiégés par Alexandre le grand dans Halicarnasse, eurent quitté la ville après y avoir mis le feu, et se furent retirés avec la flotte, les mercenaires grecs et l'armée perse à Arconnèses et à Salmacis, où le satrape se retrancha,¹²⁴ il peut avoir été frappé monnaie à Salmacis, tant par le satrape que par la ville, devenue la capitale d'un petit état qui comprenait en outre les villes de Myndos, Caunos, Théra et Callipolis, l'île de Cos et le Triopion et qui resta au pouvoir d'Orontobatès jusqu'à l'année suivante, 333, quand il fut défait par les généraux d'Alexandre dans une bataille sanglante où il paraît avoir trouvé la mort. Depuis, il n'est plus question de lui.¹²⁵

¹²¹ *Apollonia-Salbacé*, Waddington, *Rev. Num.* 1853, p. 172, 178.

¹²² Newton, *Halicarn.* II, 1, p. 11 et p. 273, 274.

¹²³ La légende de ses monnaies est **ΠΟΟΝΤΟΓΑΤΟ**, *Rev. Num.* 1887, p. 93, Pl. IV, 1, 3. M. Imbert, *The Academy*, 1889, p. 329, *Revue Archéolog.* 1890, p. 130, l'identifie avec le Πα(σ)ατα χσσαδραπα Πα(ρξς)α de l'inscription de Xanthos, Savelsberg II, p. 200, T. III, 2.

¹²⁴ Arrien, *Anab.* I, 23, 3. αὐτῶν δὲ (Orontobates et Memnon) οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν ἄκραν τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ (Arconnesos) ἀπεχώρησαν, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὴν Σαλμακίδα οὕτω καλουμένην.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.* II, 5, 7. ἐνταῦθα μανθάνει (Alexandre) Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Ἀσανδρον ὅτι ἐκράτησαν Ὀροντοβάτου τοῦ Πέρσου, ὅς τὴν

Le statère d'or n. 1, convient parfaitement à ces circonstances ; l'image du roi de Perse porte à croire que l'empire du grand roi subsistait encore, tandis que le poids de 8 gr. 57, trop élevé pour une darique, qui aurait à peine pesé 8 gr. 40, nous mène à l'époque d'Alexandre le grand.

La proue a la forme grecque de l'époque, comme on la voit sur les monnaies de Phasélis, de Cius et autres, et non celle des navires phéniciens.

Quant à la lettre carienne, à laquelle M. Sayce assigne la valeur d'un *e*, il n'est par nécessaire d'y chercher l'indication du lieu d'émission. Elle peut désigner un officier, civil ou militaire, chargé de la frappe de ces statères, le même, peut-être, qui signe de deux lettres réunies en monogramme, le bronze n. 3.

L'attribution à Salmacis des bronzes au demi-taureau est fort incertaine et ne repose que sur l'identité de la tête de Pallas. Il y a une autre ville, voisine d'Halicarnasse, dont le nom commence en Σ, Σνάγγελα ou Σουάγγελα et comme il existe une série de monnaies anépigraphes, décrites plus haut, à la suite de celles de Mylasa, n. 37—48, au type de ce même demi-taureau, copié d'après celui qui orne le revers des statères de Samos et qui me semblent être cariennes, j'ai songé à donner quelques-unes de ces pièces, p. e. les n. 46 et 47, ou le n. 48 à Syangela et ne laisser à Salmacis que les pièces à la proue.

Le règne d'Orontobatès n'a pas duré assez longtemps pour croire qu'il ait changé de type. Mais il se pourrait

ἄκραν τῆς Ἀλικαρνασσοῦ (c. à. d. Salmacis) ἐφύλασσε καὶ Μύνδον καὶ Καῦνον καὶ Θήραν καὶ Καλλίπολιν κατείχε· προσῆκτο δὲ καὶ Κῶ καὶ Τρίοπιον· τοῦτον ἡττήσθαι ἔγραφον μάχῃ μεγάλῃ· καὶ ἀποθανεῖν μὲν τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτὸν πιζοὺς ἐς ἑπτακσίους καὶ ἱππέας ἐς πεντήκοντα, ἀλῶναι δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν χιλίων.

qu'après la défaite du satrape et avant qu'Halicarnasse ne fut rebâtie, il eut été fait encore quelques émissions de bronzes dans l'atelier de l'acropole Salmacis.

C'est pourquoi j'ai ajouté à la série les bronzes n. 7 et 8, qui sont d'un style bien plus récent, mais que les types, la tête de Pallas, la proue et surtout la légende ΣA , engagent pourtant de ne pas séparer des n. 2 et 3, aussi longtemps qu'il n'aura pas été trouvé une meilleure attribution pour ces pièces qui, autant que je sache, n'ont pas encore été publiées.

XV.—CHALCIA, ILE DE CARIE.

1. Tête d'*Artemis*, à droite.

Rev.—X—A, *fer de lance.*

Æ 1. 0,77; 0,65. Coll. Imhoof. 0,72; 0,65. Biblioth. de Winterthur. 0,67; 0,66. Ma coll.; *Cat. Whittall*, 1884, n. 826. [Pl. XVII. 22.]

2. Autre, le revers dans une couronne de roseaux (?).

Æ 1½/1. 0,56. *Ibid.* n. 826.

Le type du revers de ces petits bronzes fait souvenir de la monnaie suivante, publiée par M. Imhoof.

3. Tête laurée de *Zeus*, à droite.

Rev.—Ξ—Υ, *fer de lance* dans une couronne formée par deux branches.

Æ 1. — Mus. de Berlin; Imhoof, *Monn. Grecq.*, p. 324, n. 132. Svoronos, *Numism. de la Crète anc.* 1890, p. 316, n. 15 (Sybritia?).

M. Imhoof propose d'attribuer cette pièce à Symé, île de Carie, dont on connaît d'autres monnaies à la même légende, mais à d'autres types. Si cette attribution était plus certaine, on pourrait songer à donner les bronzes n. 1 et 2 aux *Χαλκεᾶται*, souvent mentionnés parmi les

tributaires à la symmachie athénienne¹²⁶ et qui habitaient une des Sporades, l'île de *Χάλκεια*,¹²⁷ située près de Rhodes et non loin de Symé.

Ce n'est qu'avec la plus grande réserve que j'énonce cette hypothèse, car ces bronzes proviennent, à ce qu'il paraît, de Mysie; mais elle aura son utilité si elle engage les numismates à en produire une meilleure et qui repose sur des arguments plus décisifs.

XVI.—CAUNOS.

1. Partie antérieure de *lion*, la tête baissée, la gueule béante et la patte étendue, à *gauche*.

Rev.—Carré creux, rempli d'inégalités.

EL 1. 1,15. Coll. Imhoof.

2. Même lion.

Rev.—Carré creux rude.

Æ 2. 1,81. Coll. Imhoof.

3. Même lion; sur l'épaule $\frac{1}{2}$.

Rev.—Carré creux rude et très profond.

Æ 2 doré. 1,55. Ma coll.; Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 972.

4. Même lion, à *droite*.

Rev.—Carré creux rude.

Æ 5/3. 10,82. Brit. Mus.; Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 489.

5. Même lion, à *gauche*.

Rev.—Carré creux divisé par une barre en deux carrés oblongs.

Æ 5. 11,10. Ma coll.

„ 5/4. 11,02. Coll. de Luynes, *Choix*, Pl. XII, 1.

„ „ 11,— Cab. de Gotha.


„ „ 10,95. Cab. de France; Brandis, p. 486.


„ 5/3½. 10,88. Ma coll.; Cat. Ivanoff, n. 534.



„ „ 10,80; 10,70. Brit. Mus.; Brandis, *l. c.*


^{126.} *Corp. inscr. Attic.* I, n. 229—264. Variantes *Χαλκειᾶται*, *Χαλκιᾶται*.

¹²⁷ Scylax, c. 99, Steph. Byz.—Strabon, X, 488, XIV, 655 et Theophraste, *Hist. Plant.* VIII, 2, 9, écrivent *Χαλκία*, Thucydide, VIII, 41, 44 et Plin, V, 31, 36, 133, *Χάλκη*.


6. Sur l'épaule du lion, .


Æ 5. 11,15. Col. Imhoof.
 „ 4. 10,91. Cat. Whittall, 1858, n. 546.
7. Autre, .


Au revers, dans les carrés .
 Æ 4. — Coll. Weber, à Londres.
8. Sur l'épaule du lion, .


Æ 5. 11,18. Musée de Berlin, Prokesch.
9. Sur l'épaule du lion, .


Æ 4. 11,03. Coll. Weber.
 „ 6/8. 10,96. Cat. Bompois, n. 1597.
 „ 4. — Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 1286.
10. Le lion, à droite.

Æ 5. 11,05. Coll. Imhoof.
 10,92. Coll. de Luynes; Brandis, 486.
 10,82. Cat. Whittall, 1858, n. 545.
 10,88. Coll. Imhoof. De style plus récent et meilleur.
 „ 4. 10,76. Ma coll.; Cat. Whittall, 1867, n. 570.
11. Sur l'épaule du lion, .

Æ 4. 10,98. Cat. Londr., June 1887, n. 565.
 „ 6/8; 5. — Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 1284, 1285.
12. Sur l'épaule du lion, .

Æ 4. 10,99. Cat. Rollin et Feuardent, n. 5460^{bis}.
 „ 4/8. 10,65. Ma coll.; Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 1283.
13. Sur l'épaule du lion, .

Rev.—, dans un carré creux.
 Æ 2. 1,70. Musée national de Pest.
14. Sur l'épaule du lion, *croix ansée* (le symbole du No. 10 ?)

Æ 5. — Cat. Dupré, n. 316.
15. Sur l'épaule du lion, .

Æ 5½/8½. — Cab. de France.

Le symbole de ce dernier statère et le type du lion relient cette série à la suivante.

16. *Ephèbe* nu, ailé aux épaules et aux talons, Hermès ? courant à droite, la main gauche levée. Au-dessus de l'aile gauche, Φ.

Rev.—Lion en arrêt, à gauche, la gueule béante et retournant la tête vers le symbole Φ, placé sur le bout de sa queue relevée. Au-dessus de lui 18 Λ.¹²⁸ Carré creux.

AR 4½/8½. 11,60. Brit. Mus.; Luynes, *Numism. Cypr.*, p. 32, Pl. VI, 7; Müller, *Herm. Stavn. Oprindelse*, Pl. n. 5.

17. Même type, tourné à gauche. L'éphèbe lève la main droite. Sur l'aile droite ϣ.

Rev.—Même lion; au-dessus ϣ et ΤΜΞΙ ΜΟC. Carré creux bordé de perles.

AR 5/4. 11,49. Mus. de Vienne; Luynes, *l. c.* p. 11, Pl. II, 14 (inexactement). Eckhel, *Num. vet. anecd.*, p. 310, T. XVI, 18, Mion. III, p. 666, n. 664.

18. Autre, le droit du même coin. Au revers, le lion lève la patte droite; dessus ϣ et ΤΜΞΙ ΜΓC.

AR 5/4. 11,70. Brit. Mus.; Luynes, *l. c.* p. 32, Pl. VI, 8. T en contremarque.

19. Même type, devant Φ.

Rev.—Sans légende. Même lion, levant la patte droite. Dessus Φ. Grénétis. Champ concave.

AR 2½/2. 2,82. Coll. Imhoof.

„ „ 2,80. Cat. Behr, n. 710.

„ „ — Cab. de France.

20. AR 1. 0,99. Coll. de Luynes, *l. c.* p. 11, Pl. II, 15.

21. Partie antérieure de lion rugissant, les deux pattes étendues, à droite.

Rev.—Tête laurée d'Apollon, à gauche; derrière ϣ, devant ΙΓΜΙΕΜΤ. Carré creux.

AR 3/2. 3,03. Mus. de Berlin, Prokesch, *Numism. Zeitschr.* II, 1870, p. 264, Pl. XII, 3.

¹²⁸ Cette lettre paraît être un Λ, à moins que ce ne soit la moitié d'un Μ. Il se peut que la légende ait encore contenu une lettre de plus.

Lorsqu'en 1879 j'ai donné une liste, bien moins complète, de ces monnaies dans la *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, VI. pp. 81—83, 86—88, j'ai proposé de compléter la légende du n. 16 en **ΙΡΛ(ο)**, et de classer la série entière à Olbia de Pamphylie, située sur les confins de la Lycie.

Depuis, l'analogie de ces monnaies, avec celles de Cnidos de Carie et des villes rhodiennes m'a paru si frappante que je préférerais maintenant les placer de l'autre côté de la Lycie plus près de Rhodes et de Cnide. Car le lion du n. 21 est une copie si exacte de celui des monnaies contemporaines de Cnide, qu'on le dirait sorti de l'atelier de cette ville. Celui des n. 1—15 en est une imitation quelque peu barbare et qu'on n'aimerait pas attribuer à une ville grecque. Le lion qui retourne la tête, n. 16—20, et qui lève la patte sur les n. 18—20, fait souvenir de celui de Milet, et l'hémihecton en or pâle, n. 1, serait tout à fait déplacé en Pamphylie.

Le carré creux des n. 5—15, divisé en deux carrés oblongs par une large bande, est pareil, quoique parfois un peu rude, à celui qui caractérise les statères de Camiros et de Lindos dans l'île de Rhodes, et le poids de 11 gr. 18 (n. 8), qui monte plus tard jusqu'à 11 gr. 70 (n. 18) répond à celui des statères de Camiros et de Cnidos.

D'un autre côté, les lettres et monogrammes inscrits sur l'épaule du lion trouvent une analogie remarquable en Lycie où des lettres et monogrammes se voyent pareillement sur le cou et la cuisse du sanglier.¹²⁹ Puis le symbole des n. 15—21, qu'on considère généralement comme le caducée d'Hermès, mais qui pourrait

¹²⁹ *Revue Num.* 1886, p. 112—116, n. 6, 7, 9—14, 17, 24, 25; p. 141, n. 30, 32.

être pris pour un monogramme formé des lettres $\Phi\Upsilon$ réunies, revient sur le statère suivant que le poids et les types m'ont fait classer à la Lycie.

Sanglier en arrêt, la tête baissée, à gauche.

Rev.—Tête et cou de taureau, à droite, la tête de face ; devant Φ . Carré creux bordé de perles.

\mathcal{R} 41/31. 9,00. Cab. de France ; *Rev. Num.* 1886, p. 150, n. 72, Pl. X, 1.

Des monogrammes, parfois assez semblables, tels que χ et κ se rencontrent souvent sur les monnaies lyciennes contemporaines. Enfin le revers d'un statère lycien d'Erbina porte dans le champ les deux lettres cariennes ϵ et η et celui du statère d'Aruvotiyesi ressemble extrêmement par le type du lion et par le style à ceux des n. 16—18.¹³⁰

Toutes ces considérations induisent à chercher le lieu d'émission dans une des villes situées entre Onide, l'île de Rhodes et la Lycie.

Il n'y a qu'une difficulté. La légende.

Quoique celle des n. 16—18 et 21 ne consiste pas en caractères cypriotes, comme le croyait le Duc de Luynes, mais en lettres de forme grecque, telles que le sont la plupart des lettres des inscriptions lyciennes et cariennes, elles ne sont pas lyciennes, autant que je vois, et, si la légende du n. 16 n'est pas grecque, elles contiennent des lettres qui ne se voient pas dans les quelques inscriptions cariennes retrouvées jusqu'ici presque toutes en Égypte. Mais puisque la seule de ces inscriptions copiée en Carie même, sur un tombeau à Scopi (Crya ?), contient aussi des lettres de forme grecque que les inscriptions de

¹³⁰ *Revue Num.* 1886, p. 176, n. 179 ; p. 182, n. 198 ; p. 184, n. 203, 207 ; p. 189, n. 222, 223, 227.

provenance égyptienne, probablement plus archaïques, ne contiennent pas, il ne serait pas prudent d'affirmer, que les légendes des n. 16—21 ne sont pas cariennes, uniquement parce qu'elles renferment un B et un Ε.

Cependant je n'oserais attribuer la série à une des villes de Carie, proches de la Lycie,—car le poids ne permet pas de penser à la Lycie elle-même—si le creux rhodien et le lion cnidien ne semblaient l'exiger.

Parmi les villes dont il peut être question, Loryma, Hyda, Physcos, Caunos,¹⁸¹ Calyndā (Claunda), Crya, Daidala, aucune ne me parut d'abord remplir si bien les conditions requises que Physcos.

Située vis-à-vis de Rhodes dans la Chersonèse, qui fut plus tard la Pérée rhodienne, elle était renommée par son port magnifique, parfaitement abrité et capable de contenir la plus grande flotte.¹⁸² Elle est nommée pour la première fois en 395 quand Pisandre s'y retira avec les navires Lacédémoniens et n'en sortit que pour être défait par la flotte réunie des Athéniens et des Perses sous Conon et Pharnabaze.¹⁸³ Strabon mentionne le port de Physcos et son bois sacré de Latone et observe d'après Artémidore, qu'à Physcos commençait la grande route, à

¹⁸¹ J'ai pensé à Caunos, mais je ne trouve d'autre analogie que le signe ☉ dans le champ d'une monnaie de date bien postérieure. *Num. Chron.* IX, 1889, p. 260, Pl. XII, n. 18.

¹⁸² Newton, *Halicarn.* II, p. 623: Marmarice, the ancient Physkos, is well known to modern navigators on account of its magnificent harbour, which is completely landlocked and capable of affording accommodation to the largest fleet.—I could find no remains of the ancient city except on a hill rising abruptly out of the plain at the distance of three-quarters of a mile to the north of the village.

¹⁸³ Diodore, XIV, 83. Κόνων—καὶ Φαρνάβαζος—διέτριβον δὲ περὶ Λώρυμα τῆς Χερρόνησου.—Πείσανδρος δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχος ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Κνίδου—καὶ κατηνέχθη πρὸς Φύσκον τῆς Χερρόνησου. κ. τ. λ.

travers l'intérieur de la Carie, qui passait par Lagina et Alabanda pour se terminer à Ephèse.¹³⁴ Quand les Rhodiens, dont elle était le port principal sur le continent,¹³⁵ eurent perdu la Pérée, Physcos paraît avoir perdu son importance, et n'est plus nommée par Pline.¹³⁶ Elle n'est pas énumérée non plus parmi les tributaires à la confédération athénienne comme le sont ses voisines Loryma, Hyda, Caunos, Calynda (Claunda), et Crya. Cela provient probablement de ce que son nom se cache sous celui de la peuplade dont elle était le port et comme Hyda, la ville la plus voisine, est nommée par Pline¹³⁷ et non par Strabon, il m'est venu à l'idée que les Ὑδαῖς de la liste des tributaires,¹³⁸ étaient alors maîtres du territoire où Physcos était située.

L'attribution de la série serait plus certaine, s'il était permis de voir dans le symbole, répété si souvent, le monogramme ΦΥ, formé des initiales de ΦΥσκος. Or je crois avoir trouvé dans les inscriptions cariennes, réunies par M. Sayce, le nom de cette ville, commençant par ces mêmes deux lettres. Dans l'inscription de Zagazig,¹³⁹ qui consiste en trois mots, le premier doit être le nom du

¹³⁴ Strabon, XIV, II, 4 (p. 652). Ἐξῆς (après Caunos) δὲ Φύσκος πολίχνη, λιμένα ἔχονσα καὶ ἄλσος Ληγῶν· εἴτα Λάορυμα κ. τ. λ. *Ibid.* II, 29 (p. 663). Φησὶ δὲ Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἀπὸ Φύσκου τῆς Ῥοδίων πέρατας ἰούσιν εἰς Ἐφεσον κ. τ. λ.

¹³⁵ Steph. Byz. Φύσκος, πόλις τῆς Καρίας· ἔστι καὶ λιμὴν Ῥόδου οὗ Meineke corrige ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν Ῥοδίων. *Anon. Stud. Maris magn.* 272. Ἐκ Ῥόδου εἰς Φύσκον στάδιοι νν'. Ptolémée, V, 2, p. 318, 1, nomme la ville Φούσκα.

¹³⁶ A moins qu'elle n'y soit indiquée par le nom de Pynos, Pline, V, 29, 104: Oppidum Caunos liberum, dein Pynos, portus Cressa—, locus Loryma.

¹³⁷ Pline, V, 28, 29, 104.

¹³⁸ *Corp. inscr. Att.* I, n. 37, 229, 230.

¹³⁹ Sayce, *The Karian Language*, *Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch.* IX, 1887, Pl. I, iii, comp. I, ii, 4.

Carien, qui la traça, le second celui de son père, et le troisième l'ethnique de la ville dont il était originaire. Ce dernier mot, écrit de droite à gauche, est $\Theta\text{BI}\Sigma\text{Y}\Theta$.

Comme le remarque M. Sayce, Θ doit avoir eu en Carien la valeur du Σ IC Lycien,¹⁴⁰ qui paraît avoir été *ou* et *gu*, le *w* anglais.

D'après l'inscription d'Abou-Simbel, Pl. I. 1, 2, Σ paraît être *k*. L'ethnique serait donc à transcrire Gucseou (Wukzew) = $\Phi\upsilon\sigma\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, et les Grecs auraient rendu le Guxos carien par Physcos par analogie avec la ville de ce nom en Locride.

G. Curtius¹⁴¹ cite plusieurs exemples de la permutation des lettres ϕ et χ et en conclut que le son primitif était *ghu*, ce qui expliquerait comment la même lettre ϕ avait une valeur différente en Carien et en Grec.

Malgré tous ces arguments le classement proposé est loin de me satisfaire et je ne serais pas surpris de rencontrer plus tard les preuves que la série est à ranger à Caunos, ville bien plus considérable et plus rapprochée de la Lycie que Physcos et dont on peut s'attendre à trouver une riche suite de monnaies archaïques antérieures à l'époque où elle vint en possession des Rhodiens.

D'après Hérodote,¹⁴² les Cauniens n'appartenaient pas à la grande nation Carienne et vivaient sous d'autres

¹⁴⁰ Cette lettre redoublée est rendue par $\upsilon\beta$ dans ΠΥΒΙΑ-ΛΗΙ , Savelsberg, *Beitrag*, I, p. 24, et par Κ dans $\text{ΣΕΣΚΩΣ} = \text{ΙΕΙΔΙΟΙΟΙΟΙ}$, Inscr. de Cadyanda, Benndorf u. Niemann, *Reise in Lykien*, II, p. 197, n. 267. Comparez, guerrier—warrior, gardien—warden, Gautier—Walter, neige—snow.


¹⁴¹ G. Curtius, *Griech. Etymologie*, 1869, p. 439, 440.


¹⁴² Hérodote, I, 172. $\text{Οἱ δὲ Καύνιοι αὐτόχθονες, — προσκεχωρήκασιν δὲ γλώσσαν μὲν πρὸς τὸ Καρικὸν ἔθνος, ἢ οἱ Κῦρες πρὸς τὸ Καυνικόν — νόμοισι δὲ χρέωνται κεχώρισμένοισι πολλὸν τῶν τε ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων καὶ Καρῶν.}$

lois. Mais ils parlaient une langue assez rapprochée du Carien. Il est donc permis de supposer que leur alphabet était différent de celui de leurs voisins de Carie et de Lycie; comme celui des légendes, n. 16—21, l'est en effet.





Espérons que quelque heureuse découverte permettra bientôt de déterminer le sens de ces curieuses légendes et de fixer définitivement la patrie de ces monnaies intéressantes. En attendant il ne m'a pas semblé inutile de réunir les matériaux qui permettront peut-être à d'autres de résoudre le problème.


Ces lignes étaient à peine imprimées que j'en vis chez M. Imhoof la pièce suivante, de style archaïque.

22. Partie antérieure de sanglier, à gauche; sur la cuisse .

Rev.—Tête de lion, la gueule béante, à gauche; dessus ; carré creux.

Æ 1½. 0,62. Coll. Imhoof.

Sur les exemplaires plus récents, aux mêmes types, il y a en outre un *thon* derrière le sanglier, qui est parfois marqué d'un  sur la cuisse, Luynes, *Choix*, Pl. X, 14; d'autrefois le symbole du revers est remplacé par , Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 282, 4, *Choix*, Pl. III, 16, par , Mion. *Rec.*, Pl. LIII, 10, ou par .

Cette série abondante, Brandis, p. 439, 400, est généralement classée à Cyzique, à cause du *thon* et de la lettre . Mais le *thon* n'est ici qu'un symbole et ne se voit pas sur le n. 22; le sanglier marqué d'une lettre ne convient pas à Cyzique et ne saurait être placé si loin de la Lycie. L'exemplaire décrit *Num. Chron.* 1890, p. 4, Pl. I, 9, a été trouvé avec une monnaie lycienne et des pièces de Cos, Samos, Chios et Milet. Enfin le symbole tout à fait oriental, en forme de croix ansée, du n. 22, rattache cette

pièce aux statères n. 9 et 14 et à la monnaie de Caunos citée note 131.

Jé propose donc de restituer toute cette série à Caunos, à laquelle l'initiale **K** convient tout aussi bien, et une lettre rétrograde mieux qu'à Cyzique, et où personne ne sera étonné de trouver le sanglier lycien. Puis de considérer provisoirement les légendes des n. 16—18 et 21, comme des noms de dynastes de la ville. C'est aussi à Caunos, tout près du lieu où la flotte lacédémonienne fut défaite en 395, qu'auront été frappés les statères à la tête de Pharnabaze, marqués d'un thon sous la proue du revers et non à Cyzique qui était trop éloignée. Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 453.

XVII.—AUDYMON, ROI DE SALAMINE, ENV. 415—410.

1. Tête de bœlier, à droite ; devant, croix ansée.

Rev.—Tête imberbe d'*Hercule*, les cheveux crépus, à droite, dans un carré creux ; dans les angles inférieurs 5— Δ , Ξ — γ . Beau style archaïque.

AR 1. 0,52 ; 0,52 ; 0,45. Brit. Mus. ; trois exemplaires de style différent. [Pl. XVII, 10—12.]

A ces oboles il faut comparer les pièces suivantes.

2. Même tête, mais de fabrique plus grossière. Grénétis.

Rev.—Lisse.

AR 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 0,79. Coll. Imhoof ; *Monn. Grecq.*, p. 380, n. 89.
„ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 0,57. Cab. de France ; *Rev. Num.* 1883, p. 284, n. 16, Pl. VI, 8.

3. *AR* $\frac{1}{4}$. 0,35. Cab. de France ; *ibid.* n. 17, Pl. VI, 9.

4. Autre, derrière la tête, \ddagger ($\beta\alpha$).

AR 1. 0,67. Brit. Mus. ; *ibid.* n. 18.

5. Même tête, mais de meilleur style et plus récent. Cercle.

Rev.—Roue à quatre rayons.

AR 1. 0,60. Coll. Imhoof; *Monn. Græc.*, p. 380, n. 90.
 „ 1½. 0,52. A. Palma di Cesnola, *Salamina*, p. 295, n.
 307; *Rev. Num.*, l. c. n. 19, Pl. VI, 10.

Quand je décrivis ces dernières monnaies, n. 2—5, dans la *Revue numismatique* de 1883, en les classant à Euagoras I, les monnaies de son prédécesseur Audymon¹⁴³ étaient inconnues et je dus me borner à remarquer qu'il faudrait attendre de nouvelles découvertes pour reconnaître comment s'est opérée la transition de l'ancienne série au bélier aux nouveaux types d'Euagoras I.

Mon espoir ne fut pas déçu et bientôt je reçus les empreintes des oboles, n. 1, que M. Clermont-Ganneau avait découvertes parmi les trésors du British Museum.

En effet, ces oboles portent au droit la tête de bélier, type du revers des monnaies émises sous les derniers rois grecs, successeurs d'Eucléon,¹⁴⁴ tandis que la tête imberbe d'Hercule les rattache aux statères d'Euagoras, où Hercule est assis, imberbe et sans avoir la tête couverte de la peau de lion.¹⁴⁵

Il est fort dommage que la partie supérieure du revers ne soit venue tout entière à la frappe sur aucun des trois exemplaires et qu'il ne soit pas certain, par conséquent, s'il y avait des lettres dans les deux angles supérieurs du carré creux. Mais comme les deux lettres ט-ב sont renversées et inverties, il est presque sûr que la légende commençait dans l'angle gauche supérieur et qu'il faut la compléter par un ע en טב (ע).¹⁴⁶

¹⁴³ C'est l'orthographe du nom donné par Théopompe, XII. Diodore écrit Ἀβδήμονα, XIV, 98, et le nomme τὸν Τύριον. La famille royale de Citium était-elle d'origine Tyrienne? Cela ne serait pas improbable.

¹⁴⁴ *Rev. Num.* 1883, p. 277, n. 36—40.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.* p. 282, n. 8, 9, 11—15.

¹⁴⁶ Là où j'ai cru voir deux lettres phéniciennes, M. Head

C'est pourquoi je n'hésite pas à y reconnaître les initiales d'Audymon, qui après avoir tué le roi de Salamine—probablement Euanthès¹⁴⁷—régna sur cette ville jusqu'à ce qu'il fut bientôt détroné lui-même, en 410, par Euagoras.¹⁴⁸

Quant aux pièces, n. 2—5, qui portent la même tête d'Hercule, il n'est pas du tout certain qu'elles aient été émises sous Audymon, puisqu'elles ne portent pas de lettres phéniciennes. On pourrait les laisser à Euagoras, surtout le n. 5, qui est plus récent que les n. 2—4, dont le revers tout-à-fait lisse présente un aspect archaïque.

Les oboles, n. 1, prouvent bien qu'Audymon a régné à Salamine, mais elles ne nous renseignent sur les relations de cet usurpateur avec la dynastie phénicienne de Citium que par l'introduction à Salamine du type d'Hercule, depuis longtemps adopté à Citium. Comme Isocrate le dit εἰς τῶν δυναστευόντων, un des dynastes de l'île et que Theopompe¹⁴⁹ le nomme τὸν Κιτιέα, il semble avoir été roi de Citium et c'est aussi l'opinion de M. de Vogüé.¹⁵⁰

Cependant son nom ne s'est pas encore retrouvé sur les monnaies citiennes et il n'y a pas de lacune apparente dans la série royale de Citium à cette époque, ni entre Azbaal et Baalmélek II, ni entre ce dernier et Baalram. C'est

lit deux lettres cypriotes, 5 *vo* et Δ *ya*. Je n'ai pas d'explication à offrir pour cette légende *yavo*, qui est peut-être incomplète, et que je ne puis rattacher au nom d'Audymon. Pourtant les types conviennent le mieux au prédécesseur d'Euagoras I.

¹⁴⁷ *Rev. Num.* 1883, p. 279.

¹⁴⁸ Isocrate, *Euagor.* c. 26. εἰς γὰρ τῶν δυναστευόντων ἐπιβουλεύσας τὸν τε τύραννον ἀπέκτεινε καὶ συλλαβεῖν Εὐαγόραν ἐπεχείρησεν.

¹⁴⁹ Theopomp. XII (Photius, *Bibl.* c. 176, p. 202 sq.) ὃν τρόπον παρὰ δόξαν Εὐαγόρας τῆς Κυπρίων ἀρχῆς ἐπέβη, Αὐδύμονα κατασχὼν τὸν Κιτιέα, ταύτης ἐπάρχοντα.

¹⁵⁰ *Rev. Num.* 1867, p. 370 ; *Mél. d'arch. orient. App.* p. 9.

pourquoi je préférerais considérer Audymon soit comme un fils d'Azbaal, qui se serait emparé du royaume de Salamine pendant que son frère Baalmélek II régnait à Citi-um, soit, plus volontiers, comme un fils de Baalmélek II, qui aurait laissé le trône à son frère Baalram pour aller conquérir Salamine. Dans ce cas, la mort de Baalmélek II et l'accession de Baalram tomberaient quelque temps avant 410, vers 415, et non vers 405, comme je l'ai proposé.¹⁵¹

J. P. SIX.

¹⁵¹ *Num. Chron.* 1888, p. 128, 131.

XI.

COINS FOUND AT CAERWENT AND CAERLEON.

THE identity of Caerwent with Venta Silurum, one of the stations on the 14th iter of Antonine, is, I believe, generally admitted. The Via Julia ran through the city from east to west, dividing it into two equal portions, and this road, which was the means of communication between Glevum and the colony at Isca (Caerleon), was probably made when the II Legion was moved forward, under Julius Frontinus, to their dangerous quarters in the heart of the country of the Silures. We know from the testimony of Tacitus, confirmed by Ptolemy, that Isca was the head-quarters of this legion during the first century; but they must have been in previous possession of Venta, for it stands nine miles farther east, and is the key of the approach to Isca, either from the camps on the Cotteswold Hills or from Glevum by way of the Forest of Dean. The legion appears to have continued in these quarters during the greatest part of the Roman occupation of Britain, and it was not till the end of the fourth century that they were withdrawn to Rutupiæ, to protect the eastern coast from the attacks of the Saxon invaders.

The coins found in these Silurian cities extend over the whole of this period, and although no great hoards have been discovered within their walls, large quantities have been found wherever the soil has been disturbed

and at one time there was scarcely a cottage in the neighbourhood without a little collection of these relics. Unfortunately they have all been dispersed without any description, except a few which are placed in the museum at Caerleon, and which were described by Mr. Lee in "Isca Silurum."

During the last few years the coins found at Caerwent have been carefully collected by Mr. Till, of Ty Mawr, and he has kindly allowed me to have them in my possession for the purpose of making the catalogue which is appended below. All the coins previous to the time of Gallienus have been exposed to such great heat that many are almost melted out of shape or recognition. Probably this may have been the result of some conflagration arising from an attack on the city by the closely adjacent Silurian foes during that unsettled period, when even this distant colony must have felt the weakened force of the Roman power, agitated as it was by the conflicting claimants to empire.

The most remarkable thing connected with the coins found in this part of the country is the total absence of those of the Emperor Diocletian; among all those found at Caerleon and Caerwent there is only one bearing his name, and of this Mr. Lee remarks, "It is evidently a forgery of Carausius, for it not only bears the title AVGGG., acknowledging him as joint emperor, but it is evidently of his peculiar fabrique." The same fact equally applies to the whole of the coins found in the Forest of Dean, many thousands of which have passed through my hands; except a few found in the villa at Lydney not a single specimen of the Emperor Diocletian was among them; while a large number of those of the usurper Carausius have been found in these places. Probably

Carausius had his head-quarters at Caerleon and Caerwent, and knew that he could depend upon the II Legion for his protection; but it is somewhat difficult to account for the total absence of the coins of Diocletian, which must have been in circulation before Carausius began his rebellion. Is it possible that he actually recalled the money issued from the Roman mint, lest its influence should weaken his self-assumed authority?

A large hoard of between 1,000 and 2,000 coins was found in 1860 at a place called Wentwood Mill, a few miles from Caerwent; unfortunately they were so much damaged by moisture that many were quite illegible, and all were in very bad condition. They were all billon denarii of the following reigns:—Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, Postumus, Victorinus, the Tetrici, Tacitus, and Carausius.

A hoard of third brass coins, about 250 in number, was discovered under a stone near Wollastone, Gloucestershire, two or three years ago; they are all of the Constantine series, and in very poor condition; the place where they were found is close to the road before referred to, which connected Gloucester and Caerwent by way of the Forest of Dean.

COINS FOUND AT CAERLEON AND CAERWENT.

CAERLEON.				CAERWENT.				Total.
N.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	
Claudius	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nero	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vespasian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Titus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Domitian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Nerva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Trajan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Hadrian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Antoninus Pius	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Faustina, Sen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marcus Aurelius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Faustina, Jun.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Lucius Verus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lucilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Commodus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sept. Severus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Julia Domna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

COINS FOUND AT CAERLEON AND CAERWENT—continued.

CAERLEON.				CAERWENT.				Total.		
	N.	R.	Æ.			R.	Æ.			
			1	2	3		1		2	3
Julian II.	—	—	—	3	.	—	—	1	
Helena	—	—	—	1	.	—	—	1	
Valentinian I.	—	—	—	1	.	—	—	6	
Valens	—	—	—	6	.	—	—	1	
Gratian	—	—	—	1	.	—	—	36	
Arcadius	—	—	—	1	.	—	—	12	
Urbs Roma	—	—	—	13	.	—	—	1	
Constantinopolis	—	—	—	7	.	—	—	33	
						.			20	
						.			27	

The Caerleon coins are from lists made by Mr. Lee and Mr. J. F. Mitchell.

MARY ELLEN BAGNALL OAKLEY.

XII.

ON A SMALL HOARD OF ROMAN COINS FOUND AT AMIENS.

IN the process of some excavations made during last winter in a Roman cemetery at St. Louis, Amiens, numerous interments were laid bare, having associated with them a very large number of vessels of various forms in earthenware and glass. In the course of the excavations hundreds of coins were found, but for the most part separately. The bulk of the small hoard I am about to describe is said to have lain at a depth of about four feet below the surface, but not to have been in association with any sepulture. As will be seen from the following list, the coins are twenty-five in number, the earlier being in billon and the later in copper, for the most part slightly coated with tin, or possibly base silver. Fifteen are reported to have lain close together, and the others to have been dispersed in the soil. The references are to the new edition of Cohen's *Médailles Impériales*.

GORDIANUS III.

FIDES MILITVM	Cohen No. 92.	B.	.	1
PROVIDENTIA AVG.	„ „ 299.	„	.	1
				— 2

PHILIPPUS I.

AEQVITAS AVGG	Cohen No. 9.	B.	.	1
				— 1
				— 3

As Gordian died in A.D. 243, and the assassination of Carausius by Allectus did not take place till 294, it will be seen that the coins comprised in this small deposit extend over a period of fully fifty years. It is, however, possible that some of the earlier coins do not, strictly speaking, belong to the hoard. The principal features of interest in the case are, first, the presence of one of the extremely rare coins of Pacatianus, and, secondly, the preponderance, in a hoard found in French soil, of coins of the British usurpers, Carausius and Allectus.

The coin of Pacatianus is unfortunately not in fine preservation, though the obverse legend, IMP . TI . CL . MAR . PACATIANVS AVG, can for the most part be clearly read. The portrait is well struck up, and presents more youthful features than those which characterize most of the coins of Pacatianus.

Thanks to M. Waddington, our knowledge as to the history and the date of this usurper has been considerably enlarged since the days of Eckhel. That distinguished numismatist was inclined to regard with favour the view that the MAR in the name of Pacatianus was an abbreviation of Marinus, and that this was the Marinus to whom as ΘΕΩ ΜΑΡΙΝΩ certain coins struck at the colony of Philippopolis were dedicated. M. Waddington, however, has shown from epigraphic evidence that this Marinus can have been no other than the father of Philip the Arabian.¹ He has also cited from the French *Cabinet des Médailles* a most important coin of Pacatianus with the seated figure of Rome on the reverse, and the legend, ROMAÆ AETER . AN . MIL . ET PRIMO. As Philip had with great pomp celebrated the Miliarium Sæculum

¹ *Rev. Num.* 1865, p. 56.

of Rome in A.D. 248, we have here a proof that Pacatianus wished to represent himself as inaugurating a new era in A.D. 249; and as this was the year in which, according to the historians, Marinus excited a revolt in Pannonia, there seems much probability in the view that the Marinus of history may, after all, be the Marinus Pacatianus of coins. This probability is strengthened by the fact that the majority of such coins, so far as is at present known, have been found within the Austrian dominions. Two or three of the coins of Pacatianus have, however, been discovered in the south of France, where, indeed, the first of his coins ever described was found, but I am not aware of any specimens having been previously brought to light so far north as Amiens.

What little is recorded of Marinus is, I believe, confined to the histories of Zonaras and Zosimus. The former relates that under Philip a certain "Taxiarch" Marinus was chosen emperor in Mœsia, and that when the emperor was troubled at hearing of this event, Decius tried to allay his fears by saying that there was no need to think of him, as he was quite unworthy to reign, and the soldiers would soon make away with him.² Zosimus³ says that the Mœsian and Pannonian legions chose Marinus, and tells the same story of Decius, whose prophecy as to the speedy death of Marinus was fulfilled. When, however, Decius was sent by Philip to punish the legions for their revolt, he was forcibly invested with the purple under the threat of sharing the fate of Marinus, or, as we may now perhaps call him, Pacatianus.

The coins of Carausius are all of British mintage, and

² *Annales*, xii. c. 19.

³ *Lib. i.*, c. 21.

none of them present the peculiarities of fabric so characteristic of the Rouen hoard. One of them is noteworthy as presenting a portrait which at first sight might be taken for that of Allectus. This coin is of the London mint, with S. P. in the field, the device being Peace with the transverse spear. It probably belongs to the latest coinage of Carausius, when the elongated bust which prevailed under Allectus was coming into fashion.

The rarest of the coins of Allectus is that with the reverse of FIDES MILITVM, with the letters CL in the exergue, the meaning of which I will not attempt to determine. Although there are ten of his coins present in the hoard, or two-fifths of the whole number, there is not a single specimen of the small size with the galley type and the legend LAETITIA AVG or VIRTVS AVG, and from this circumstance we may, I think, fairly draw the conclusion that these small coins with the galley were the latest of those issued from the mints of Allectus, who held Britain against the Roman power for a period of three years.

How this hoard of coins came to be buried at Amiens is a difficult question. The north of Gaul was already in the hands of Constantius Chlorus for some time before the death of Carausius. Boulogne had already fallen into his power after a protracted siege, and he was preparing for a descent on the coast of Britain, when in A.D. 293 he received the intelligence that Carausius had been murdered by his chief officer Allectus. And yet here at Amiens, buried within the territory of Constantius, we have a hoard consisting principally of money struck in the enemy's country, and containing no coins of Diocletian, Maximian, or Constantius, nor indeed any legitimate Roman coins of later date than the time of Probus,

who died at least twelve years before the accession of Allectus.

The presence of a coin of Pacatianus adds further to the mystery. Can the small treasure have belonged to some legionary faithful to the old empire, who escaped from Britain about the middle of the reign of Allectus, and disposed of the evidence of his coming from the enemy's country, and of the old-fashioned money in his possession, by burying the whole within the hallowed precincts of a cemetery; or must we assign a later date to the deposit than that of the issue of the coins, and regard it as having been made after the death of Allectus and the re-conquest of Britain, and look upon the absence of the more purely Roman coins of the period as being merely the result of chance?

JOHN EVANS.

XIII.

SILVER CROWNS OF JAMES I. OF THE SECOND ISSUE.

IN the description by Hawkins of the silver crowns of James I. of the second issue, *i.e.* reading QVÆ DEVS, &c., on the reverse, there are faults of omission and commission, and in consequence of these the author plainly errs in his chronological attributions, and suggests differences which cannot be well supported. His words are as follows:—"Upon referring to the sixpences it will be seen that the three m.m., thistle, lis, and rose, occur at two different periods of the reign, and it is only by some peculiarities in the details of the types that we can form an opinion as to the date of each piece. Upon the crowns the form of the shield seems to form the best criterion, aided by the form of the harp in the quarterings of Ireland. Those pieces which have the garniture of the shield and form of the harp exactly the same as upon the first coinage were probably struck at the earlier period; those which have the less garniture and have the harp decorated with the bird's head may be placed to the later period. These last all appear to have the prince's plume over the shield, to indicate that they were struck from silver derived from the Welsh mines, a decoration which appears with no m.m. earlier than 1621. It may be doubted

whether there were any crowns or half-crowns struck after 1621 without the plumes over the shield."

The author is somewhat unfortunate in his reference to the sixpences, inasmuch as these are all dated; it is possible, however, that he intended to refer to the shillings. With regard to the crowns, most of his remarks fail in accuracy and importance owing, probably, to the want of a complete series of these pieces to which he was enabled to have access. It will be observed that he gives the following list of mintmarks of crowns of the second issue:—

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Thistle | . | . | 1604. |
| 2. Lis | . | . | 1604-5. |
| 3. Rose | . | . | 1605-6. |
| 4. Escallop | . | . | 1606-7. |
| 5. Grapes | . | . | 1607. |
| 6. Trefoil | . | . | 1613, reading HI for HIB. |
| 7. Thistle, with plumes over shield on reverse, | | | 1621. |
| 8. Lis | " | " | " 1623. |
| 9. Trefoil | " | " | " 1624. |

Of these Nos. 4 and 8 were not, and I presume are not, in the British Museum. It will at once strike us as somewhat surprising that in 1613 a crown should have been struck with m.m. trefoil, seeing that no other was issued in any year between 1607 and 1621; and I may clear away this difficulty, forthwith, by boldly asserting that the crown with m.m. trefoil and without plumes over the shield on the reverse was, as I hope to prove, struck, not in 1613, but in 1624. This is important, not only as tending in other ways to demonstrate a truer chronological sequence of these pieces, but also as disproving Hawkins's theory as to the later pieces being only those with the plumes over the shield on the reverse. It will simplify matters if I now give a list of the crowns of the second issue which are contained in my own collection:—

1. Thistle	1604.
2. Lis	1604-5.
3. Rose	1605-6.
4. Escallop	1606-7.
5. Grapes	1607.
6. Thistle	1621.
7. „ with plumes over shield.	
8. Lis	1623.
9. „ with plumes over shield.	
10. Trefoil	1624, reading III.
11. „ with plumes over shield.	

From this list it is clear that the same course was pursued in James's reign as was afterwards observed in that of Charles I., his son and successor. During the course of both of these reigns pieces of the same denomination were struck in the same year and with the same mintmark from two kinds of silver; those struck from the ordinary bullion being without the plumes over the shield on the reverse, and those struck from Welsh silver being with the plumes. There is absolutely no difference between the earlier and the later crowns which are without the plumes over the shield in respect of the garniture of the shield, nor do they exhibit differences in the form of the Irish harp.

It is, however, perfectly true (and hence the mistake of the author), that on those crowns which, having been struck from Welsh silver, have the plumes over the shield on the reverse, the shield is very differently garnished, and the Irish harp bears the bird's head, instead of the conventional form which appears on the ordinary crowns. This is also the case with the half-crowns of the same type.

Taking my list as a correct list chronologically and otherwise of the whole of the crowns of the second issue, I have observed differences in the design, which enable

me to give a well-defined and certain mode of determining their relative positions. The crowns struck from 1604 to 1607 bear, without exception, on the housings of the king's horse on the obverse, a large rose surmounted by a large crown. They are also distinguished by the large size of the lion in the Scotch quartering on the reverse. No crowns were struck between 1607 and 1621. The crowns struck from 1621 to 1624 bear on the housings of the horse a much smaller and very differently shaped rose and crown, and the Scotch lion on the reverse, not, I hope, owing to its longer sojourn in English territory, had shrunk to one-half its former size. Some of the latter pieces, also, have grass conventionally treated on the line representing the ground under the feet of the horse on the obverse.

These differences of treatment will be found to be invariable tests, and will enable the student at once to separate the earlier issues with the m.m. thistle and lis from the later ones, and give an authoritative reply and denial to Hawkins's doubts as to the occurrence of crowns without the plumes after 1621.

H. MONTAGU.

NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

Praktische Anleitung zur Kenntniss der antiken Münzen (Königliche Museen zu Berlin).
Band II. Berlin, 1889. Price 20 marks.

Dr. von Sallet is to be congratulated upon the completion of the second volume of his valuable catalogue of the Greek coins in the Berlin Cabinet. It consists of a neat little volume of 196 pages, illustrated by eight autotype plates, and by seventy zincographic cuts in the text. This instalment of the catalogue contains the coins of the kings of Paeonia, the cities of Macedon in alphabetical order, the kings of Macedon from Alexander I to Perdiccas III inclusive, and the province of Macedonia under Roman rule. The field covered is thus identical with the corresponding volume of the *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum, Macedonia, &c.*, by B. V. Head, 1879, with which it may well be compared. The splendid additions which have been made in recent years to the Berlin Cabinet by the acquisition of the Fox and Prokesch collections have made that Cabinet far superior to our own—at any rate, in the portions included in the first two volumes of the catalogue.

In my review of the first volume of this catalogue (*Num. Chron.*, viii., p. 154 *sq.*), I drew attention to what I took to be the chief blots and shortcomings of Dr. von Sallet's otherwise excellent work; and it is to be regretted that the learned compiler has not seen his way to the adoption of at least some of the improvements there suggested. With this exception, I have little but praise for the new volume. The valuable notes interspersed in the text more than compensate for the absence of a general introduction, to which even Dr. von Sallet could hardly have contributed much new or original matter.

Among the more remarkable pieces represented on the plates, I may mention the following:—Pl. I., 3, Lyceus; *obv.*, female head; *rev.*, lion standing. Pl. II., 16, Macedonia; *obv.*, head of Brutus; *rev.*, Quaestorial insignia, viator's staff, subsellium, and cista (fiscus), beneath, Q. Plate III., 21, the unique tetradrachm of Aeneia, representing the flight of Aeneas and Creusa, carrying respectively Anchises and the boy Ascanius. Pl. III., 22—26, a beautiful series of tetradrachms of Amphipolis, including a very remarkable specimen (No. 25) on which the head of Apollo is represented wearing earrings, and an example of the rare variety on which the torch on the reverse is sur-

rounded by a laurel-wreath in place of the usual frame-like square. P. 75, a silver stater of the Pangaeon district inscribed **ΔΙΟΝΥ**; type, centaur carrying off a maiden. Plate IV., 35, a silver stater of Lete of the same type; inser., [**ΛΕ**] **ΤΑΙΟΝ** R, helmet in incuse square. Pl. V., 48, a tetradrachm of Philippi; *obv.*, head of Herakles, R **ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ**, tripod; symbols, laurel-branch and battle-axe. Pl. V., 51, the unique tetradrachm of Sernyle; type, naked horseman galloping, with a dog beneath the horse; inser., **ΞΕΡΜΥΛΙΑΟΝ** (not **ΞΕΡΜΥΛΙΚΟΝ**, as read by Friedländer and von Sallet; see Canon Greenwell's remarks above, p. 12). Pl. VI., 53, a fine tetradrachm of Terone, bearing an amphora flanked by two bunches of grapes. Pl. VI., 55, the unique silver stater of the elsewhere unknown people called Tynteni. Pl. VI., 56, the highly interesting tetradrachm of Uranopolis, showing the sun, moon, and five planets on the *obv.*, and the seated figure of Aphrodite Urania on the *rev.*

Among the regal coins there is one to which Dr. von Sallet calls especial attention by figuring it prominently in his preface as a recent acquisition of the highest importance. The obverse type is a horseman advancing r., wearing kausia and chlamys and carrying two spears, in all respects identical with that of the staters of Alexander I or Perdikkas II B.C. 454—413 (cf. Pl. VII. 70, and *B. M. Cat.* p. 159, No. 2). Around the horseman runs the strange legend **ΑΕΡΜΗΝΑΟ**, in which Dr. von Sallet is inclined to see the name of a hitherto unknown king of Macedon, Aërmenaos, who, if he ever existed, must have reigned shortly before B.C. 400. The style of the obverse forbids us to place the coin much earlier than this. On the other hand both the weight (226 grs.), and especially the incuse square on the reverse, diagonally divided precisely as on a coin of Potidaea, Pl. V. 49, which Dr. von Sallet himself rightly assigns to the end of the sixth century B.C., point to a much earlier period. Dr. von Sallet does not appear to have noticed the incongruity which undeniably exists between the obverse and reverse of this abnormal coin. Until the testimony of this piece is confirmed by the discovery of some further evidence, the cautious inquirer will abstain from enrolling the name of Aërmenaos among the Macedonian kings or dynasts.

The Berlin catalogue is, taking it altogether, so well and carefully compiled that it may seem invidious to point out two of the very few errors into which Dr. von Sallet has inadvertently fallen, and I should not have mentioned them had it not been for the fact that the writer seems to have gone out of his way to dispute the accuracy of my descriptions of two important

coins. In a note on page 93 he says that the *fox* in the central incuse on certain electrum coins of Asia Minor is merely due to imagination. If he will examine the photographs (*Num. Chron.* n.s. vol. xv., Pl. VIII. No. 4, and Ser. 3, vol. vii. Pl. X. No. 2) of the stater and half stater of Miletus in the British Museum, he will see that, even in the autotypes, the animal is plainly visible, and I can assure him that on the coins themselves it is unmistakably distinct. Another and perhaps a more important mistake is to be found in p. 141, where he asserts that the coin of Thessalonica, with **OMONOIA** on the obverse, and on the reverse a galloping horse and the inscription **ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝ—ΡΩΜ** (*B. M. Cat. Mac.* p. 118, Nos. 43, 44) does not belong to Thessalonica but to Thessaly. The inscription **ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝ** on the specimen in the British Museum is absolutely distinct, *en toutes lettres*; the last two letters **ON** are not, as he supposes, a ring and the horse's bridle attached to it, but are quite unconnected with the horse and distinctly part of the inscription. The coin is historically important as it commemorates a *concordia* between Thessalonica, the metropolis of Macedonia, and Rome.

Dr. Von Sallet's proposed restoration of the coins reading **ΕΥΡΥΔΙΚΕΩΝ** to Ephesus seems to me to require no further proof. The Bee as a symbol on the specimen figured on p. 88 is characteristic and decisive. This being the case it would have been better to have merely mentioned them in a foot note and to have catalogued them under Ephesus, their actual place of mintage.

B. V. HEAD.

MISCELLANEA.

FIND OF COINS NEAR HALICARNASSUS.—The following coins form part of a small find made two years ago in the neighbourhood of Halicarnassus. I could not learn anything as to the circumstances of their discovery. I am inclined to think that nearly all the coins found came into my possession.

HALICARNASSUS.

SILVER.—**Æ.** 7. 66½ grs. Head of Helios facing.

Rev.—**ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝ ΔΡΑΚΩΝ.** Helmeted head of Pallas, r.

Æ. 65. 57 grs. Same type, with **ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑ ΜΟΧΩC.**

BRONZE.—Sizes .7—.6. Head of Poseidon, r.

Rev.—ΑΛΙΚΑ and name. Trident and two dolphins between its prongs.

About twenty examples with the following names :—

ΑΠΟ
ΕΣΤ = 'Εστ(αἰός) ?
ΙΑΩΝ
ΚΛΕΙ
ΛΑΜΓ = Λαμπ(as).
ΜΕΛΑ
ΜΕΛΑ } = Μελά(νθιος) ?
ΜΕΛΑΥ.
ΧΑΡΜΥ = Χαρμύ(λος).

MYNDUS.

1. *Æ.* .7. 52½ grs. Head of Zeus with laurel crown, r.

Rev.—ΥΝΔΙΩΝ . . ΟΛΛΟ . . ΒΟΣ. Head-dress of Isis on fulmen.

2. *Æ.* .7. 62 grs. Same type, ΕΤΕΑΡΧΟΣ ΙΔΙΥΜ.

3. *Æ.* .7. 65 grs. Same type (below the fulmen an eight-rayed star), ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ.

4. *Æ.* .7. 68 grs. Same type, ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ.

5. *Æ.* .7. 68½ grs. Same type, Μ . . . Τ ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ.
(The name spoilt in striking.)

6. *Æ.* .7. 66½ grs. Same style (below the fulmen, balau-stium), ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ.

These drachmæ are all in good condition and none can have lost much of their original weight. The finest is No. 3, although it is not the heaviest. An elaborate catalogue of all the then known varieties of this Myndian drachma is given by Dr. Drexler in the *Num. Zeitschr.*, 1889, p. 134, *sqq.* The names 'Απ[ο]λλό[δω]ρος, 'Ετέαρχος, 'Ιεροκλῆς, and Σώστρατος, do not appear there. These coins are both more numerous and less rudely executed than the contemporary drachmæ of Halicarnassus. The existence in the territory of Myndus of a silver mine, which was, no doubt, worked in antiquity, would perhaps lead us to expect an abundant coinage.

I add a list of a few other Myndian coins in my collection which are not mentioned in the list given by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer (*Zeitschr. für Numismatik*, iii. p. 326), or in those of the previous publications there cited which are accessible to me.

7. \mathcal{A} . 55. 32½ grs. Ivy-crowned head of young Dionysus, r.; behind the neck appears what may be the end of a thyrsus.

Rev.—**ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ.** Winged fulmen.

8. \mathcal{A} . 6. 35 grs. Same type, **ΜΥΝΔΩΝ ΔΡΑΚΩΝ.**
 9. \mathcal{A} . 55. 31 grs. Same type, **ΙΕΡΟΚΛ.**
 10. \mathcal{A} . 6. 29 grs. Same type, **ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ . ΕΙΘΙΑ .**
 = Π]εθία[s].
 11. \mathcal{A} . 5. 28½ grs. Same type, **ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ ΡΥΙΟΙΑΣ**
 = Π v <v> Oίās.
 12. \mathcal{A} . 7. Young laurelled head, r.

Rev.—**ΜΥΝΔ ΕΡΜΙ.** Owl on olive-branch.

On two others with the same type I read **ΜΕΛΛ .** and **ΣΩ[Σ]Τ.** Numbers of these coins are found at Myndus, but even when they are in good condition the names are difficult to read. **ΜΕΛΛ** is given by Mionnet (*Supp.* 333). Leake (*Nun. Hell. Supp.*, p. 70) reads **ΠΕΛΛ**, and Prokesch (*Arch. Zeit.*, 1847, *Beil.*, p. 50) **ΜΕΠΑ**, or **ΝΕΠΑ**. Prokesch (*ibid.*) cites another with **ΣΩΟΤΡ**, but the third letter must have been meant for **Σ**.

13. \mathcal{A} . 9. Head of Zeus, r.

Rev.—**ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ ΔΡΑΚΩΝ.** Eagle on fulmen. Countermark, a horned animal running to r.; below it a fish.

14. \mathcal{A} . 5. Female head with calathos, r.

Rev.—**ΜΥΝ ΠΑ**, an object similar to that described by Fox (*Unedited or Rare Coins*, ii. No. 107).

15. \mathcal{A} . 3. Young head, r.

Rev.—**ΜΥ.** Bunch of grapes.

16. \mathcal{A} . 5. **ΝΕΡΩ . ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ.** Head of Nero, r.

Rev.—**ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ.** Olive-branch.

17. The following uninscribed bronze may belong to Myndus.

It was found in the neighbourhood.

- \mathcal{A} . 9. 157 grs. Eight-rayed star and bow.

Rev. Quiver and two countermarks, (1) trident, (2) seemingly an object like that on the reverse of No. 14.

W. R. PATON.

FIND OF ROMAN COINS IN ROUMANIA.—The *Korrespondenzblatt für siebenbürgische Landeskunde* of last April (xiii, pp. 37—42) describes a find of Imperial silver denarii, discovered near Calinesci, at the south end of the "Rothenthurm" Pass. How large the find was, is not stated; the writer in the *Korr.* saw 235 coins (149 varieties), dating from Hadrian to Philip I. Septimius Severus, Severus Alexander, Elagabalus and Gordian are best represented. One variety of Severus Alexander seems unpublished.

Obv.—IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.
Bust, with laurel and paludamentum, to r.

Rev.—P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.¹ Liberalitas standing
to l., with tessera and cornucopia.

Calinesci is a small hamlet on the road from Hermannstadt to Rimnik. A Roman road is supposed to have run through the pass on the same lines, and is marked, somewhat doubtfully, in Kiepert's atlas to C. I. L. III. Gooss (*Chronik*, p. 104) declares that traces of the road can, or could lately, be still discerned. Of course, a coin find is no evidence of a road, but every trace of Romans on the south slope of the Carpathians is interesting.

F. HAVERFIELD.

ROMAN COINS FOUND NEAR MARLBOROUGH.—A very interesting find of Roman third brass coins of the Constantine period has been lately made on Granham Hill, Marlborough.

It would seem that the earthen pot in which they were originally contained and buried was at some recent time fractured by a plough, and a few of the coins being in course of time brought to the surface by those indefatigable excavators, the moles, a search was made and about 531 were found in and close to the remains of the vessel, which was one of unglazed earthenware of the ordinary Roman manufacture.

The coins were all completely covered with rust and verdigris; on the removal of which was disclosed the curious fact that they had not been in circulation, but were in precisely the same state as when issued from their respective mints; not a single coin presented any signs of wear. Apparently they were lost or deposited there immediately before they were intended to be used, whether for paying the soldiery in the neighbouring camp of Cunetio which lay on the opposite hill about a mile distant, or for any other purpose, must be left to conjecture.

¹ Can the figure be that of Liberty with the cap and cornucopiae, Cohen No. 215?—Ed.

They range in date from Licinius I. to Constantius II. There are, however, very few of the former and only two of the latter; but the mintages of Constantine, Crispus, and Constantine II. are very largely represented, some types of each being very abundant, *SARMATIA DEVICTA*, *BEATA TRANQVILLITAS*, *PROVIDENTIAE CAESS*, *D. N. CONSTANTINI MAX AVG* of Constantine being especially so, as well as *BEATA TRANQVILLITAS* and *PROVID* of Crispus and of Constantine II. On the other hand, the coins with *CONSTANTINOPOLIS*, *GENIO POP. ROMANI*, and *GLORIA EXERCITVS* occur very rarely amongst them, and *VRBS ROMA* not at all.

The parcel would seem to have been made up about the years 323 to 326 A.D., the campaign in Sarmatia having taken place in 322 A.D., the death of Crispus in 326 A.D.

A large proportion bear the mint marks *P. LON.*, *PLC.*, but many come from far distant mints.

The following is a list of the coins which have come into the possession of Mr. J. W. Brooke, of Marlborough, who has with great kindness allowed me to examine them. I should add that about 60 were sold before Mr. Brooke had the good fortune to acquire the bulk of the find and the fragments of the vessel in which they were deposited.

In the whole parcel there are apparently only four types which do not appear in Cohen's *Méd. Imp.*, Ed. 2, viz. one of Constantine with *VOT. XXX.*, as Cohen No. 129, but reading *CONSTANTINI*; two of Crispus, one with *BEAT. TRANQLITAS* and the bust of Crispus to the right, cf. *Cohen*, 26, the other with *BEATA TRANQVILLITAS* and the bust armed with shield, on which appears the Emperor (?) receiving kneeling captives; behind his soldiers with shield, cf. *Cohen*, 14; and two of Constantius II., one with legends *FLA. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C.* and *PROVIDENTIAE CAESS*; the other, as *Cohen*, 169, but no legend ending *CAESS* for *CAES*.

Licinius I.	9	Rev.—D. N. LIC. LICINI AVGVSTI.
	2	„ D. N. LICINI AVGVSTI.
	2	„ IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG.
	1	„ VIRTVS EXERCIT.
Licinius II.	5	„ VIRTVS EXERCIT.
Constantinus I.	4	„ BEAT. TRANQLITAS.
	30	„ BEATA TRANQVILLITAS.
	4	„ CONSTANTINOPOLIS.
	2	„ CÆSARVM NOSTRORVM VOT. V.
	20	„ D. N. CONSTANTINI MAX AVG.
		VOT. XX. and X.

Constantinus I.	2	<i>Rev.</i> —D. N. CONSTANTINI MAX. AVG. VOT. XXX. (cf. <i>Cohen</i> , 129).
	2	„ GLORIA EXERCITVS.
	40	„ PROVIDENTIAE AVGG.
	3	„ PROVIDENTIAE CAESS.
	50	„ SARMATIA DEVICTA.
	2	„ SOLI INVICTO COMITI.
	20	„ VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP.
	7	„ VIRTVS EXERCIT.
Crispus	1	„ BEAT. TRANQLITAS (cf. <i>Cohen</i> , 26).
	49	„ BEATA TRANQVILLITAS (cf. <i>Cohen</i> , 14).
	31	„ CAESARVM NOSTRORVM.
	1	„ PRINCIPIA IVVENTVTIS.
	27	„ PROVIDENTIAE CAESS.
	1	„ SARMATIA DEVICTA.
	3	„ VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP.
	2	„ VIRTVS EXERCIT.
Constantino II.	38	„ BEATA TRANQVILLITAS.
	6	„ BEATA TRANQLITAS.
	40	„ CAESARVM NOSTRORVM (V and X).
	1	„ DOMINOR. NOSTROR.
	3	„ GLORIA EXERCITVS.
	41	„ PROVIDENTIA CAESS.
	1	„ VIRTVS AVGG.
	1	„ VIRTVS CAESS.
	1	„ VIRTVS EXERCIT.
Constantius II.	2	<i>Obv.</i> —FLA. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. <i>Rev.</i> —PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. The other reads :— <i>Obv.</i> —FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. <i>Rev.</i> —PROVIDENTIAE CAESS (cf. <i>Cohen</i> , 169).
Helena	10	„ SALVS and SPES REIPVBLICAE.
Fausta	6	„ SECYRITAS REIPVBLICE.

Besides the above there was one coin with the *obv.* legend, VRBS . ROMA, *rev.* wolf and twins, and sixty others which were dispersed before the find came into Mr. Brooke's hands, and of which in consequence no record has been made.

C. SOAMES.

XIV.

SOME NEW ARTISTS' SIGNATURES ON SICILIAN COINS.

I.—AN EARLIER KIMÔN AT HIMERA.

DURING a recent journey to Sicily I obtained a tetradrachm of Himera, which may be said to open a new chapter in the history of artists' signatures on Greek coins. The tetradrachm in question (Pl. XVIII. 1a) is of the kind presenting on the obverse a quadriga, crowned by a flying Nikê, in which the horses are seen in a somewhat higher action than the better-known early transitional type¹ where they seem to be merely walking. In the present instance the nearer forelegs are raised somewhat higher from the ground, and convey the impression that the horses are breaking into a trot. In the exergue, moreover, the retrograde inscription **VOIAPEMI** is divided by the old canting badge of Himera (quasi 'ἡμέρα) "the bird of day." This obverse type differs from any in the British Museum; it is found, however, on a coin in the Museo Nazionale at Naples, though in this case the obverse design has been falsified by means of tooling. The head of the cock in the exergue below has been thus transformed into a horned and bearded head of Pan, in blundered imitation of the human-faced

¹ Head, *Historia Numorum*, Fig. 78, p. 126.

monster with horns and wings whose forepart appears on contemporary litras of this city.²

The reverse of the coin presents a variation from the usual transitional design. The Nymph, Himera, is seen clad in a sleeved tunic and *peplos*, with her left hand raised and her right hand extending a *patera* to sacrifice over a garlanded altar, with gabled top, that stands to her right. To the left is a small Seilen taking a douche bath beneath the lion-headed fountain which represents the neighbouring hot springs—the Thermæ Himerenses that still gush forth in the modern town of *Termini*. Above the left hand of the Nymph, as if tossed into the air, is a single barley-corn, indicative, perhaps, of the character of the offering. Though in its general scheme answering to the usual design on the Himeræan tetradrachms of the transitional class, there are visible in the present example certain differences both in style and details. The folds of the *peplos* are executed with surpassing delicacy and fineness, and cover more of the bosom than is usual in later examples. The Nymph's back hair is not, as on the later Himeræan tetradrachms of this class, contained in a *sphendonê*, but is caught up behind by a diadem, from above which it protrudes in a bunch (*krobylos*) as on early coins of Syracuse, Segesta, and elsewhere. This arrangement is identical with that of the same Nymph's hair as it appears on the early didrachm of Himera, with the legend **IATON**.

² This coin is described in the *Catalogo del Museo Nazionale di Napoli: Medagliere*, 4429. The author of the Catalogue, not observing the falsification, has described the cock in the exergue as having a satyr's head. The head of the charioteer and of the flying Nikê above have also been tooled on this example past recognition. Happily the reverse of the coin has remained untouched and is given in Pl. XVIII. fig. 1b as supplying a better representation of the design than my own specimen, though the part of the altar presenting the inscription is blurred.



AN
EARLIER
KIMON

1a



AT
HIMERA

1b



MAI...
AT
HIMERA
2



3a

THE
LATER
KIMON

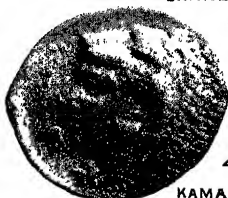


AT
MESSANA

3b



EXAKESTIDAS
AT



4

KAMARINA



PARME...
AT



5

SYRACUSE



6a



6b



PHRYGILLOS AND EVARCHIDAS, SYRACUSE



8



Φ AND EY... SYRACUSE



7

PHRYGILLOS AND EVARCHIDAS
SYRACUSE



9



EVÆNETOS
SYRACUSE

AUTOTYPE



The most interesting feature of the case, however, remains to be described. A minute examination of the reverse revealed to me the fact that the upper part of the altar, immediately above the cross-moulding beneath the pediment, bore upon it an inscription. Examining this with a lens I read it **KIAMON**.³



Fig. 1. (4 diams.)

Although I subsequently examined the coin repeatedly and in different lights, both with magnifying glasses of various powers and with my naked eyes, and obeyed in a literal manner the precept:—

“Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ,”

I could only return to my original reading. Conscious, however, of the great discrepancy of date between the known pieces with the signature of Kimôn and the present example, and not wishing to trust my unaided judgment in the matter, I submitted the coin to a succession of practised numismatists, without, however, giving them any clue to the name that I had myself made out. Amongst those who examined the piece may be mentioned Messrs. R. S. Poole, B. V. Head, H. A. Grueber, and W. Wroth, of the British Museum; Professor Percy Gardner, of Oxford, and Professor J. H. Middleton, of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and Dr. John Evans. All these authorities not only agreed as to the fact that there was an inscription on the altar, but in each case, after minute

³ The outline of the **M** and **O** is imperfect and not so clear as that of the other letters. The **K** and **N** are unmistakable.

examination, came to the independent conclusion that the letters upon it spelt the name of Kimôn. The present signature, extraordinarily minute as it is, must, therefore, be regarded as as well ascertained as that on any other Sicilian coin.

The importance of this fact will be understood when it is remembered that the tetradrachm on which it appears is of a distinctly earlier date than any known example of a coin presenting an artist's signature, either in Sicily itself, or in any other part of the Greek world.

The date of the present type may be approximately fixed on several grounds. Its early "transitional" style itself affords sufficient evidence that the piece before us was struck at a date considerably anterior to the later class of tetradrachms exhibiting more advanced versions of the same design. Yet, in 408 B.C., when the Carthaginians took Himera and razed it to the ground, this later class had itself already yielded to a still more developed type, presenting on the obverse a quadriga with horses in high action. On the other hand a *terminus a quo* is supplied by the domination of Thêrôn, of Agrigentum, and his son, Thrasydæos, from B.C. 482 to c. B.C. 470. It is to this period that the Himeræan drachms and didrachms, exhibiting upon their reverse the Agrigentine crab, must unquestionably be referred, and it was, in all probability, during the years that immediately succeeded the recovery of Himeræan independence, about 470 B.C., that the coins representing the Nymph Himera sacrificing were first struck. The earliest coin of this new series seems to be the didrachm with the mysterious legend **IATON** on the reverse, and from the fact that the tetradrachm with which we are concerned attributes to the Nymph the same archaic type of head-dress that characterizes the didrachms with

the above legend, it is evident that its issue must approximately belong to the same period. Upon the later tetradrachms this archaic top-knot is abandoned, and we may, therefore, infer that the present coin belongs to the earliest class of tetradrachms struck by this city.

It is probable, indeed, that the type in which the Nymph is seen throwing up a wheel in place of the barley-corn, and which displays the figure of the Seilen in profile,⁴ is slightly anterior in date to the present example; but with this exception the coin before us, presenting the signature of Kimôn, must be regarded as the earliest of the Himeræan issues of this denomination, and it would be certainly unsafe to bring down its approximate date lower than 450 B.C.

The improvement perceptible, alike in the design and execution of the present tetradrachm, as compared with the other, and, as the identity of the Nymph's coiffure shows, nearly contemporary type, supplies convincing evidence that the engraver who has here attached his name to the reverse was an artist of no mean capacity. The bathing Seilen, with his head bent back and looking round towards the spectator, his wrist turned in and pressed against his side as if in the act of rubbing it, and his whole expression and attitude instinct with animal enjoyment, is itself a masterpiece for the numismatic period in which it makes its appearance. It strikingly recalls the pictorial method of treating similar subjects, as seen, for instance, on the remarkable polychrome amphora found at Vulci,⁵ in which

⁴ B. M. Cat. No. 32.

⁵ Gerhard, *Etruskische und Kampanische Vasenbilder d. k. Museums zu Berlin*, Taf. 30; Lenormant et De Witte, *Élite des Monuments céramographiques*, iv. 18; Baumeister, *Denkmäler des klassischen Alterthums*, i. p. 243. Rayet and Collignon (*Histoire de la Céramique grecque*, pp. 106-7) remark of this amphora, "peut-

four naked women are represented taking a douche-bath from as many spouts in the shape of the open jaws of lions and boars; or, again, on a black-figure vase in the Leyden Museum,⁶ where youths and men are exhibited disporting themselves after the same manner. Equally admirable is the rendering upon this coin of the diaphanous folds of the Nymph's Ionic mantle, which for lightness and delicacy of touch is unique in the Himeræan series.

It is evident that the Kimôn who signs on these coins cannot be the artist of that name who attaches his signature to the fine tetradrachms and pentekontalitra of Syracuse struck during the last decade of the fifth and the first years of the fourth century B.C. But in view of the well-known Greek practice of repeating personal names in alternate generations and the prevalence of hereditary succession in artistic industries of which we have a striking numismatic example in the case of the celebrated group of Syracusan die-sinkers, the probability that the earlier Kimôn was the grandfather of the later becomes considerable. The number of artistic engravers whose signatures appear on the Sicilian dies is still so limited, that such a coincidence of names must in any case be regarded as a highly suggestive phenomenon. On the other hand the interval—approaching half a century—between the activity of the two homonymous engravers fully accords with such a relationship.

It is to be observed that at Syracuse itself, Kimôn's name does not in any hitherto recorded instance, appear associ-

être ce joli vase sort-il d'un des ateliers des colonies chalcedoniennes de la Campanie ; voir même d'une des fabriques de quelque cité dorienne de la Sicile ou de la grande Grèce."

⁶ Roulez, *Choix de Vases peints du Musée de Leyde*, Pl. XIX. 1, p. 79 ; Daremberg et Saglio, s.v. *Balnearum* (i. p. 649).

ated with that of any other engraver on the same coin. In all cases both the obverse and reverse designs of the coins signed by him are from his own hand. In this respect he stands quite aloof from the well-known group of engravers to whom two-thirds of the signed coins of Syracuse belong, Eumenos, Eukleidas, and Evænetos,⁷ the two latter of whom occasionally attach their signatures to pieces the other side of which is engraved by the earlier and less advanced Eumenos, to whom they probably stood in a filial relation.⁸ Kimôn himself appears at Syracuse, as the independent contemporary and rival of the two younger artists, and there is no evidence in his case of any pre-existing connexion with Syracuse.

On the other hand it is a noteworthy fact that outside Syracuse, we find the evidence of this later Kimôn's activity on the coins of the Chalkidian city of Messana,⁹ and there are some reasons for believing that he also worked for the Rhêgian mint. His signature reappears at Metapontion, and, as I hope to show in a succeeding communication, there is circumstantial evidence of his connexion with the Chalkidian cities of the Campanian coast.

If we may believe that this later Kimôn was himself a scion of the great Chalkidian foundation of the North Sicilian Coast, it would go far to explain the apparent geographical range within which his works were executed.¹⁰

⁷ To these may be added the artist who signs Euth, on a reverse coupled by an obverse by Eumenos, and Phrygillos who is in the same way associated with Euth . . . , and Evarchidas.

⁸ See Weil, *Die Künstlerinschriften der Sicilischen Münzen*, p. 52.

⁹ See below, p. 298 *seqq.*

¹⁰ A further argument might be adduced for connecting this

II.—MAI . . . AT HIMERA.

There exists a remarkable tetradrachm type of Himera distinguished from all other varieties by its advanced style, and obviously dating from the period which immediately preceded the destruction of the city by the Carthaginians, which has long, with good reason, been suspected of having originally contained an artist's signature.¹¹ This is the piece¹² upon which there appears above the quadriga, on the obverse side, a small figure of Nikê bearing aloft a suspended *pinakion* or tablet, in a manner precisely similar to that exhibiting the signature of Evænetos on a well-known tetradrachm of Syracuse.¹³ On the Himeræan example in the British Museum, the tablet held by Nikê is unfortunately quite smooth and without a trace of lettering; on

Kimôn with the North Sicilian Coast were it possible to accept Professor Salinas' suggestion (*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1888, p. 310; and cf. Tav. xviii. 33) that a Siculo-Punic tetradrachm (probably struck at Panormus) with a Phœnician inscription in the field, bears his signature. The letters on the *ampyx* of the sphendoné-band, however, on which Professor Salinas relies, are by no means clear, and the head itself is, to my mind, a Siculo-Punic copy of a fine Syracusan type by the engraver Eukleidas. Professor Salinas' observation that the attitude of the charioteer on the reverse recalls that on a reverse accompanying Kimôn's celebrated design of the facing Arethusa (Weil, *op. cit.* Taf. iii. 10 a) is certainly just, but the scheme of the horses is in this case different and hardly Kimônian.

¹¹ Cf. for instance, Weil, *Künstlerinschriften*, &c. p. 23.

¹² B. M. Cat. No. 48, where it is described as follows: "Nymph facing, head l., wearing sleeved chiton and peplos, the ends of which fall over r. arm; she holds in r. hand patera over altar with square horns; behind her a Seilen, facing, bending sideways to receive on his l. shoulder jet of water issuing from a lion's head fountain.—Quadriga r. driven by charioteer wearing long chiton who holds reins in both hands; horses in high action; above, Nikê l. holding wreath and tablet. In ex. sea-horse l."

¹³ B. M. Cat. No. 188; *Künstlerinschriften*, &c. T. ii. 1.

a specimen, however, in the Paris Cabinet des Médailles, (Pl. XVIII. fig. 2), I have now succeeded in detecting the actual inscription, of which an enlarged copy is here given :



Fig. 2. (4 diams.)

The first stroke of the \mathcal{M} is somewhat indistinct, but the remaining part of the inscription is clear. It can only be read \mathcal{MAI} ,¹⁴ in which we are at liberty to seek the name of the engraver, $\mathcal{M}\alpha\epsilon\acute{o}\nu$ ¹⁵ perhaps, or $\mathcal{M}\alpha\theta\iota\acute{o}\nu$.¹⁶

The tetradrachm in the Paris Cabinet is further epigraphically important from the inscription traceable on the exergual space beneath the Nymph, a part of the coin which is wanting in the British Museum specimen. It reads \mathcal{H} , which by analogy with the inscription \mathcal{IMEPA} in the field beside the female figure on the earlier tetradrachm of this city having on its reverse the figure of Pelops with his name attached,¹⁷ may be taken as giving the first syllable of the name of the Nymph Himera.¹⁸ This appearance of the form \mathcal{H} is unique on the coinage of the Sicilian cities. It is noteworthy, however, that at

¹⁴ M. Babelon, to whose courtesy is due the impression of this piece figured on Pl. XVIII. 2 agrees in this reading.

¹⁵ C.I.G. 2855

¹⁶ C.I.G. 4437.

¹⁷ Friedländer, *Berliner Blätter*, &c. i. 137; v. 4; Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies Grecques*, Pl. B, 3.

¹⁸ It can hardly be a new version of the inscription \mathcal{IATON} which occurs in the exergual space of the still earlier didrachms, since this enigmatic inscription is not found on the later Himerean issues.

Himera itself a great variety is observable in the initial letter of the name of the city and its eponymic Nymph. In the early period the aspirate is consistently given in the form **H**; on the tetradrachms, however, struck after c. 467, it disappears, though recurring still on drachms and litras. On Transitional copper coins the inscription **KIMAPV** is found.¹⁹ Finally, on an obol exhibiting on the obverse side a head, as it seems, of Kronos, and on the other a Corinthian helmet, the civic inscription occurs as **ϺIME**.²⁰ The present initial **⋈** represents a letter-form peculiar to the Tarentine and Hêrakleian mint, and must itself be regarded as a late form of *Vau*.²¹ The appearance of these various equivalents, **H**, **Ϻ**, **K** and **⋈**, for the initial

¹⁹ B. M. Cat. *Sicily*, p. 81, No. 50, and p. 82, No. 51. These coins are hêmilitra. It may be suggested that the form Kimara should be brought into relation with the he-goat (*χίμαρος*) which appears on the obverse side, and that the adoption of this design on Himerean coin as well as that (B.M. Cat. *Sicily*, p. 80, Nos. 41-44) representing the forepart of a winged monster with the horn of a goat, a man's head, a lion's paw, and the head of a lion resting against the shoulder, should be regarded as due to a play on the word *Chimara* just as the cock on other coins seems to stand in relation to the form **HIMEPA** quasi *ἡμέρα*. The early established connexion between the Chimæra and volcanic forces (cf. Fischer, *Bellerophon*, Leipzig, 1851, p. 90 *seqq.*) would give an especial appropriateness to its appearance on the coins of a city famed for its thermal springs. The Lykian Volcano, Chimæra, which served in antiquity as the "local habitation" of the monster, received its name from the probably Semitic Solymi. Fischer (*loc. cit.* p. 93) compares the Hebrew *רומר* = to roar; to rise as with leaven (specially applied to bitumen or boiling pitch, cf. Gesenius, s. v.).

²⁰ B. M. Cat. *Sicily*, p. 81, No. 46.

²¹ Kirchhoff, *Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets* (1887) (p. 146). As a form of *Vau* in its numeral application = 6, **⋈** also served to indicate a drachm (= 6 obols). In this signification it is frequent in Attic inscriptions, but it cannot be taken as mark of value in the case of our tetradrachm.

sound of the name Himera seems to indicate that the original sound was of a complex character, imperfectly reproduced by any one letter of the Greek alphabet.

The coin itself is otherwise of great interest owing to the advanced character of the design on both obverse and reverse, and the chronological standpoint that it affords us. The sacrificing nymph and the bathing Seilen are both free from archaism, and the high and even sensational action of the quadriga is a striking phenomenon for the date at which this coin was struck, and which cannot by any possibility be later than 409 B.C., in which year, or at the beginning of the next, Himera itself was utterly destroyed by the Carthaginians. The overthrow of this city was indeed more complete than that of any other Sicilian town that at this period fell into Carthaginian hands, owing to the fact that they had here the memories of a past disaster,—the greatest that ever befell them in the island,—to wipe out. It was beneath the walls of this city that, two generations earlier, the Carthaginian General Hamilkar and his mighty host had been slain or captured by Therôn and Gelôn, and the grandson of the fallen commander, Hannibal, the son of Giskôn, to whose lot it had fallen to lead the successful onslaught of 409—8, expiated the former slaughter and the *manes* of his grandfather by the solemn sacrifice of three thousand captive warriors and by razing the city to the ground.²² When, not long afterwards, Hermokratês recovered the site of Himera, it was such a heap of ruins that he was constrained to encamp outside the

²² Diodôros, Lib. xiii. c. 62:—"Ὁ δὲ Ἀννίβας τὰ μὲν ἱερὰ συλῆσας καὶ τοὺς καταφυγόντας ἰκέτας ἀποσπάσας ἐνέπρησε καὶ τὴν πόλιν εἰς ἔδαφος κατέσκαψεν, οἰκισθεῖσαν ἔτη διακόσια τεσσαράκοντα."

town.²³ The destruction of Himera followed almost immediately on that of Selinus,²⁴ and its exceptionally thorough-going character, of which we have the historic record, precludes us from supposing that it ever was in a position to renew its once brilliant coinage. The remnant of the citizens who survived never seem to have attempted to restore their fallen city or to reoccupy its site, but preferred to settle in the new town of Therma, which the Carthaginians had founded about the hot baths some few miles distant from Himera itself. Here they revived the civic issue under the name of the *Thermitæ*.²⁵

The necessity of assigning a date, not later than 409 B.C., to the remarkable piece signed **MAI** is of further importance in its bearing upon the chronology of the Syracusan tetradrachm by Evænetos which has so obviously influenced its design.²⁶ When it is remembered that the action of the horses on the present coin is decidedly higher and more advanced than on the tetradrachm by the Syracusan artist from which the Victory and tablet are here borrowed, it becomes evident that the prototype from Evænetos' hands

²³ Diod. Lib. xiii. c. 75. Ἐρμοκράτης δὲ . . . παραγενόμενος πρὸς τὴν Ἰμέραν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν τοῖς προαστείοις τῆς ἀνατετραμμένης πόλεως.

²⁴ Grote includes the destruction of both cities within the limits of 409 B.C.

²⁵ Diod. xiii. c. 79, and cf. Cicero, *Verr.* II. c. 35. The new city was founded by the Carthaginians in 407 B.C. previous to the fresh invasion of Hamilkar and Himilkôn; it was colonized by Carthaginian citizens and voluntary settlers from other "Libyan Cities." Therma (or Thermæ) could not have become a Greek city till the time of Dionysios' expedition in 396 B.C.

²⁶ I observe that the striking connexion with the work of Evænetos has also been recognised by Weil (*op. cit.* p. 14). "Wie die Nike zeigt auch die Ausführung des Gespannes besonderheiten die sich nur bei Euainetos wiederfinden, mit dessen Tetradrachmen Taf. II. n. 1, III. n. 6. hier auffallende Verwandschaft bemerkbar wird."

must have been struck some years at least before the latest possible date assignable to the Himeraean coin. On the other hand the agitated scheme of the quadriga on the present coin need not surprise us. Chariot groups in which the horses are depicted rearing and plunging in a similar manner, with their heads violently raised or turned round towards each other—a certain dualism being perceptible throughout—appear already on some of the later black-figured vases and become frequent on those of the succeeding red-figure style dating from the middle of the fifth century B.C.²⁷ For a numismatic parallel, contemporary with the Himeraean design, we have only to turn to some of the latest hēmidrachms of Selinus struck in, or shortly before, 409 B.C. It therefore appears, that already before this approximate date, sensationalism of design had in this respect reached its acme on the Sicilian dies.²⁸

²⁷ Compare, for example, Lenormant and De Witte, *Élite des Monuments céramographiques*. T. I. Pl. xi, III. Pl. xv, II. cix, cx. The last example shows a considerable conformity with the design on the Himeraean tetradrachm by **MAI**. . . .

²⁸ Professor Gardner, indeed, in his "Sicilian Studies" (*Num. Chron.* 1876, p. 24) makes the climax arrive later. "At Selinus, destroyed in 409, the horses still move steadily and soberly. At Himera, which fell four years later, they are more restive and their heads are turned in various directions, but their feet still keep time. At Catane, which struck coins for but two years longer, they are still more in disorder, the rein of one is flying loose, and there appears close to them a meta which they seem scarce likely to round in safety. At Syracuse, which alone survived, we find broken chariot wheels, overthrown metas and other accessories." But—1. As noticed above, the coins of Selinus already show very high action. 2. The destruction of Himera followed that of Selinus after an interval at most of a few months (*v. supra*). 3. The incident of the trailing rein occurs already in the Syracusan design by Evēnetos from which the Himeraean artist **MAI** drew, and Syracusan tetradrachms with quadriga types in high action, representing much the same stage of artistic evolution as that

THE LATER KIMÓN AT MESSANA.

In an interesting hoard of silver coins, chiefly consisting of Syracusan "medallions," recently discovered at Licodia, in Sicily,²⁹ there occurred a tetradrachm of Messana of a hitherto unpublished type and presenting features of the greatest interest. Upon this coin (Pl. XVIII. 3a), which has the further peculiarity of exhibiting on its reverse an *apêné* or biga of mules in high action, the head of a Nymph is seen in the space beneath the part of the obverse occupied on some varieties of Messanian coins by the youthful head of Pan. Around this head is visible an inscription in minute letters, which, with the aid of another example of the same piece in the *Cabinet de France* (Pl. XVIII. 3b), I have been able to decipher. The inscription informs us, what might seem probable on other grounds, that the Nymph represented is Pelôrias, the personification of the promontory in the neighbourhood of Messana which forms the N.E. extremity of Sicily and is now known as *Capo del Faro*.

Below the neck of the Nymph again, on my example, are visible further traces of minute letters. The inscription is, unfortunately, by no means clear, but the two final letters are, apparently . . . ΩΝ, and the signature must in all probability be referred to the artist, Kimôn.

The following is the full description of this remarkable piece:—

of the same Himeræan piece, are associated with comparatively early heads of Arethusa by the engraver Phrygillos. 4. The broken wheel occurs on a type by Evānetos, more or less contemporary with that presenting the signed tablet and associated with a comparatively early obverse head by Eukleidas.

²⁹ I propose to give a full account of this hoard in a succeeding communication.

Obv.—Biga of galloping mules driven by apparently female charioteer, crowned by flying Nikê. In ex., barley-spike.

Rev.—**MEΞΞANION** in f. above hare, running r. Beneath nymph's head, her back-hair contained in a *sphendonê*. In the field, in front of her face, the inscription **ΠΕΛΩΡΙΑΞ**, and below the neck . . . **ΩΝ** (?). To the right of the head is a cockle-shell and to the left a corn-spike.

It has been already suggested by Messrs. R. S. Poole and Percy Gardner³⁰ that another tetradrachm of Messana contains traces of Kimôn's signature on the exergual line beneath the biga. The coin in question is the fine type on which an eagle devouring a serpent is seen beneath the hare, while Nikê on the other side holds a caduceus as well as a wreath; and from a comparison of several specimens of the same type in other collections, I am able wholly to corroborate the suggestion of the authors of the Sicilian volume of the British Museum Catalogue. On a specimen belonging to a great hoard recently discovered in Western Sicily,³¹ the last four letters of Kimôn's name are clearly decipherable, and the whole or greater part of the signature **KIMΩN** is visible on other coins of this type which I have been able to examine in the Naples and Paris Cabinets, the collection of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, and elsewhere. It is noteworthy that both this and the newly-discovered coin belong to the transitional epigraphic period when the **Ω** or upright **N** was just coming into use. In the former case we find the **Ω** already adopted, but both **N** and **N**—the **N** in the civic inscription, the later form in the signature, **KIMΩN**. On the coin presenting the Nymph's

³⁰ B. M. Cat. *Sicily*, p. 105, No. 56.

³¹ Published, though without the signature, in the *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1888, p. 298 and Tav. xvii. 4.

head the **O** is retained in the civic inscription but is replaced by the later form in the name **ΠΕΛΩΡΙΑΞ**, and the final syllable of the signature. The same phenomenon recurs in the case of the tetradrachm signed by **Sôsiôn** at Syracuse.³² Both from this epigraphic peculiarity and from the general style of the engraving, as well as the comparatively early representation of the bigas, we may infer that these Messanian works of **Kimôn** are earlier than his Syracusan dies. A considerable resemblance is, however, perceptible between the head of **Pelôrias** on the Messanian coin, and that of **Arethusa** upon **Kimôn's** earliest dekadrachms,³³ the correspondence in the formation of the eye being specially remarkable.

The head of **Pelôrias** is known on Messanian drachms and bronze coins, her hair in some cases being wreathed with corn, but otherwise unconfined. On a bronze piece she is seen with a *sphendonê* and earring, while, beneath her neck, is a dolphin. In the present instance the twofold aspect of **Pelôrias**, both as a fertile inland range and as its seaward continuation, a mere sandy spit, is indicated by the double attributes, the ear of corn and the cockle-shell, the latter symbol being placed in front of the Nymph's face, just as the *syrinx* in front of the young head of **Pan** on a parallel Messanian type. The cockle in the present connexion has a special significance, since the sandy point of **Pelôros** contains between the beach and

³² The civic inscription is **ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ**, the signature on the ampyx is **ΞΩΞΙΩΝ**, showing both the later form **Ω** and **N**. See Weil, *op. cit.* p. 7. Taf. 2, 4; Von Sallet, *Zeitschr. f. Num.* T. II. No. I. (Berlin). B. M. Cat. *Sicily*, p. 167, No. 154. The signature is hardly traceable, however, on this specimen, and the suggested reading **Ξ[ΩΞ]ΩΝ** seems to be corrected by the Berlin example.

³³ See B. M. Cat. *Sicily*, p. 175, No. 200.

the hills two large sheets of water called the Round and Long Lakes, which produce the best cockles in Sicily. These are still reared with great care, being planted in rows by the natives,³⁴ and their celebrity in ancient times is more than once referred to by Athenæus.³⁵

EVARCHIDAS AT SYRACUSE.

The name of the artist Evarchidas has been recently added to the roll of Syracusan engravers by Professor Salinas.³⁶ With the aid of a coin belonging to an important hoard recently brought to light in Western Sicily, the learned Director of the Museum of Palermo has successfully demonstrated that a reverse type, attributed by Raoul Rochette and others to Eukleidas, presents in reality the legend **EYAPXIDΔ**. While recently in Palermo I had an opportunity of verifying the correctness of this reading, and by the kindness of Professor Salinas I am able to include in Pl. XVIII. (fig. 7) a phototype of the piece in question. The head on the obverse side is by Phrygillos, and bears traces of the inscription **ΦΡΥ** on the front band of the *sphendonê*, while **EYAPXIDΔ**

³⁴ Smyth, *Sicily*, p. 106.

³⁵ Athen. i. p. 4, c; iii. p. 92, f. Cf. E. H. Bunbury in Smith's *Dict. of Antiquities*, s.v. "Pelorus."

³⁶ *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1888, p. 307 seqq. and Tav. xvii. fig. 25. Raoul Rochette (*Lettre à M. le Duc de Luynes sur les graveurs des Monnaies grecques*, p. 29), following an error of Torremuzza's, had attributed the coin to an artist of the name of "Nouklidas," for which (*Lettre à M. Schorn, &c.*, p. 92) he afterwards substituted "Eukleidas," in which emendation he was followed by Streber (*Die Syrakusanischen Stempelschneider Phrygillos Sosion und Eumelos*), Weil (*Die Künstlerinschriften der sicilischen Münzen*, p. 18) and Von Sallet (*Die Künstlerinschriften auf griechischen Münzen*, p. 21).

is clearly legible beneath the exergual line on the reverse.³⁷

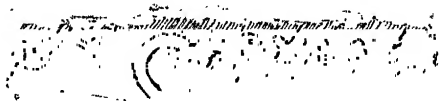


Fig. 3. (4 diams.)

On a very similar type³⁸ the same inscription is seen above the exergual line immediately below the horses' forefeet.

Professor Salinas has called attention to two specialities in the above designs of Evarchidas—the fact that Persephonê, who here drives the chariot, is represented almost full facing, and that Nikê above holds a small *aphustre* as well as the wreath. In this naval trophy he detects a distinct allusion to the sea victory of 413, won by the Syracusans over the Athenians in the Great Harbour of the city, which left the land forces of the invaders at the mercy of the conquerors.

Two other tetradrachm reverses have been referred by Professor Salinas to the same engraver. Both show the same disposition of the horses, Persephonê with the torch, Nikê with the *aphustre* and the corn-spike in the exergue. On one of them, however, from the Fox collection, the Goddess appears with a larger body and more flowing

³⁷ Salinas (*loc. cit.*) cites another specimen of this type in the Luynes Collection.

³⁸ Three examples exist of this coin—one is in the collection of Baron Pennisi at Acireale, and is published by Salinas *loc. cit.* p. 306, and the two others are in the Cabinets of Berlin and Munich. The reverse of the first of these, photographed by Weil (*Künstlerinschriften*, &c., T. i. fig. 12) was by him erroneously attributed to Eukleidas; the other, published by Streber (*Die syracusanischen Stempelschneider Phrygillos*, &c.), was by that writer also ascribed to Eukleidas.

locks. On the other, in the Luynes collection, her head is in profile.

Of this latter type I am now able to cite two more examples. One of these, Pl. XVIII., fig. 6*a*, is from the remarkable hoard, already referred to, recently discovered at Licodia, in Sicily. The head, as usual, is by Phrygillos, traces of his signature, ΦPY , being visible on the *sphendone* band above the forehead; the reverse shows Persephonê with her *peplos* flying up like a hood behind her head, a feature which strikingly recalls the bas-relief of the victory-crowned quadriga from the Parthenon, now in the Elgin room of the British Museum.³⁹ Nikê is seen above holding the wreath and *aplustre*, and to the right of the ear of corn, in the exergue, are apparently traces of letters. Another specimen, of the same type and on both sides from the same die as the preceding, exists in the British Museum.⁴⁰ The obverse of this coin, as being better preserved than that from the Licodia example, is given on Pl. XVIII., fig. 6*b*, for comparison. The inscription reading $\Xi\text{YPAK}\Omega\Xi\text{ION}$, presents us with a curiosity of transitional epigraphy; the *aplustre* on the reverse is wrongly described as "a palm" in the Catalogue.

Accepting Professor Salinas' suggestion that the occasion of these interesting types, in which Nikê bears aloft the naval trophy, is to be sought in the destruction of the Athenian fleet in the Great Harbour of Syracuse, we gain a new and very satisfactory standpoint for the date of the peculiar scheme of quadriga with which the dies of Evarchidas are associated. At Syracuse itself, a very

³⁹ *Ancient Marbles*, &c., ix. 33.

⁴⁰ B.M. Cat., *Sicily*, No. 159. The reverse of this coin is not so well preserved as that from the Licodia find and the exergue is unfortunately far from clear.

similar scheme, in which the front pair of horses is seen with their heads turned back to back, while the third horse raises its nostrils above the forehead of the second, accompanies the well-known head of Arethusa by Eukleidas with the upward streaming hair,⁴¹ as also his facing head of Pallas.⁴² Similar schemes are also found in connexion with the obverse type signed **IM**,⁴³ with another head by Phrygillos,⁴⁴ with Kimôn's tetradrachm head of the side-facing Arethusa in the net.⁴⁵ At Kamarina the same scheme characterizes the reverses of tetradrachms signed by Exakestidas;⁴⁶ at Katana it is seen on the coins signed by Evānetos,⁴⁷ presenting the fine head of Apollo, which must still be described as executed in his earlier manner. At Agrigentum it occurs on the beautiful tetradrachm inscribed **ΞΤΡΑΤΩΝ**,⁴⁸ and a close parallel is found at Segesta⁴⁹ before 410. These equations are calculated to cast a new light on the chronology of the Sicilian issues of this period, and show that sensationalism of design in the quadriga types which, as has already been noticed in the preceding section,⁵⁰ reaches its acme at Himera in or shortly before 409 B.C., was already far advanced as early as 413.

⁴¹ B.M. Cat., 194—195, Head, *Coins of Syracuse*, Pl. IV. 5. On this and the other parallel cited, however, the head of the hindmost horse is not turned back as in Evarchidas' design.

⁴² B.M. Cat., 198—199.

⁴³ B.M. Cat., 214. Head, *op. cit.*, Pl. V. 3.

⁴⁴ B.M. Cat., 158. On the reverse of this coin Persephonê is seen holding a torch as on the design of Evarchidas. The *aplustre*, however, is absent. It is possible that this reverse die must also be ascribed to Evarchidas.

⁴⁵ B.M. Cat., 207. Head, *op. cit.*, Pl. IV. 8.

⁴⁶ B.M. Cat., 264. Weil, *Künstlerinschriften*, &c., Taf. ii. 7.

⁴⁷ Weil, *op. cit.*, Taf. ii., 4, and 4a; B.M. Cat., 35.

⁴⁸ B.M. Cat., 58.

⁴⁹ B.M. Cat., *Sicily*, p. 134, No. 34.

⁵⁰ See p. 297 and note.

PARME . . . AT SYRACUSE.

A Syracusan tetradrachm in my own collection (Pl. XVIII. fig. 5), recently found near Taormina (Tauromenion), supplies a new variety of the signature of the engraver Parme The coin, though from a different obverse die, presents the same female head in the star-spangled *sphendoné* as that on the known coins by this artist,⁵¹ but in this case the letters ΠΑΡ, are visible, as below, on the front part of the neck immediately above



Fig. 4. (4 diams.)

the necklace. (Fig. 4). It will be recalled that this method of signature corresponds with that adopted by Evænetos in his facing head of the young River-God Hipparis on a didrachm of Kamarina. The reverse of this coin, in which the horses of the quadriga are seen with a trailing rein trampling under foot a broken chariot wheel, is identical with that of some unsigned coins unquestionably by the same engraver.⁵²

SYRACUSAN HÊMIDRACHMS BY EVÆNETOS,
AND BY Φ AND EY

A Syracusan hêmidrachm presenting in the exergue of its reverse a broken chariot-wheel, has already, from the

⁵¹ B.M. Cat., *Sicily*, p. 178, Nos. 212, 213; Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, Pl. V., 1; Weil, *op. cit.*, Taf. iii., 11, and p. 20; Raoul Rochette, *op. cit.*, Pl. II., f. 17, and p. 30; Von Sallet, *op. cit.*, p. 43.

⁵² B.M. Cat., *Sicily*, p. 178, No. 212, and p. 179, No. 219 (Head, *op. cit.*, Pl. V. 2).

character of the design, been attributed by Mr. Head to Evænetos.⁵³ Whilst recently at Syracuse I acquired the following hêmîdrachm (Pl. XVIII. fig. 9) containing in the abbreviated form **E** what must certainly be regarded as the signature of this artist.

Obv.—Female head to l., wearing star-spangled *sphendoné*, necklace, and, apparently, spiral earring; on either side a dolphin downwards; below
[ΞΥ]PAKOΞΙΟΝ.

Rev.—Quadriga to r., much resembling that of Evænetos' signed tetradrachms (B.M. Cat., 188) but without the trailing rein, driven by male charioteer, crowned by flying Nikê. In ex. **E** between two dolphins.

Wt. 28½ grs.

This coin, it will be seen, is a variety of that given in the B.M. Cat., *Sicily*, No. 166.

On another Syracusan hêmîdrachm in my own collection (Pl. XVIII. fig. 8),⁵⁴ presenting an obverse head somewhat similar to the above, but with a different profile and with flowing locks escaping from above the *sphendoné*, the letter Φ makes its appearance in the space beneath the chin. From the general agreement of the female head on this coin with the types of Phrygillos, it is probable that the obverse type in question must be referred to that engraver.

Upon the reverse of this piece a scheme of horses appears presenting, perhaps, the greatest resemblance to the quadriga on a tetradrachm, the obverse type of which is Kimôn's famous facing head of Arethusa. It also occurs on late hêmîdrachms of Selinus. The heads of the two foremost horses are in this scheme turned back to back, while

⁵³ *Coins of Syracuse*, p. 10, and cf. Pl. III.; B.M. Cat., 164, 155.

⁵⁴ The weight of this coin is 31 grs.

the second and nearer pair have their heads and necks partly overlapping. In the exergue is an ear of barley, and to the left of it the letters **EY**, the inscription being apparently continued to the right of the symbol, though it is here, unfortunately, illegible.

It is to be observed that the ear of barley upon the Syracusan tetradrachms is usually associated with obverse heads by Phrygillos, while the reverse types that it accompanies seem to be in all ascertainable cases from the hand of Evarchidas. It is to this artist, therefore, that the reverse of our hêmîdrachm must be preferably ascribed.

EXAKESTIDAS AT KAMARINA.

The name of the engraver Exakestidas is already associated with two coin-types of Kamarina. In the one case his signature in the abbreviated form **EEAKE** between two upright strokes on a raised band; is seen written backwards beneath the head of the young River-God Hipparis, on a didrachm of that city displaying upon the reverse the Nymph Kamarina on her swan, clad in a short-sleeved tunic.⁵⁵ In the other case, that of a tetradrachm, the name **EEAKEΞTIDAΞ** appears in full on the exergual line of the reverse representing a victorious quadriga in high

⁵⁵ Salinas, *Rev. Num.*, 1864, Pl. XV. 6, *Le Monete delle Antiche Città di Sicilia*, Tav. xviii. 2. Von Sallet, *Künstlerinschriften*, &c., p. 16. Weil, *Künstlerinschriften*, &c., Taf. ii. 8, and p. 14. This coin is in Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's collection. On a closely allied type in the B.M., *Sicily*, p. 37, No. 18, an **A**, and perhaps a part of **K**, are seen beneath the head of Hipparis, which doubtless belong to the same signature. It is probable that all the reverse types of the Kamarinæan didrachms in which the Nymph Kamarina is seen clad in a tunic are by the same engraver. On the design of the Nymph which accompanies the facing head of Hipparis by Evænetos the upper part of her body is represented nude.

action driven by Pallas. In the exergual space below are two linked *amphoræ*, the prizes of a chariot race in Athena's honour, full of her sacred oil, and the obverse of the coin exhibits a singularly youthful head of Herâklês coifed in his lion's skin.⁵⁶

A highly interesting tetradrachm of Kamarina (Pl. XVIII. fig. 4) recently acquired by me in Sicily, has now supplied the proof that this beautiful but somewhat effeminate head of the young God, of which it has been justly observed that but for connecting links between the types and the traces of the incipient whisker, it might be taken to portray Omphalê rather than Hêrâklês,⁵⁷ is also from the hand of Exakestidas.

The obverse of this coin, the head on which is identical with that referred to above, and which contains the civic legend in the same form, **KAMAPINAION**, displays in the field in front of Hêrâklês' lips a diptych, as represented below, upon the two leaves of which appears the inscription, **ΕΞΑΚΕΣ**.



Fig. 5. (4 diams.)

The reverse type of this coin differs in several respects from that which bears the name of Exakestidas in full on its exergual line. Great prominence is here

⁵⁶ First published by Raoul Rochette, *Lettre à M. le Duc de Luynes sur les Graveurs des Monnaies Grecques*, Paris, 1831, p. 32, and Pl. II. 18. (Cf. B.M. Cat., *Sicily*, p. 36, No. 14; Weil, *op. cit.* Taf. ii. 7, and p. 14. Salinas, *Le Monete*, &c., Tav. XVII. 16.)

⁵⁷ Gardner, *Sicilian Studies* (Num. Chron. 1876) p. 32, and cf. his *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 128.

given to the figure of Athena, who literally towers above the chariot and holds in her right hand an abnormally long goad. The wheel of the chariot—only one is visible on this type—is in greater perspective. Of the horses, the first three are abreast, their heads and necks partially overlapping, and arranged in a slightly ascending scale, while the foremost horse plunges forward, and rears his head and neck upwards, so as almost to touch the foot of the flying Victory above. In the exergual space is a barley-corn, and no signature is visible on this side.

An unsigned tetradrachm of Kamarina exists, which, from its great resemblance to the present piece, must be referred to the same engraver.⁵⁸

In this case, in place of the inscribed tablets, there appears, in front of the chin of the youthful Hēraklēs, an olive spray consisting of a leaf and berry. The civic legend takes the later form, **KAMAPINAIΩN**. The reverse is the same, and on an example in the Naples Cabinet, and another in the British Museum,⁵⁹ it is from the same die.

The inscribed diptych on the obverse field of the newly-discovered tetradrachm by Exakestidas recalls that containing the name of Eukleidas, which occurs in much the same position on a Syracusan piece.⁶⁰ The Syracusan tetradrachm type in question represents the earliest

⁵⁸ Salinas, *Le Monete*, &c., Tav. xvii., 17; B.M. Cat., *Sicily*, p. 36, No. 15. Gardner, *Types of Greek Coins*, Pl. VI. 15 and 17. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 122, fig. 69, where, however, it seems to be wrongly implied that the signature **ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΙΔΑΣ** is associated with the reverse of this type.

⁵⁹ Gardner, *Types of Greek Coins*, Pl. VI. 27.

⁶⁰ B.M. Cat., *Sicily*, p. 173, No. 193. Von Sallet, *op. cit.*, p. 22. Raoul Rochette, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 2. The reverse in these cases signed **ΕΥΜΗΝΟΥ**. Weil, *Künstlerinschriften*, &c., Taf. iii. The reverse signed **EY**.

work of Eukleidas of which we have any knowledge, and the two reverses with which it is coupled are both signed by Eumenos, and executed in the rude early manner of that artist. Syracusan influence is very marked on the dies of Kamarina, and we have, indeed, the evidence of Evænetos' signature on the most beautiful of the didrachm types of this city to show that a colleague of Eukleidas actually worked for the Kamarinæan mint. The quadriga types of Kamarina may, perhaps, in all cases, be traced back to Syracusan prototypes, and the scheme of the horses on the present piece, though immediately derived from the groups that appear on two slightly earlier tetradrachms⁶¹ exhibiting the bearded head of Hêraklês, must be regarded as in the second degree an outgrowth of the arrangement adopted by Evænetos in a fine early design that accompanies an obverse head signed by Eukleidas.⁶²

These typological considerations, as well as the general style of the design and engraving, incline us to place the new work of Exakestidas very late in the Kamarinæan series. On the other hand the existence of a very similar type without the signature and with the civic inscription in a later style of epigraphy, characterized by the upright **N** and **Ω** for **O**, precludes us from bringing down its date of issue as late as 405 B.C.

ARTHUR J. EVANS.

⁶¹ Salinas, *Le Monete*, &c., Tav. xvii. 5 and 6.

⁶² B.M. Cat., *Sicily*, p. 173, No. 190. Weil, *op. cit.*, Taf. iii., 6. This design, in which the signature **EYAINETO** appears on the exergual line, is almost literally copied in the Kamarinæan quadriga given in Salinas, *op. cit.* Tav. xvii. 5, an overturned *meta* being substituted for the broken wheel in the exergue. The Syracusan reverse by Evænetos (already referred to, p. 296, as the source of a late Himeræan type), in which Nikê is seen bearing aloft the inscribed tablet, also stands in a near relation to these designs. These quadriga types by Evænetos are themselves developments of an earlier scheme associated with the signature of the older master, Eumenos.

XV.

GREEK COINS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN 1889.

DURING the year 1889 (Jan.—Dec.) the Department of Coins in the British Museum has acquired 347 coins of the Greek class, 12 of which are gold and electrum, 65 silver, 263 bronze, and 7 billon. These acquisitions have been made mainly by purchase, and include 165 coins from the Yorke Moore sale¹, and 44 from the Chaix sale². The Museum has also acquired 7 archaic coins from the Egyptian find described in the present volume of the *Num. Chron.* by Mr. Greenwell (pp. 1, ff.),³ as well as the early coin of Sermyle, published in the same paper.⁴ Presentations of Greek coins have been kindly made by His Excellency M. W. H. Waddington, Mr. W. R. Paton, Dr. Hermann Weber, and Mr. A. Sandheim. A descrip-

¹ *Catalogue of the Collection of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Coins of Major-Gen. W. Yorke Moore* (London, Sotheby's. March 1—March 9, 1889).

² *Description de onze cent Monnaies impériales grecques, &c.*, par E. Chaix, Paris, 1889, 8vo.

³ *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 3, Pl. I. 8 (Corinth); ii. p. 5, Pl. I. 19 (Lycia); iii. p. 6, Pl. II. 2 (Cyprus); iv. p. 6, Pl. II. 4 (Tyre); v. p. 7, Pl. II. 6 (uncertain); vi. p. 7, Pl. II. 7 (uncertain); vii. p. 8, Pl. II. 8 (uncertain).

⁴ *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 11, Pl. I. 7.

tion of noteworthy specimens amongst these acquisitions is given in the following pages.⁵

ETRURIA, UNCERTAIN.

1. *Obv.*—Head of bearded male divinity r., Poseidon? wearing dolphin's skin; behind \Uparrow (mark of value = 50); border of dots, and dotted cable border.

Rev.—Sea-horse r.; beneath shrimp (?): border of waves (type incuse).⁶

Æ. Size 1·35. Weight 382·5 grains. [Pl. XIX. 1.]

This specimen belongs to a class of uncertain Etruscan coins with incuse reverse-types. Examples are engraved in Garrucci's *Monete dell' Italia antica*, Pl. LXXV. Our obverse is identical with that of a coin in the Turin Museum (Garrucci, Pl. LXXV., No. 2; p. 57, No. 2), which has, however, the reverse type of eagle and serpent.⁷ Marine symbols not unfrequently occur on the coins (sea-horse, polypus, dolphin, prow⁸) and on other monuments of Etruria. The head is of good style, and the coin was probably struck about B.C. 400.

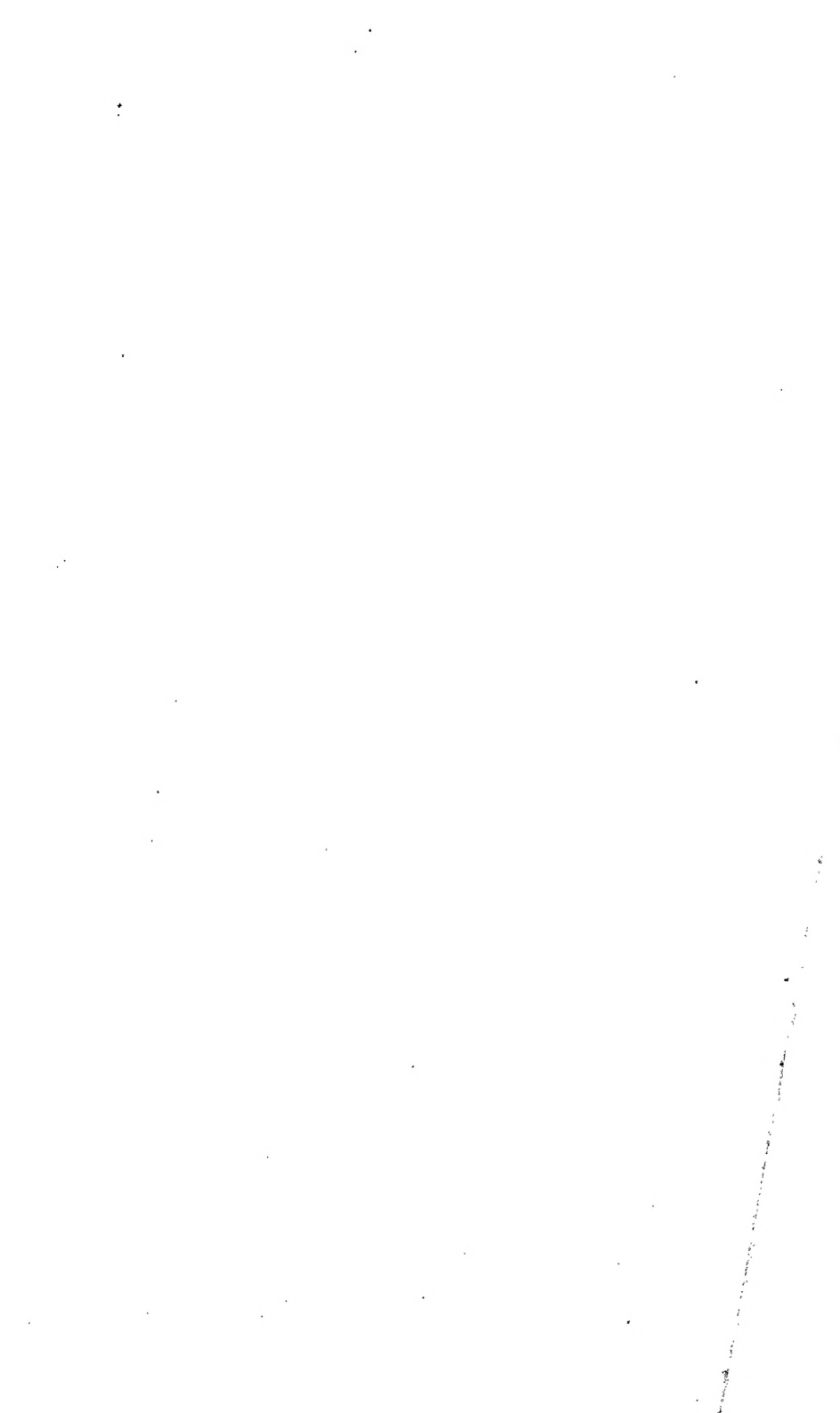
⁵ The principal Greek acquisitions of the Department of Coins during 1887 and 1888 were described by me in the *Num. Chron.*, 1888, pp. 1—21, and 1889, pp. 249—267. I have to thank Mr. Head for several suggestions made to me while preparing the present paper. I have also made use of the section on "Remarkable Coins," written by Mr. Head for the Annual Parliamentary Report, *Account of the Income and Expenditure of the British Museum* (printed June 10, 1890).

⁶ For the sake of clearness the cast of the coin has been photographed so as to show the reverse in relief and the type, consequently, to the left.

⁷ With our coin cp. the specimen described in *Rev. Arch.*, ix. p. 129 (*rev.* sea-horse).

⁸ Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 14.





THURIUM (LUCANIA).

2. *Obv.*—Head of Athena l., wearing crested helmet ornamented with Skylla.

Rev.—**ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ**. Bull butting l.; in exergue, tunny l.

Æ. Size 1·15. Weight 228·5 grains.

A distater of the finest period of Thurium coin-art, *circ.* B.C. 390—350 (cp. *Brit. Mus. Cat., Italy*, "Thurium," Nos. 26—34; *Hist. Num.* p. 72, fig. 48), showing the bull turned to the left, and not to the right as is usually the case on this series of coins.

CAMARINA (SICILY).

3. *Obv.*—**KAMAPIN A**. Head of the nymph Camarina l. wearing sphendone, earring, and necklace; beneath, two dolphins.

Rev.—Nike flying r. holding in l. shield; r. hand holds up dress; in front, olive-leaf and berry; border of dots.

Æ. Size .7. Weight 32·1 grains. Purchased at the Moore sale, lot 90. [Pl. XIX. 2.]

Another specimen of this rare half-drachm (*circ.* B.C. 405) is in the Pennisi collection, and is engraved by Salinas, *Monete di Sicil.*, Pl. XVIII. 6, p. 47, No. 456.

GELA (SICILY).

4. *Obv.*—**ΞΙΛΟΓΓΙΞΟΞ**. Female figure (Sosipolis) wearing chiton with diplois, standing l., placing with her right hand a wreath on the head of Gelas, represented as the fore-part of a man-headed bull r.; her l. hand is extended.

Rev.—**ΝΟΙΟΛΕ[Γ]** (in exergue). Quadriga r. driven by male charioteer in long chiton; horses walking; above, Nike flying r. and crowning horses; border of dots.

℞. Size 1·85. Weight 259·8 grains.⁹

This tetradrachm (*circ.* B.C. 466—415) is similar to the specimen in the Hirsch collection published in the *Num. Chronicle* for 1883, p. 167, No. 4; Pl. IX. 4, but is in inferior preservation. The word *Σωσίπολις* occurs as an epithet of *Ζεὺς* (Strabo, lib. xiv. cap. 1, § 41), and a Sosipolis, a boy-hero of the Eleans, was worshipped in conjunction with Eileithyia at Olympia.¹⁰ The Sosipolis represented on our coin was probably a local goddess, “the guardian divinity” (as Mr. Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 122, has remarked) “or Tyche of the city. She is represented crowning the river-god in return for the blessings conferred by him upon the Geloan territory.” A head of the goddess inscribed **ΞΩΞΙΠΟΛΙΞ** is found on a gold coin of Gela, B.C. 415—405 (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Sicily*, p. 65, No. 2).

MOTYA (SICILY).

5. *Obv.*—Within wreath, head of nymph, r.; hair rolled.

Rev.—**Π ✕** (= Ma, the initial and final letters of the Phœnician name of the town). Nymph standing r. before altar, her l. hand raised in adoration; in field l., scallop-shell.

℞. Size ·45. Weight 9·8 grains. Purchased at the Moore sale. [Pl. XIX. 3.]

This obol is not described in Head's *Historia Numorum*

⁹ Purchased at a sale at Sotheby's, London, on February 11, 1889; *Catalogue of a Collection of Greek Coins, collected chiefly in Italy*, lot 28*.

¹⁰ Welcker, *Griech. Götterlehre*, iii. p. 215.

(cp. p. 138) and seems to be unpublished. It was probably struck about B.C. 480, or rather later, and doubtless belongs to the same period as the coin of Motya described in the *Brit. Mus. Cat., Sicily*, p. 115, No. 1, which has a Greek legend and a dolphin and a scallop-shell on the reverse.

PANTICAPAEUM (TAURIC CHERSONESE).

6. *Obv.*—Head of young Dionysos, r., wearing ivy-wreath.

Rev.—ΠΑΝΤΙ within ivy-wreath, from the upper part
ΚΑΠΑΙ of which hangs bunch of grapes.
ΤΩΝ

R. Size .7. Weight 61.9 grains. [Pl. XIX. 4.]

OLBIA (SARMATIA).

The purchase of lot 160 in the Moore sale makes some useful additions to the scanty series of Olbia described in the *Brit. Mus. Cat., Tauric Chersonese, &c.*, pp. 11—13. Among these coins are specimens similar to those described in Burachkov, *Cat. of Coins of Greek Colonies, &c.*, Olbia, Pl. IV. 53; Pl. I. 1; Pl. I. 6; Pl. VI. 111, with sceptre behind head of Zeus, and in front, thunderbolt. Reverse inscription [O]ΛΒΙΟ ΠΟΛΕΙΤΕΩΝ. Two coins of Chersonesus (Tauric Chersonesus) in the same lot are similar to Burachkov, *op. cit.*, Chersonesus, Pl. XIV. 37; Pl. XIV. 21.

ABDERA (THRACE).

7. *Obv.*—Griffin seated l., r. forepaw raised; feathers of the griffin's curled wing indicated.

Rev.—Shallow incuse square divided into four quarters.

R. Size 1.05. Weight 453.8 grains (Octadrachm). Purchased at the Moore sale, lot 164.

CHALCIDICE (MACEDONIA).

8. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r., wearing wreath of laurel leaves and berries.

Rev.—X A Λ KΙΔ ΕΩΝ
ΕΠΙΑΝΝΙΚΑ (in small letters). Lyre.

Æ. Size .9. Weight 223.2 grains. [Pl. XIX. 5.]

A beautiful stater of the Chalcidian League, B.C. 392—358, bearing an unpublished magistrate's name.¹¹ The hair of the Apollo head is richly treated as (*e.g.*) on a stater formerly in the Gréau collection (*Description des médailles grecques*, Paris, 1867, Pl. II. No. 1120).

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

9. *Obv.*—Head of Pallas r., wearing helmet adorned with serpent.

Rev.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ] (inscription blurred) on l. of coin. Nike winged, standing r. holding in l. wreath, in r. trophy-stand; to r., star and Α.

Α. Size .7. Weight 131.7 grains.

This stater is remarkable for having the reverse-type turned to the right, and not as usual to the left. The symbols are already known (see Müller, *Num. d'Alex*, No. 157).

ORTHE (THESSALY).

10. *Obv.*—Head of Pallas r., wearing helmet adorned with serpent; border of dots.

¹¹ Possibly ANNΙΚΑ is the true reading of the magistrate's name on a badly-preserved stater of Chalcidice in the Berlin Museum, Von Sallet, *Beschreibung*, vol. ii. p. 72, No. 4. I have not, however, seen the coin.

Rev.—ΟΡΟΙΕΙΩΝ. Forepart of horse springing r. from rock, on which are trees; the whole in wreath.

Æ. Size .85.

This town was not represented in the *Brit. Mus. Cat., Thessaly*. Other specimens of the coin (*circ.* B.C. 300—200) are in the Berlin collection, and in the Fitzwilliam Museum (Leake cabinet), at Cambridge.¹²

PHERÆE (THESSALY).

11. *Obv.*—Young male head r. in petasos.

Rev.—ΑΛΕ[Ξ] ΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Leg and foot of horse r.

Æ. Size .55.

Struck by Alexander, tyrant of Pheræe, B.C. 369—357 (Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 261).

PHERÆE ? (THESSALY).

12. *Obv.*—Forepart of horse r. springing from rock.

Rev.—● ΕΘ ●. Bearded head of Herakles r. in lion's skin; the whole in incuse square.

Æ. Size .55. Weight 46.6 grains. [Pl. XIX. 6.]

This Thessalian half-drachm of *circ.* B.C. 450 was purchased from the Moore collection, in the sale-catalogue of which (lot 255) it is described as a unique coin of the Ethnestæ. The Ethnestæ are not known to have issued money, and the cataloguer has not noticed that both before and after the letters ΕΘ there is a small puncture which may in each case have obliterated a letter. Mr. Head (*Account*

¹² See Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 257; *Arch. Zeitung*, 1848, Pl. XVIII. 11, and 1851, p. 392; Leake, *Num. Hell.*, Europ. Gr., p. 162; *Rev. Num.*, 1843, Pl. X. 4, p. 244.

of the *Income, &c., of the Brit. Mus.*, 1890, p. 49), restores the legend as **MEΘ** and attributes the piece to Methydrium, a Thessalian town of which only one coin (a drachm) has been published (*Obv.* forepart of free horse springing l.; *Rev.* **ME ΘV**. Barley-corn : incuse square¹³). I would suggest that the coin belongs to Pherae, and that the legend was **ΘEOA**. The obverse type is practically identical with that of the Pheraean half-drachms reading **ΘE OA**,¹⁴ and though the head of Herakles does not occur on the money of Pherae, we find on it as a type the Heraklean symbol of the club.¹⁵

SCOTUSSA (THESSALY).

13. *Obv.*—Head of nymph, three-quarter face towards r., wearing necklace; hair confined by fillet and floating loosely; border of dots.

Rev.—**ΣΚοΤοΥΣΣΑΙ**. Vine-branch with bunch of grapes and leaves.
Ω Ν

Æ. Size .8.

Compare Mionnet, II. p. 24, No. 170, and Pellerin, *Recueil*, I. Pl. XXVIII. 38. The head, though of rather rude workmanship, bears a general resemblance to that of the nymph on the coins of Larissa struck from B.C. 400 to 344,¹⁶ and the coin has the thick fabric and the neat border of dots of the Larissa coins of that period. The coin was probably issued between B.C. 400 and B.C. 367, at which date Scotussa ceased for a time to strike money (Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 262).

¹³ Imhoof-Blumer in *Zeit. f. N.* I, p. 93; Pl. III. 1.

¹⁴ *Brit. Mus. Cat. Thessaly*, Pl. X. 6; *Zeit. f. Num.* I. Pl. III. fig. ix.

¹⁵ *Brit. Mus. Cat. Thessaly*, p. 46, No. 11.

¹⁶ *Brit. Mus. Cat. Thessaly*, p. 31, No. 79, &c.; cp. *ib.* Pl. XXXI. 4 (Melibœa).

14. *Obv.*—Female head (Artemis ?), three-quarter face towards l. ; hair tied in bunch behind with tresses escaping ; wears necklace ; border of dots.

Rev.—ΣΚΟΤΟΥ[Σ]. Poseidon wearing himation over
ΣΑΙΩΝ lower limbs seated l. on rock ;
in r., dolphin ; l. on trident.

Æ. Size .55. Weight 35 grains. [Pl. XIX., 7.]

Circ. B.C. 300. Other specimens of this half-drachm are in the Paris Cabinet des Médailles and Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's collection (Imhoof, *Monnaies gr.*, p. 134, No. 5 ; *Choix*, Pl. VIII. 28 ; Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 262).

MYCALESSUS (BÆOTIA).

15. *Obv.*—Bæotian shield.

Rev.—M in centre of mill-sail incuse.

Æ. Size .65. Weight 95 grains. [Pl. XIX., 8.]

Another specimen of this rare archaic drachm (B.C. 550—480) is in the Berlin collection and is described in *Num. Zeit.* (ix. p. 21, No. 61 = Head, *Coinage of Bæotia*, p. 15). A stater with corresponding types is at Paris and is photographed in *Num. Zeit.* ix. Pl. I. 60 ; p. 21.

CARYSTUS (EUBŒA).

16. *Obv.*—Head of bearded Herakles r., in lion's skin.

Rev.—ΦΙΛΩΝ Bull butting r. ; beneath, club l.
KAPY.

Æ. Size .65. Weight 64.2 grains. [Pl. XIX., 9.]

An unpublished drachm of the period B.C. 197—146. The butting bull occurs as the reverse type of a bronze

coin of the same time (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Central Greece*, p. 104, No. 23).

ELIS.

17. *Obv.*—Eagle flying l., devouring lamb; in field l., murex; countermark of star-like form.

Rev.—[F A obliterated?] Thunderbolt, with wide-spread wings, in dotted square within incuse square.

Æ. Size 1. Weight 181.4 grains. [Pl. XIX., 10.]

B.C. 400—370. This coin is not described in Prof. Gardner's *Coins of Elis*. The coin in the British Museum (Gardner, *Cat. Peloponnesus*, p. 61, No. 25; Pl. XI. 6 = Gardner, *Coins of Elis*, p. 25, No. 8) with the same reverse has the obverse type of the eagle holding a serpent. With the present obverse, compare that of an Elian didrachm at Naples photographed in Imhoof and Keller, *Tier- und Pflanzenbilder*, Pl. IV. 37.

TEGEE (ARCADIA).

18. *Obv.*—Head of Athena Alea r., helmeted.

Rev.— $\begin{matrix} \text{A}\Theta & \text{A} \\ \text{N} & \text{A}\Sigma \\ \text{A} & \text{A}\text{E} \\ \text{A} & \Sigma \end{matrix}$ Owl facing, turned towards r. on pedestal or altar.

Æ. Size 75.

After *circ.* B.C. 370. Compare Leake, *Num. Hell.*, Europ. Gr. p. 98, No. 3.

THALIADAE (ARCADIA).

19. *Obv.*— $\text{A}\text{A}\Theta$. Hermes, naked, wearing petasos and talaria, flying r.; in r., caduceus.

Rev.—Swastika within incuse square.

Æ. Size 45. Weight 15.7 grains.

This obol is similar to the specimen in the Berlin Museum published by M. J. P. Six, in the *Num. Chron.* for 1888, p. 102, No. 7; Pl. V. No. 6.

SYBRITA (CRETE).

20. *Obv.*—Head of bearded Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy-leaves and berries; in front, in field, bunch of grapes.

Rev.—[Σ]ΥΒΡ ΙΤΙΩΝ. Head of young Hermes r., with short hair; wears petasos attached by string passing round head; drapery on neck; in front, in field, caduceus.

Æ. Size .85. Weight 174.2 grains. [Pl. XIX., 11.]

This splendid didrachm, of early fourth century work, was purchased for the British Museum at the sale at Christie and Manson's (London), of a collection of Greek and other coins which had been for some years in the possession of the Frere family of Roydon Hall, Norfolk, and which was probably formed in part by John Hookham Frere, the translator of Aristophanes. Only two other specimens of this coin are known, one in the Hirsch collection, the other in the Hunter collection at Glasgow University. The three coins are from the same die, but the British Museum specimen is in much the best condition. It is briefly referred to, but not photographed, in M. Svoronos's great work on ancient Crete.¹⁷ The obverse head is one of the finest to be found on Greek money. Much more richly treated than the fine Dionysos head of the coin of Thasos (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VII. 8), it yet has something of the same simple dignity. It is

¹⁷ *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*, i. p. 315, No. 4. The coin was acquired for the British Museum while M. Svoronos's work was passing through the press.

to be regretted that the effect of the fine wreath of ivy-leaves is impaired through having been somewhat worn down on our otherwise well-preserved specimen. It is natural to compare the reverse with the Hermes head on the Cyzicene stater photographed by Mr. Greenwell from the specimen in his own collection (*Num. Chron.*, 1890, Pl. III., 4; p. 22).¹⁸ The treatment of the head on the Sybrita coin is noble and simple¹⁹ and does not incur the charge of effeminacy which (possibly) may be brought against the treatment of the Cyzicene Hermes. The position of the petasos on the Sybrita Hermes is, however, somewhat awkward; the hat not fitting gracefully to the head (as if an integral part of it) as on the Cyzicene. On the whole it will probably be felt that the Cyzicene Hermes is the more exquisite work of art.

CRETE (PROVINCIAL COINAGE).

21. *Obv.*— (inscr. obscure). Head of Domitian r., bust.

Rev.— ΓΟΡΑΙΟΥ. Altar of Zeus Agoraios, lighted.

Æ. Size .7.

I notice this specimen here because in the catalogue of the Chaix sale, at which it was purchased (lot 519), it is erroneously described as a coin of Erythrae of the time of Nero. Specimens of this type have been found (as I am informed by M. Svoronos) in Crete and are attributed in the *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*, vol. i. p. 344,

¹⁸ Compare also the similar but much less pleasing head of Hermes l. in petasos, on a stater of Lampsacus published by Mr. Loebbecke in *Z. of N.* xvii. p. 169, No. 7; Pl. X. 7.

¹⁹ The head bears a resemblance to one on a Cyzicene stater, photographed in Greenwell's *Cyzicus*, Pl. IV. 5; p. 98, No. 88.

No. 62, to the Province of Crete. Another specimen of the coin in the British Museum (not, however, described in the *B. M. Cat., Crete*), reads on the obverse **ΔOMETIAN** [OC] [AV]ΓΟΥC. The full legend on the reverse is **ΔΙΟΣ ΑΓΟΡΑΙΟΥ**.²⁰

NAXOS (INS.).

22. *Obv.*—Head of bearded Dionysos r., wreathed with ivy.

Rev.—**ΝΑΞΙ ΧΑΡΟ**. Kantharos bound with ivy-wreath; in field r., thyrsos.

Æ. Size 1. Weight 117·4 grains. [Pl. XIX., 12.]

Third or second century B.C. This unpublished coin was perhaps issued under the magistrate **ΧΑΡΟΤΤΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΞΕΝΟΥ**, whose name appears on a Naxian coin, in the Photiades collection, of similar types and style. (*Catal., Photiades*, No. 1394; Pl. VIII.)

THERA (INS.).

23. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo, three-quarter face towards r.

Rev.—**ΘΗ**. Three dolphins swimming l.

Æ. Size 6. [Pl. XIX., 13.]

Fourth century B.C. Compare Mionnet ii., p. 331, No. 160.

²⁰ I take this opportunity of noting that an English collection, the museum at Ratcliffe College, near Leicester, has lately acquired, by presentation, a specimen of the rare bronze coin of Malla, described in Svoronos, *Num. de la Crète ancienne*, p. 241, No. 1, Pl. XXII. 18. This specimen was found by a Cretan peasant on the site of Malla (cp. Halbherr, *Relazione sugli scavi del tempio d'Apollo*, &c., reprinted from *Monumenti antichi* (R. Accad. d. Lincei), vol. i, Part I, 1889, p. 32, and Halbherr, *Iscrizioni cretesi*, p. 70 f, reprinted from *Museo italiano*, iii, Part II), and has been kindly shown me by my friend, the Very Rev. Dr. Hirst, Principal of the College.

BITHYNIA.

Two Bithynian tetradrachms, of Nicomedes II. and III., acquired during the past year, have already been described in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, *Pontus*, *Paphlagonia*, *Bithynia*, p. 214, No. 15, and p. 215, No. 8.²¹

LAMPSACUS (MYSIA).

24. *Obv.*—Head of Demeter or Persephone r., wearing corn-wreath; hair rolled.

Rev.—Forepart of winged horse r.

A. Size .6. Weight 130 grains. [Pl. XIX., 14.]

This fine stater was purchased of a London coin-dealer who, I believe, procured it from a Levantine dealer. It is unpublished. A Lampsacene stater with similar types but from a different (and, as regards the obverse, apparently a slightly inferior) die, occurred in the Avola find and has been published by Mr. Löbbecke in the *Zeitschrift für Num.*, xvii. (1890), p. 169, No. 4; Pl. X. 4. The head being unveiled may perhaps be intended for Persephone, though in general character it is not unsuited to Demeter. In style, it recalls some of the fine Phocæan hectæ (compare especially, B. V. Head, *Guide to the Coins of the Ancients*, iii. A. 9; Pl. XVIII. 9),

²¹ In M. Th. Reinach's list of dates and monograms in *Rev. Num.*, 1887, p. 345, the words "Londres, Rollin," should stand opposite the date ΒΠΡ, and the other names of the "collection on source" should be moved down one place. Not noticing this printer's error at the time, I wrongly supposed (note 9 in *Cat. Pontus*, &c., p. xliii.) that M. Reinach had misdescribed the monogram on the ΒΠΡ tetradrachm in the British Museum. The printer's mistake was corrected by M. Reinach in his *Trois Royaumes*, and in the *tirages-à-part* of his article in the *Rev. Num.*

and it bears a most remarkable resemblance to the corn-wreathed head of Demeter²² on the coin of Messene struck about B.C. 370 (see Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VIII. 28 = *B. M. Cat. Peloponnesus*, p. 109, No. 1). The head of Demeter on the Messene coin is, says Prof. Gardner (*Types*, p. 140), "in very high relief, and one of the most massive and splendid effigies we have, though the type has nothing to make it a fit portrait of a matronly and sorrowing divinity. Rather it looks like a proud young beauty who has the world at her feet." "The heads of Demeter on coins do not bear the same character as those belonging to statues, . . . which embody far better the ideas which we naturally form of Demeter as a benevolent and matronly goddess."

LESBOS.

25. *Obv.*—**ΛΕ**. Forepart of horse r., bridled.

Rev.—Head of Herakles r.; beneath, club. (Head and club in intaglio).

El. Size .45. Weight 39.5 grains. [Pl. XIX., 15.]

Compare B. V. Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 484.

MYTILENE (LESBOS).

26. *Obv.*—**ΜΥΤΙ**. Head of Apollo r.; hair short, wreathed with laurel.

Rev.—Quadripartite incuse square.

El. (lumpy fabric). Size .75. Weight 238.4 grains. [Pl. XIX., 16.]

"A unique electrum stater of Mytilene, the chief city

²² Though unveiled, probably not the head of Persephone but of Demeter, who is known to have been worshipped at Messene (Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 361).

of the island of Lesbos, and the place of mintage of an extensive series of electrum hectæ during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The present remarkable coin is the first stater which has come to light of this city. It is composed to all appearance of the same alloy of gold and silver as that of the contemporary Cyzicenes It probably belongs to the class issued according to a monetary convention between Mytilene and Phocæa [*Hist. Num.*, p. 484], each city undertaking the coinage for the space of one year.”²³—(B. V. Head.)

EPHESUS (IONIA).

27. *Obv.*—E Φ. Bee; border of dots.

Rev.—ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΣ. Forepart of stag r., looking back; behind, palm-tree.

Æ. Size 1. Weight 280 grains.

Similar to Head, *Coinage of Ephesus*, Pl. VI. 4 (Period V., B.C. 387—295, p. 33 ff.), but with a new magistrate's name.

MAGNESIA (IONIA).

The tetradrachm described in the Moore Sale Catalogue, lot 371, was purchased for the British Museum. It weighs 249·3 grains.

IALYSUS (RHODES).

28. *Obv.*—Forepart of winged boar l.

Rev.—Head of eagle l.; above, l., floral ornament; square border of dots; the whole in incuse square.

Æ. Size. 6. Weight (before cleaning) 75·7 grains. [Pl. XIX., 17.]

Another specimen of this rare coin is in the Hirsch col-

²³ *Account of the Income . . . of the Brit. Mus.*, p. 50.

lection, and has been published (though not photographed) in Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's *Monnaies grecques*, p. 322, No. 123a.

MALLUS (CILICIA).

29. *Obv.*—Female figure (Iris?) in chiton, with wings on shoulders and feet, running r., looking back; both arms extended.


Rev.—Conical stone within incuse square.

Æ. Size .8. Weight 183 grains. [Pl. XIX., 18.]

This coin varies somewhat from the specimens of the early coinage of Mallus photographed by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer in the *Annuaire de la Soc. franç. de Num.*, 1883, Pl. V., Nos. 1—3. (On the types, see Svoronos in *Zeit. f. N.*, 1888, p. 219 ff.)

DEMETRIUS I. SOTER (KING OF SYRIA).

30. *Obv.*—Head of Demetrius I. r., diademed, within laurel-wreath.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ** Tyche in chiton and peplos seated l. on throne supported by winged female monster; in r., sceptre; in l., cornucopiæ: in field l.,  (Apamea).

Æ. Size 1.3. Weight 255.2 grains. [Pl. XIX., 19.]

B.C. 162—150. Purchased at the Yorke Moore sale, lot 467. The obverse is here photographed on account of its fine preservation. (With the types, compare Gardner, *Cat. Seleucid Kings*, pp. 46, 47, Nos. 25—35.)

ANTIOCHUS XII. (KING OF SYRIA).

B.C. 89—84.

The Museum has acquired a good specimen of a tetradrachm of Antiochus XII., with inscription and types (*rev.* image of bearded divinity) similar to those on the unique

tetradrachm of this king in the Dresden cabinet. Our specimen (size 1.05, wt. 238.7 grs.) differs from that at Dresden (which has been well described by Dr. Imhoof in his *Monn. grecques*, p. 437, No. 121; Pl. H, 15; cp. Babelon, *Rois de Syr.*, p. clxxiii.) in having no monogram in the left of the field; and, in the exergue, the place of the letter Λ (?) is taken by a monogram Π ? The date (also in the exergue) is **SKΣ** (226). The lower part of the monogram and of the date are rubbed; the date, however, appears to be **SKΣ**, and not **ΣΚΣ** (227), the date on the Dresden coin.

UNCERTAIN (EUBŒAN?).

81. *Obv.*—Helmeted horseman to the front, riding one horse and leading another (type on raised disk).

Rev.—Incuse square divided diagonally.

R. Size .6. Weight 85.8 grains. [Pl. XIX., 20.]

This archaic coin, with its quaintly decorative design, was already known from another specimen (less well-preserved) photographed in Sambon's *Catalogue d'une précieuse collection de médailles grecques* (formée par un amateur russe), Milan, 1889, Pl. IV., No. 833, and there attributed to Chalcis in Eubœa. A coin in the French collection,²⁴ with a similar reverse and with the obverse-type of a rider on a horse treated precisely as on our coin, is known to have been found at Histiaea, in Eubœa. Our coin, therefore, is probably Eubœan, and this attribution is further supported by the form of the incuse on the reverse.²⁵ Mr. Head, partly on account of the weight

²⁴ Muret in *Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 66, No. 6; Pl. II. 6.

²⁵ See the incuses, B. V. Head, *Cat. Central Greece*, Pl. XX. 4, 5 (Chalcis); Pl. XXII. 1—5,

(the third of an Euboïc tetradrachm), is inclined to attribute our coin to Olynthus, in the Macedonian Chalcidice.

UNCERTAIN.

32. *Obv.*—Human thigh and leg r.

Rev.—Incuse square irregularly divided.

R. Size .35. Weight 15.9 grains. [Pl. XIX., 21.]

Similar to a specimen in the collection of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, who classes it as "Uncertain" (see *Griech. Münsen*, p. 769, No. 803 ; Pl. XIII. 24).

WARWICK WROTH.

NOTICES OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

The Coins of the Ancient Britons, by John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.G.S. *Supplement*. London, 1890 (B. Quaritch.)

More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since Evans's standard work on *The Coins of the Ancient Britons* first saw the light, and the fact that the supplement now before us, containing as it does all subsequent modifications and corrections, together with full particulars of new discoveries, occupies no more than about 170 pp. is in itself pretty strong evidence of the accuracy and scientific completeness of the original work.

The author has wisely, we think, chosen to make his supplement an integral part of the older work both by continuous pagination and in the lettering and numbering of the plates, so that all who prefer to do so may bind the two volumes together. The Plates (K—N. uninscribed coins, and XVIII.—XXIII., inscribed coins) are by a French engraver, M. P. Sellier, and though perhaps not quite equal to those of the late Mr. Fairholt, are, nevertheless, carefully and delicately done, and, for the class of coins which they represent, superior to autotype reproductions.

A conspicuous feature in the new volume is the Map of Britain, upon which are marked in red letters all the localities where inscribed British coins have been found. We are thus able to see at a glance to what districts the several classes belong. We confess that we should like to have seen the regions to which the more important varieties of the uninscribed coins are to be attributed also indicated on the map (say by means of different shades of colour), but this the author did not find possible.

It is curious to remark how Darwin's scientific principles of evolution and natural selection were applied unconsciously by Dr. Evans more than forty years ago to his numismatic inquiries, and how satisfactorily he proves that the development of coin-types everywhere depends upon the universal, though we fear immoral, law, that "In all stages of culture the saving of trouble and the production of the greatest amount of show at the least possible expenditure of labour are objects of universal desire." It was this instinct rather than any set purpose which led the ancient Britons, by neglecting details in the types which they imitated, gradually to reduce complicated artistic designs

to more simple and more symmetrical, though usually meaningless forms.

We note that Dr. Evans has not changed his opinion with regard to the date of the introduction of the art of coining into Britain, which he still fixes approximately at the middle of the second century B.C., though he now has some doubts as to whether the gold stater of Philip of Macedon is the sole prototype of the British gold money.

We do not altogether follow him, however, when he declines to accept Mr. Arthur Evans's ingenious suggestion that the head on the earliest British coins (Pl. A. 1) may derive some of its characteristic features from the Carthaginian gold or rather electrum staters (*B. M. Guide*, Pl. 59, No. 38). It seems to us that the curling corn-leaf in the hair of the head of Proserpine on this coin may not improbably have been the prototype of the bandlet across the hair of the head on the British coin, and that the remarkably broad necklace of pendent ornaments on the Carthaginian stater may possibly account for the unexplained gorget on the British piece. Both in size and in the colour of the gold these Punic coins are nearer to the British than are the gold staters of Philip, and it may be added that in point of date they are not long antecedent to the British, and that it is quite conceivable that they may have found their way to the shores of Britain in Phœnician trading vessels. There can be no doubt, however, that the victorious quadriga on the Macedonian stater is the prototype of the reverse of the British coins, or that the Philippus was copied in Gaul at least half a century before the earliest British imitations were issued; but we do not see that this fact necessarily precludes the hypothesis that the Carthaginian electrum coins may have furnished some details which it is difficult to account for on the supposition that the Philippus was the sole progenitor of the British gold stater.

The main portion of Dr. Evans's valuable supplement deals with the new varieties which have come to light since the publication of the original work in 1864. Throughout the volume the author never fails to supply full information with regard to the discovery and find-spot of every specimen. In the absence of historical information the value of such geographical data can hardly be over-estimated, and although Dr. Evans's work appeals chiefly to the Numismatist, all students of the history, such as it is, of Celtic Britain will find in it innumerable hints and facts which cannot fail to throw more or less fresh light upon the darkest period of the history of our country, especially with regard to the relative state of civilisa-

tion in different parts of the island, both previous to and after the Roman invasion. A very cursory examination of the useful map which accompanies the work will suffice to clear up the chief difficulties which embarrass the historian in his endeavours to assign limits to the dominions of the various British chiefs and kings, though doubtless the exact boundaries of the regions over which they held sway must still remain unsettled.

B. V. HEAD.

Svoronos (J. N.). Νομίσματα ἀνάλεκτα. (Ephemeris. 1890, pp. 70, with 2 autotype plates.)

The writer in the course of his researches in various museums, undertaken under the auspices of the Berlin Academy, has here put together some valuable notes on coins, mainly of Byzantium, bearing interesting types, many of which have been previously wrongly described or incorrectly explained. Among these I may mention the following :—Byzantium. The young horned head with flowing hair described by me (*Hist. Num.*, p. 281), as that of the River Lycus (?) is shown to be that of Keroessa, the daughter of Io, and the mother, by Poseidon, of Byzas, the Founder of Byzantium. Similarly, in connection with the Io myth, the so-called *Bull* standing on a Dolphin, the well-known type of early coins of Byzantium, is explained by the author as a representation of Io in the form of a cow crossing the Bosphorus, which is symbolized by the dolphin. On the other hand, the cow or heifer on the reverse of the coin bearing the head of Keroessa (Pl. I., 7—9), is distinguished from the ordinary Byzantine type by the absence of the dolphin. It is supposed by M. Svoronos to be the monument which was set up by Chares, the Athenian general, on the bank of the Bosphorus, on the spot where he buried the faithful girl who had accompanied him in the capacity of Hetaira on his expedition in aid of Byzantium during the war with Philip of Macedon. The pet name of this young lady was Βοῦδιον, and her tomb bore the following inscription :—

Ἰναχίης βοῶς οὐκ εἰμὶ τύπος, οὐδ' ἀπ' ἐμοῖο
κλήζεται ἀντωπὸν Βοσπόριον πέλαγος,
Κεῖνην γὰρ τὸ πάροιθε βαρὺς χόλος ἤλασεν Ἑρῆς.
ἐς Φάρον· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Κεκροπίς εἰμι νέκυς,
Εὐνέτις ἦν δὲ Χάρητος, ἔπλων δ' ὅτ' ἐπλυνε ἐκέινος
τῇδε Φιλιππείων ἀντίπαλος σκαφέων.
Βοῦδιον οὖνομα δ' ἦεν, ἐμοὶ τότε· νῦν δὲ Χάρητος
εὐνέτις ἡπείροις τέρπομαι ἀμφοτέrais.

This coin is thus a counterpart of the well-known Corinthian piece on which the tomb of the Hetaira Laïs is represented. (*B. M. Cat., Corinth*, p. 92, and *Pausanias* ii., 2, 4.)

Another and a more familiar Byzantine coin-type, the two tall basket-like objects commonly called "Fish-baskets," is here satisfactorily shown to have no connection whatever with the famous Byzantine tunny fisheries, but to be symbolical of the worship of Artemis Lampadephoros or Hekate. The objects in question are not fish-baskets but tall stationary unkindled torches with wicks hanging from their upper extremities. On one coin (Pl. II. 9), the goddess herself stands before one of these torches in the act of setting a light to it, while on another (Pl. II. 6) she stands between two of them holding in either hand a portable torch of the ordinary size.

Turning to the Thraco-Macedonian series M. Svoronos has successfully read, and for the first time correctly attributed, one of the Thraco-Macedonian decadrachms. *Obv.* Man in a chariot drawn by an ox. *Rev.* Pegasus in incuse square (Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 180.) This coin bears on the obverse the inscription ΛΑΙΑΙ and it belongs to the tribe called Λææi, who, according to Thucydides (ii. 95, 96), inhabited the region of the upper Strymon on the confines of Pæonia.

On an Imperial coin of Tomi (*B. M. Cat.*, pp. 57—61), M. Svoronos has identified the recumbent figure at the feet of the standing Tyche of Tomi as a representation of Pontus Euxinus. The horns on the head of this figure are in the form of a crab's claws, similar to those on the head of the personification of Thalassa on coins of Perinthus (*Berl. Cat.*, p. 215), of Laodicea Phrygiæ (Brit. Mus.), and of Corycus Ciliciæ (Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 602).

Another discovery of considerable archæological interest is the fact that on a coin of Deultum in Thrace, the type of Perseus rescuing Andromeda (Pl. II. 28) is copied even in its minutest details from a Pompeian wall-painting.

The writer next gives some curious instances of *types pendants*, such as, a dancing nymph in an identical attitude, though in an opposite direction, on two coins of Abdera; Apollo and Artemis each standing beside a stag, also in opposite directions, on two other coins of the same city; Kapaneus carrying a scaling ladder attacking the walls of Thebes, on a coin of Bizya; and, as a *pendant* to this, Zeus defending the walls of the same city against the impious attack of the hero, on a coin of Anchialus.

Among other remarkable types I may here mention the recumbent figures of a river-god and of Thalassa on a coin of

Deultum (Pl. II. 25), and Herakles and Echidna or Hydra on a coin of Perinthus.

M. Svoronos concludes with some interesting remarks on the coins of Byzantium. His identification of the two magistrates' names, Hekatodorus and Olympiodorus, which occur on tetradrachms assigned by me to the period ending B.C. 270 (*Hist. Num.*, p. 231), as those of the two chief magistrates of Byzantium mentioned by Polybius (IV. 47) as *προστάται* in B.C. 221, is very important as a proof that the issue of this series of tetradrachms continued down to a later date than I had supposed.

Among the magistrates' titles mentioned on Imperial coins of Byzantium, the abbreviation **HP**, hitherto supposed to stand for *Ἡρημένος* (electus *Hist. Num.* p. 232), is thought by the writer to stand for *Ἡρανος*, a word which Hesychius explains as meaning an Archon, King, Guardian or Protector.

B. V. HEAD.

SASSANIAN BILINGUAL COINS.—In his *Notice sur quelques Monnaies bilingues Sassanides* (*Rev. Num.* 1890, Part III.) M. Drouin treats of certain Indo-Sassanian coins bearing on the obverse legends in Sassanian Pehlevi, and also in the strange characters which, for want of a better name, have usually been called "Scythic." The known specimens belong to the reigns of Palāsh, Kobād I., and Khusru I., and extend over a period (484—545 A.D.) during which the Persians came into contact with the Ephthalites or White Huns, who lived on the other side of the Oxus. The solitary specimen in the British Museum belongs to the reign of Kobād, and bears on the obv. Kuvā(t) in broken characters, and on the rev. the date *panch-sih* = 35, and the mint mark, ST. [I regret that I did not describe this coin more fully in writing to M. Drouin. E.J.R.]. M. Drouin points out that the "Scythic" legend, which occupies the outer margin of these coins, resolves itself into one formula—𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴𐽵𐽶𐽷𐽸𐽹𐽺𐽻𐽼𐽽𐽾𐽿𐾀𐾁𐾃𐾅𐾂𐾄𐾆𐾇𐾈𐾉𐾊𐾋𐾌𐾍𐾎𐾏𐾐𐾑𐾒𐾓𐾔𐾕𐾖𐾗𐾘𐾙𐾚𐾛𐾜𐾝𐾞𐾟𐾠𐾡𐾢𐾣𐾤𐾥𐾦𐾧𐾨𐾩𐾪𐾫𐾬𐾭𐾮𐾯𐾰𐾱𐾲𐾳𐾴𐾵𐾶𐾷𐾸𐾹𐾺𐾻𐾼𐾽𐾾𐾿𐿀𐿁𐿂𐿃𐿄𐿅𐿆𐿇𐿈𐿉𐿊𐿋𐿌𐿍𐿎𐿏𐿐𐿑𐿒𐿓𐿔𐿕𐿖𐿗𐿘𐿙𐿚𐿛𐿜𐿝𐿞𐿟𐿠𐿡𐿢𐿣𐿤𐿥𐿦𐿧𐿨𐿩𐿪𐿫𐿬𐿭𐿮𐿯𐿰𐿱𐿲𐿳𐿴𐿵𐿶𐿷𐿸𐿹𐿺𐿻𐿼𐿽𐿾𐿿𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑𐀒𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗𐀘𐀙𐀚𐀛𐀜𐀝𐀞𐀟𐀠𐀡𐀢𐀣𐀤𐀥𐀦𐀧𐀨𐀩𐀪𐀫𐀬𐀭𐀮𐀯𐀰𐀱𐀲𐀳𐀴𐀵𐀶𐀷𐀸𐀹𐀺𐀻𐀼𐀽𐀾𐀿𐁀𐁁𐁂𐁃𐁄𐁅𐁆𐁇𐁈𐁉𐁊𐁋𐁌𐁍𐁎𐁏𐁐𐁑𐁒𐁓𐁔𐁕𐁖𐁗𐁘𐁙𐁚𐁛𐁜𐁝𐁞𐁟𐁠𐁡𐁢𐁣𐁤𐁥𐁦𐁧𐁨𐁩𐁪𐁫𐁬𐁭𐁮𐁯𐁰𐁱𐁲𐁳𐁴𐁵𐁶𐁷𐁸𐁹𐁺𐁻𐁼𐁽𐁾𐁿𐂀𐂁𐂂𐂃𐂄𐂅𐂆𐂇𐂈𐂉𐂊𐂋𐂌𐂍𐂎𐂏𐂐𐂑𐂒𐂓𐂔𐂕𐂖𐂗𐂘𐂙𐂚𐂛𐂜𐂝𐂞𐂟𐂠𐂡𐂢𐂣𐂤𐂥𐂦𐂧𐂨𐂩𐂪𐂫𐂬𐂭𐂮𐂯𐂰𐂱𐂲𐂳𐂴𐂵𐂶𐂷𐂸𐂹𐂺𐂻𐂼𐂽𐂾𐂿𐃀𐃁𐃂𐃃𐃄𐃅𐃆𐃇𐃈𐃉𐃊𐃋𐃌𐃍𐃎𐃏𐃐𐃑𐃒𐃓𐃔𐃕𐃖𐃗𐃘𐃙𐃚𐃛𐃜𐃝𐃞𐃟𐃠𐃡𐃢𐃣𐃤𐃥𐃦𐃧𐃨𐃩𐃪𐃫𐃬𐃭𐃮𐃯𐃰𐃱𐃲𐃳𐃴𐃵𐃶𐃷𐃸𐃹𐃺𐃻𐃼𐃽𐃾𐃿𐄀𐄁𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋𐄌𐄍𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗𐄘𐄙𐄚𐄛𐄜𐄝𐄞𐄟𐄠𐄡𐄢𐄣𐄤𐄥𐄦𐄧𐄨𐄩𐄪𐄫𐄬𐄭𐄮𐄯𐄰𐄱𐄲𐄳𐄴𐄵𐄶𐄷𐄸𐄹𐄺𐄻𐄼𐄽𐄾𐄿𐅀𐅁𐅂𐅃𐅄𐅅𐅆𐅇𐅈𐅉𐅊𐅋𐅌𐅍𐅎𐅏𐅐𐅑𐅒𐅓𐅔𐅕𐅖𐅗𐅘𐅙𐅚𐅛𐅜𐅝𐅞𐅟𐅠𐅡𐅢𐅣𐅤𐅥𐅦𐅧𐅨𐅩𐅪𐅫𐅬𐅭𐅮𐅯𐅰𐅱𐅲𐅳𐅴𐅵𐅶𐅷𐅸𐅹𐅺𐅻𐅼𐅽𐅾𐅿𐆀𐆁𐆂𐆃𐆄𐆅𐆆𐆇𐆈𐆉𐆊𐆋𐆌𐆍𐆎𐆏𐆐𐆑𐆒𐆓𐆔𐆕𐆖𐆗𐆘𐆙𐆚𐆛𐆜𐆝𐆞𐆟𐆠𐆡𐆢𐆣𐆤𐆥𐆦𐆧𐆨𐆩𐆪𐆫𐆬𐆭𐆮𐆯𐆰𐆱𐆲𐆳𐆴𐆵𐆶𐆷𐆸𐆹𐆺𐆻𐆼𐆽𐆾𐆿𐇀𐇁𐇂𐇃𐇄𐇅𐇆𐇇𐇈𐇉𐇊𐇋𐇌𐇍𐇎𐇏𐇐𐇑𐇒𐇓𐇔𐇕𐇖𐇗𐇘𐇙𐇚𐇛𐇜𐇝𐇞𐇟𐇠𐇡𐇢𐇣𐇤𐇥𐇦𐇧𐇨𐇩𐇪𐇫𐇬𐇭𐇮𐇯𐇰𐇱𐇲𐇳𐇴𐇵𐇶𐇷𐇸𐇹𐇺𐇻𐇼𐇽𐇾𐇿𐈀𐈁𐈂𐈃𐈄𐈅𐈆𐈇𐈈𐈉𐈊𐈋𐈌𐈍𐈎𐈏𐈐𐈑𐈒𐈓𐈔𐈕𐈖𐈗𐈘𐈙𐈚𐈛𐈜𐈝𐈞𐈟𐈠𐈡𐈢𐈣𐈤𐈥𐈦𐈧𐈨𐈩𐈪𐈫𐈬𐈭𐈮𐈯𐈰𐈱𐈲𐈳𐈴𐈵𐈶𐈷𐈸𐈹𐈺𐈻𐈼𐈽𐈾𐈿𐉀𐉁𐉂𐉃𐉄𐉅𐉆𐉇𐉈𐉉𐉊𐉋𐉌𐉍𐉎𐉏𐉐𐉑𐉒𐉓𐉔𐉕𐉖𐉗𐉘𐉙𐉚𐉛𐉜𐉝𐉞𐉟𐉠𐉡𐉢𐉣𐉤𐉥𐉦𐉧𐉨𐉩𐉪𐉫𐉬𐉭𐉮𐉯𐉰𐉱𐉲𐉳𐉴𐉵𐉶𐉷𐉸𐉹𐉺𐉻𐉼𐉽𐉾𐉿𐊀𐊁𐊂𐊃𐊄𐊅𐊆𐊇𐊈𐊉𐊊𐊋𐊌𐊍𐊎𐊏𐊐𐊑𐊒𐊓𐊔𐊕𐊖𐊗𐊘𐊙𐊚𐊛𐊜𐊝𐊞𐊟𐊠𐊡𐊢𐊣𐊤𐊥𐊦𐊧𐊨𐊩𐊪𐊫𐊬𐊭𐊮𐊯𐊰𐊱𐊲𐊳𐊴𐊵𐊶𐊷𐊸𐊹𐊺𐊻𐊼𐊽𐊾𐊿𐋀𐋁𐋂𐋃𐋄𐋅𐋆𐋇𐋈𐋉𐋊𐋋𐋌𐋍𐋎𐋏𐋐𐋑𐋒𐋓𐋔𐋕𐋖𐋗𐋘𐋙𐋚𐋛𐋜𐋝𐋞𐋟𐋠𐋡𐋢𐋣𐋤𐋥𐋦𐋧𐋨𐋩𐋪𐋫𐋬𐋭𐋮𐋯𐋰𐋱𐋲𐋳𐋴𐋵𐋶𐋷𐋸𐋹𐋺𐋻𐋼𐋽𐋾𐋿𐌀𐌁𐌂𐌃𐌄𐌅𐌆𐌇𐌈𐌉𐌊𐌋𐌌𐌍𐌎𐌏𐌐𐌑𐌒𐌓𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛𐌜𐌝𐌞𐌟𐌠𐌡𐌢𐌣𐌤𐌥𐌦𐌧𐌨𐌩𐌪𐌫𐌬𐌭𐌮𐌯𐌰𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍀𐍁𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅𐍆𐍇𐍈𐍉𐍊𐍋𐍌𐍍𐍎𐍏𐍐𐍑𐍒𐍓𐍔𐍕𐍖𐍗𐍘𐍙𐍚𐍛𐍜𐍝𐍞𐍟𐍠𐍡𐍢𐍣𐍤𐍥𐍦𐍧𐍨𐍩𐍪𐍫𐍬𐍭𐍮𐍯𐍰𐍱𐍲𐍳𐍴𐍵𐍶𐍷𐍸𐍹𐍺𐍻𐍼𐍽𐍾𐍿𐎀𐎁𐎂𐎃𐎄𐎅𐎆𐎇𐎈𐎉𐎊𐎋𐎌𐎍𐎎𐎏𐎐𐎑𐎒𐎓𐎔𐎕𐎖𐎗𐎘𐎙𐎚𐎛𐎜𐎝𐎞𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮

legends is, probably, that of Sir A. Cunningham, who, for some time past, has been devoting his attention to their decipherment. If M. Drouin's reading be correct, the discovery of the characters for *sh*, *n*, and *a*, will afford some clue to the interpretation of the longer Scythic legends on the coins of Devajāri and Vāsudeva of Multān.

E. J. RAPSON.

MISCELLANEA.

NOTES ON NORTHUMBRIAN STYCAS INSCRIBED "HOAVÐ RE✚."—So far as I have been able to ascertain there are only three styecas known which bear the legend "HOAVÐ RE✚." Their full descriptions are as follow:—

1. *Obv.*—HOAVÐ RE✚. = ✚.
Rev.—HVAETRD (retrograde) = ✚.
 (Found at York in 1843.)
2. *Obv.*—HOHVD RE✚. =
Rev.—HVLTRD ✚. =
 (Found at Ullenkelf in 1846.)
3. *Obv.*—HOAVD REX ✚. =
Rev.—ERDVLFON✚. =
 (Found at Ullenkelf in 1846.)

The styca found at York is in my cabinet, but the whereabouts of the Ullenkelf coins are unknown to me.

Attempts have been made to read the Ullenkelf coins backwards and decipher the word EARDVLF, but, in my opinion, with little (if any) success, as by so doing several letters in the obverse legend remain wholly unaccounted for. If we accept their appropriation to the troubled reign of Eardulf as unsatisfactory, the question naturally occurs, when and by whom were they issued?

The moneyers' names leave little doubt that they were minted during the reign of Eardulf, or shortly after its close. The legends are to all appearances free from blunders, and respectively terminate with the letters RE (X).

The name of Hoauth is historically ascertained as a king of Northumbria at a later period, and as it is not uncommon to find more than one potentate of a similar name in Northumbria I can only suggest that these apparently regularly minted styecas may belong to some King Hoauth of whose reign history has not handed us an account.

NATHAN HEYWOOD,

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1889—1890.

OCTOBER 17, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the
Society :—

James Smith Pitt, Esq., and John Dimsdale, Esq.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the
table :—

1. *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*. Nos. 20—41.
From the Publishers.

2. *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological
Association of Ireland*. Nos. 78 and 79. From the Association.

3. *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, 3^e and 4^e livraisons.
From the Society.

4. *Annuaire de la Société Française de Numismatique*.
May—August. From the Society.

5. *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. Vol. x, Parts VI—
VIII. From the Institute.

6. *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*. Fasc. II—III, 1889.
From the Publishers.

7. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. 1^{er} trimestre de 1889. From the Society.

8. Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. 150^e livraison. From the Society.

9. Sitzungsberichte der K. Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Nos. 1—38, 1889. From the Academy.

10. Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Nos. 70—74. From the Society.

11. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. xii, No. 3. From the Society.

12. Zeitschrift für Numismatik. Heft 3 and 4, 1888. From the Editor.

13. Verhandelingen uitgegeven door Teyler's Tweede Genootschap. Vol. iii. Parts I and II. From the Society.

14. Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. Heft LXXXVII. From the Society.

15. Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. xxix. Parts VI—XI. From the Academy.

16. Annuaire de l'Académie royale de Belgique, 1888—9, and Bulletins of the same. 3^e Serie, tomes xiv—xvii. From the Academy.

17. Catalogue of Coins in the Government Central Museum, Madras. Part III. Sultans of Dehli. By E. Thurston. From the Author.

18. Smithsonian Report. Part I, 1886. From the Institute.

19. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1888, No. 4; 1889, No. 1, and Mémoires of the same. 3rd series, tome x. From the Society.

20. Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, Bd. IV. Heft II and III. From the Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen.

21. The Numismatist. No. 4. From the Publishers.

22. Some Arabic and Persian Coins. By Dr. O. Codrington. From the Author.

23. Specimens of Ancient Chinese Paper Money. By Dr. S. W. Bushell. From the Author.

24. Der Krinkberg bei Schenefeld und die Holsteinischen Silberfunde. By H. Handelsmann. From the Author.

25. Boyne's Trade Tokens. New Edition. Vol. i. Edited by G. C. Williamson. From the Editor.

26. Publications de la Section Historique de l'Institut Royal, Grand-Ducal de Luxembourg. Vol. xl. From the Institute.

27. Mémoires de la Société royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 1888. From the Society.

28. Address delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, 1889, by the President, John Evans, Esq. From the Author.

Mr. A. Copp exhibited a specimen of the "Pollock Prize" gold medal of the Military College, Addiscombe, struck to commemorate the services of Major-General Sir G. Pollock in 1842; also a fine Exeter half-crown of 1644, and an Irish Blacksmith's half-crown of Charles I.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a series of Calais groats of Henry VI. with various mint-marks; also a curious forgery in platinum of a sovereign of Queen Victoria, and some shillings, sixpences, and threepences of Victoria countermarked for circulation in a Spanish colony.

Dr. Hyde Clarke exhibited a Servian gilt medal struck to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Kossovo.

Mr. G. C. Williamson exhibited a series of leaden eighteenth-century tokens lately dredged up at Chelsea.

Mr. W. Wroth read a paper on the Greek coins acquired by the British Museum during the year 1888. See *Num. Chron.* 3rd series, vol. ix, p. 249.

Mr. H. Montagu read a paper on *piedforts* in the English coinage, among which he included the so-called double sovereigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, and the so-called fifty-shilling piece of Cromwell. See *Num. Chron.*, 3rd series, vol. x, p. 369.

Dr. J. Evans read a paper on a hoard of silver coins lately found at Neville's Cross, Durham, in which he broached a new theory with regard to the sequence of the Durham pennies bearing the mint-marks of the Bishops Kellow, Beaumont, De Bury, and Hatfield. The coins of Bishop Kellow, Dr. Evans said, bore as mint-mark a crozier turned to the left, those of Beaumont a lion rampant, those of De Bury a crozier to the right, and those of Hatfield a crozier again to the left.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Montagu and the Rev. G. F. Crowther took part.

The paper is printed in the *Num. Chron.*, 3rd series, vol. ix, p. 312.

NOVEMBER 21, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society :—

E. Foster Bell, Esq., W. Mayber, Esq., E. J. Sidebotham, Esq., M.B., and Colonel Falkland Warren, C.M.G.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :

1. *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*. Nos. 42—46. From the Publishers.

2. *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*. Parts II and III, 1889. From the Society.

3. *Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. No. 75. From the Society.

4. *Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique*. Sept.—Oct., 1889. From the Society.

5. *Journal of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies*. Vol. x. From the Society.

6. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. x, Part IX. From the Institute.

7. Report of the Government Central Museum, Madras, 1888-9. From the Director.

The following exhibitions were made: Mr. H. Montagu, an octadrachm of Arsinoë II, wife of Ptolemy II Philadelphos, of Egypt; and a didrachm of Croton with head of Hera on the obverse and Hercules seated on the reverse, a remarkably fine specimen of a rare coin, and a variety of Head, *Hist. Num.*, Fig. 57.

Mr. A. Prevost, a series of French five-franc pieces from 1795, the year in which the decimal system was introduced into France. See *Num. Chron.*, 3rd series, vol. x. p. 99.

Mr. E. C. Krumbholz, a series of German thalers of the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, from his collection.

The Rev. G. F. Crowther, a series of pennies of Edward I—III, to illustrate Burns's new arrangement and classification of these coinages; also a small gold coin struck at Nuremberg in the seventeenth century, weighing only 1.6 grs.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, a series of counterstruck portions of Spanish dollars issued for currency in the island of Tortola; also a groat of Henry VIII's second coinage with mint-mark rose, and the obverse legend almost completely in Roman characters.

Mr. F. Spicer, a Durham penny of Edward III, with what might possibly be the mint-mark cinquefoil on the obverse, taken from the family arms of De Bury.

Mr. S. Page communicated a paper "On some curious Coins of the Period of Stephen," in which he described a new specimen of the rare coinage of William, son of Stephen, and an unpublished penny of the baronial series. Mr. Page attributed the coin to Dunster, the ancient name of which was *Torre*; but Mr. Montagu was of opinion that the coin was issued at Totnes, and that it was struck by Count Baldwin de Redvers, a powerful baron of the reign of Stephen, who held Exeter and

the neighbouring country. See *Num. Chron.*, 3rd series, vol. ix, p. 344.

Mr. N. Heywood communicated some notes on three North-umbrian stycas bearing on the obverse the name of HOAVTH REX.

DECEMBER 19, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

Lady Sara Buckley, Mr. Henry Garside, jun., Mr. G. A. Hobson, and Mr. G. Hodges, were elected Members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*, Nos. 47—50. From the Editors.

2. *The Journal of the Royal Archæological Association of Ireland*. From the Association.

3. *Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*. N.S. 151^e livraison. From the Society.

4. *The Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. Vol. x, Part X. From the Institute.

Dr. B. V. Head exhibited, on behalf of Mr. W. H. Penney, a new and unpublished tetradrachm of one of the early kings of Parthia; *obv.* bust of king to left, wearing royal diadem, the string of which forms a large loop behind the head, and a winged tiara somewhat resembling those worn by some of the later Sassanian kings; *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, Nike standing to the right, holding a palm in her extended right hand, and a sceptre terminating in a star over her left shoulder. In field r. a monogram composed of the letters ATT (?); weight 245 grs. Dr. Head remarked concerning this curious and

unique coin that the king's portrait bore a strong resemblance to that on the drachms of Phrahapates I (Arsaces IV), B.C. 196—181, but that the head-dress and the reverse type were entirely new to the Parthian series. From the simplicity of the title, as compared with the pompous inscriptions on all but the very earliest Parthian coins, he drew the inference that it was minted in some Greek city, the name of which was concealed in the monogram.

Professor Gardner concurred in the main with Dr. Head, though he was inclined to attribute the coin to a rather later date, probably to the reign of Mithridates I, B.C. 174—136.

Dr. Evans exhibited a small silver coin of Cunobeline, lately discovered at or near Colchester; *obv.* CVN[O], central device consisting of two ivy or oak leaves, with two berries or acorns attached to each; the leaves are flanked on either side by a crescent; *rev.* CAM, horseman galloping to the right, armed with short sword and shield. It is figured in *Ancient British Coins, Supplement*, p. 566.

Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a selection from a hoard of gold coins found at Chesham, Bucks, about a year ago. His account of the hoard is printed in the *Num. Chron.*, 3rd series, vol. x, p. 48.

Mr. E. A. Abraham communicated a paper on the coinage of British Guiana.

JANUARY 16, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

Mr. Carl Theodor Deichmann, James Duffett Lucas, Esq., Samuel Page, Esq., Charles Montague Neale, Esq., and Edward James Rapson, Esq., M.A., were elected Members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift, 1889. Nos. 51 and 52, and 1890, Nos. 1 and 2. From the Publishers.
2. Rivista Italiana Numismatica, 1889. Part IV. From the Editors.
3. Revue Belge de Numismatique, 1890. Part I. From the Society.
4. Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India. By Captain R. H. Campbell Tuffnell. From the Author.
5. The Mint of Gloucester. A Supplement. By J. Drummond Robertson, M.A. From the Author.

Mr. W. R. Davies exhibited a selection of British, Roman, and English coins discovered chiefly in the neighbourhood of Wallingford, among which the most important was an aureus of Eppillus, *obv.* Victory within a wreath; *rev.* horseman holding a *carnyx* over his shoulder; *inscr.* EPPI . F . COM.

Dr. Evans exhibited a badge of the Guild of Silk, Wool, and Cloth Workers and Mercers of the city of Middelburg, in Holland, *circ.* A.D. 1580.

Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited three varieties of the pattern halfpenny of Charles I mentioned in Evelyn's *Discourse of Medals*, 1697, two of them bearing the date of 1643 and the third 1660. Mr. Hoblyn thought that on the restoration of Charles II, the old die was utilised, the date being altered and the inscription slightly modified. Mr. Hoblyn also exhibited rare gilt proofs of the stiver and half-stiver pieces of "Essequibo and Demerary," 1813, and the rare pattern penny for Ireland, 1813, from the die of which the obverse of the stiver piece was evidently struck. Another pattern penny by Thos. Wyon, 1813, furnished the obverse for the Ceylon two-stiver piece of 1815.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on a broken coin of the Eustace type, *obv.* [EVST]ACII . FILI . IOAN'IS + (Eustacii filii Joannis), lion rampant; *rev.* inscription unintelligible, cross

floriated, having in each angle a sceptre ending in a small cross. The paper is printed in the *Num. Chron.* 3rd series, vol. x, p. 42.

FEBRUARY 20, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

W. R. Paton, Esq., and E. J. Seltmann, Esq., were elected
Members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the
table :—

1. Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift, 1890. Nos. 3—7.
From the Publishers.

2. The Numismatist. No. 5. Jan. 1890. From the Publishers.

3. The Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xi, Part I.
From the Institute.

4. Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique.
November—December, 1889. From the Society.

5. Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum. Pontus
—Bithynia, 1889. By Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. From the
Trustees of the British Museum.

6. Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring,
Aarsberetning 1888, with Kunst und Haandverk fra Norges
Fortid. Heft IX. From the Society of Northern Antiquaries,
Cristiania.

Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited a leaden piece of Elizabeth
having on the obverse a large rose crowned between the letters
E and R, and the inscription GOD SAVE THE QVENE, and
on the reverse a portcullis with chains crowned and ANNO
DNI. 1584.

Mr. Burstal exhibited a portcullis sixpence of Elizabeth found
at Oxford.

Mr. Symonds three Roman large and second brass coins of
Nero, Titus, and Antoninus Pius, found at Dorchester.

Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a small medal of Queen Victoria struck in palladium while Sir James Graham was Master of the Mint. This piece was remarkable for containing 900 times its own volume of hydrogen.

Mr. H. H. Howorth communicated a paper on two gold coins bearing respectively the names of Andragoras and, according to Mr. Howorth, of Phrataphernes, the former in Greek, the latter in the Aramaic character. Mr. Howorth advanced strong reasons for supposing that Phrataphernes and Andragoras were, in point of fact, identical, the former being the Persian and the latter the Greek name of one and the same individual. See *Num. Chron.*, 3rd series, vol. x, p. 33.

MARCH 20, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

C. S. Jefferies, Esq., and C. G. Thomas, Esq., were elected Members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*. Nos. 8—10. From the Publishers.

2. *Bulletin Historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*. N.S. 152^e livraison. From the Society.

3. *Sitzungsberichte der k. Preussischen Academie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*. Nos. 39—53. 1889. From the Academy.

4. *Archæologia Cantiana*. Vol. xviii. From the Kent Archæological Society.

5. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. 3rd series, vol. i, No. 2. From the Academy.

6. *Transactions of the Same*. Vol. xxix, Part XII. From the Academy.

7. *Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique et d'Archéologie*. January—February, 1890. From the Society.

8. *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*. Bd. XVII. Heft I. From the Editor.

9. Roman coins found at Richborough. By C. R. Smith, F.S.A. From the Author.

10. Roman castrum at Lymne. By C. R. Smith, F.S.A. From the Author.

Mr. Webster exhibited a rare bronze coin of Mauas or Moas, King of the Sakas or Sacæ Scythians, who ruled in the Panjāb about B.C. 120—100. On the obverse of the coin is an elephant's head with trunk raised, and on the reverse a caduceus and the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ.

Dr. Evans exhibited twelve varieties of the silver money of the Emperor Carausius from his own cabinet.

Mr. Montagu exhibited the silver penny of Matilda of the Oxford Mint, from the Nottingham hoard (Hawkins, third edition, p. 186). He remarked that this coin was the more interesting from the fact that Matilda resided at Oxford for a time in 1141. Mr. Montagu also exhibited eight half-crowns of the Tower mint of Charles I, with the plume over the shield on the reverse, and with the following mint-marks: castle, negro's head, rose, harp, lis, crown (two varieties), and tun, the last three being unpublished. He also stated that similar half-crowns were known to him with the following mint-marks: cross on steps, portcullis, and bell; and that half-crowns of this type were coined from silver obtained from the Welsh mines.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited two hitherto undescribed slight varieties of the noble of Edward III, and three varieties of the groat and one of the half-groat of the same king.

Rev. Canon Greenwell communicated three papers, "On a Find of Archaic Greek Coins in Egypt," "On a Find of Archaic Greek Coins of the Islands of the Ægean Sea," and "On Rare Greek Coins," in his own cabinet. See the *Num. Chron.*, 3rd series, vol. x. p. 1.

APRIL 17, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

Captain James R. Plomer Clarke was elected a Member of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. N.S. Vol. xi. From the Society.

2. Répertoire des Sources Imprimées de la Numismatique française. Par A. Engel et R. Serrure. Supplément et Table. Paris, 1889. From the Compilers.

3. Archæologia Aeliana. Parts XXXIV.—XXXVI. From the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

4. Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. Heft 88. From the Society.

5. Rivista Italiana di Numismatica. 1888, Fasc. I, and 1890, Fasc. I. From the Editors.

6. Catalogue of the Mysore Coins in the Government Museum, Bangalore. By Captain R. H. Campbell Tuffnell. From the Author.

7. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Ser. II, Vol. xii, No. 4. From the Society.

8. Revue Belge de Numismatique, 1890. 2^e livraison. From the Society.

9. History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula, and Catalogue of the coins in the Madras Museum. By E. Thurston. From the Author.

10. Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. No. 81. January, 1890. From the Association.

11. Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. xxix, Part XIII. From the Academy.

12. Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. Nos. 13—15. From the Publishers.

13. Bulletin Historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. 39^e année, N.S. 153^e livraison. From the Society.

14. The Medallists of Ireland and their Work. By Dr. W. Frazer. From the Author.

Mr. A. Durlacher exhibited a half-crown of Charles I, struck at the Tower Mint, with the plumes over the shield on the reverse, and with mint-mark heart.

Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley communicated a paper on coins found at Caerwent and Caerleon (Venta and Isca Silurum of the Romans), ranging in date from the reign of Claudius to that of Arcadius. See *Num. Chron.* 3rd series, vol. x. p. 260.

Dr. Evans read a paper on a small hoard of Roman coins found at Amiens, ranging in date from Gordian III to Allectus. The principal features of interest in this find consisted, first, in the presence in it of one of the extremely rare coins of Pacatianus, and, secondly, in the preponderance of coins of the British usurpers Carausius and Allectus in a hoard found in French soil. See *Num. Chron.* 3rd series, vol. x. p. 267.

MAY 15, 1890.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

Arthur Ricketts, Esq., was elected a Member of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift, 1890. Nos. 16—18. From the Publishers.

2. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xi, Parts IV and V. From the Institute.

3. The Numismatist. No. 6. From the Publishers.

4. Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Nos. 81. From the Society.

5. Beschreibung der Sammlung römischer Münzen und Medaillen des Max. Donebauer. By E. Fiala, Prague, 1888. From the Author.

6. Die Münzen der Rosenberge, Schlicke, und Schwartzberge. From the same.

7. Ober Potschapl Denarenfund. From the same.

8. Die älteste "Raitung" des Prager Munzenarchives. From the same.

9. Brakteaty náleza Hermanického. From the same.

10. Numismatique du Moyen âge et moderne, Two vols. and Atlas. By Ad. Blanchet. From the Author.

11. Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique. Mars—Avril, 1890. From the Society.

12. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. 1886, Nos. 1—4; 1887, Nos. 1—3; 1889, Nos. 2 and 3. From the Society.

13. Collection Photiades Pacha. Sale Catalogue.

Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a series of silver crowns of James I, and read a paper on the subject of those of the second issue, the reverse legend of which is QVÆ DEVS, &c. The writer showed that Hawkins's classification of these coins was faulty, and that crowns both with and without the plumes over the shield on the reverse were struck in 1621, 1623, and 1624, and that no crowns were struck between 1607 and 1621. See *Num. Chron.* 3rd series, vol. x, p. 273.

Dr. O. Codrington exhibited two Roman gold coins, lately discovered in India, of Lucius Verus, and Sept. Severus respectively, the type of the latter being VIRTVS AVGVSTORVM. Sept. Severus riding between his two sons, Caracalla and Geta.

Mr. W. S. Churchill exhibited a rupee of Bhurtpore, with the head of Queen Victoria and a native legend.

Rev. C. Soames communicated a paper on a hoard of Roman bronze coins of the Constantine period recently discovered on Granham Hill, Marlborough. The coins range in date from Licinius I to Constantius II. See vol. x, p. 282.

Dr. B. V. Head read some extracts from an article by Sir A. Cunningham on the coins of the Sakas or Sacæ-Seythians, which is printed in vol. x, p. 103.

JUNE 19, 1890.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., President,
in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Anniversary Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Council was then read to the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—The Council again have the honour to lay before you their Annual Report as to the state of the Numismatic Society.

With great regret they have to announce their loss by death of the following seven Ordinary Members:—

W. A. Cotton, Esq.

Prince Alfred Emmanuel de Croy.

J. Duneau Douulton, Esq.

Alexander Grant, Esq., C.I.E.

Aeneas J. McIntyre, Esq., Q.C.

General Yorke Moore.

Walter Myers, Esq., F.S.A.

And of three Honorary Members :—

M. E. Hucher.

M. le Baron J. de Witte.

Dr. Aquilla Smith.

Also by resignation of three Ordinary Members :

J. D. Leader, Esq.

E. Leggett, Esq.

A. T. Martin, Esq.

The following four names have also been erased from our list of Ordinary Members :—

W. T. Arnold, Esq.

G. H. Humphries, Esq.

J. L. Henderson, Esq.

J. Jennings, Esq.

On the other hand the Council have much pleasure in recording the election of twenty-two new Members :—

E. Foster Bell, Esq.

W. Mayber, Esq.

J. W. Brooke, Esq.

C. Montague Neale, Esq.

Lady Sara Buckley.

Samuel Page, Esq.

Capt. James R. Plomer Clarke.

W. R. Paton, Esq.

Herr Carl Theodor Deichmann.

James Smith Pitt, Esq.

John Dimsdale, Esq.

Edward James Rapson, Esq.,

H. Garside, Esq., Jun.

M.A.

George Alexander Hobson,
Esq.

Arthur Ricketts, Esq.

George Hodges, Esq.

E. J. Seltman, Esq.

C. S. Jefferies, Esq.

E. J. Sidebotham, Esq., M.B.

James Duffett Lucas, Esq.

C. J. Thomas, Esq.

Col. Falkland Warren, C.M.G.

According to our Secretary's Report our numbers are, therefore, as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Honorary.	Total.
June, 1889	250	33	283
Since elected	22	—	22
	272	33	305
Deceased	7	3	10
Resigned	3	—	3
Erased	4	—	4
June, 1890	258	30	288

The Council have further to announce that they have unanimously awarded the Medal of the Society in silver to Monsieur J. P. Six, Litt.D., of Amsterdam, for his distinguished services to the Science of Numismatics as exemplified by his numerous articles on Greek, Lycian, Cypriote, and Phœnician coins, contributed during the past twenty years to the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle* and to foreign publications.

The Treasurer's Report is as follows :—

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June, 1889, to June, 1890.

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALFRED EVELYN COPP, HON. TREASURER. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Messrs. Virtue & Co., for printing Chronicle, Parts I. and II. of 1889	108	18	7	By Balance from last Statement			
" ditto ditto Part III. of 1889	30	3	3	" Entrance Fees			173 12 1
" ditto ditto Part IV. of 1889	41	2	6	" Compositions			21 0 0
" The Autotype Company	68	2	9	" Annual Subscriptions			227 17 0
" The Royal Asiatic Society, 1 year's rent due Midsummer, 1890	20	0	0	" Received for Chronicles:—			
" Mrs. Parkinson, for Tea, Coffee, &c., to Christmas, 1889	3	14	8	Mr. Bernard Quaritch		55	0 3
" ditto for Attendance to ditto	6	6	0	Colonel J. Tobin Bush		0	3 8
" Messrs. J. Davy & Sons, for Printing	5	9	8	Henry Webb, Esq.		0	7 0
" Messrs. F. Anderson & Sons, for Engraving	6	17	6	Allan Wyon, Esq.		0	3 6
" Mr. R. O. Hearson, for Printing Receipt Forms	1	13	0				
" Messrs. H. Bowyer & Co., for Bookbinding	1	1	0	Colonel J. Tobin Bush, for Foreign Postage		55	14 5
" Messrs. Hachette & Co., for "Dictionnaire des Antiquités"	0	7	6	Arthur J. Evans, Esq., his proportion of the Auto-type Co.'s Account for Plates for Num. Chron.		0	2 0
" London & Westminster Bank, for Cheque Book	0	4	2	M. Arthur Engel, his part Subscription for 1890		0	19 10
" Mr. John Pinches, for Engraving	0	4	6	J. W. Dorman, Esq., in part payment of his Subscriptions for 1888, 1889, and 1890		1	15 9
" Fire Insurance	0	15	0	One quarter's Dividend on £700 New Consols, due 5th July, 1889 (less Property Tax)		4	13 11
" H. A. Grueber, Esq., for 12 cases for the Society's Jubilee Medal	1	10	0	ditto ditto ditto 5th October, 1889		4	13 11
" Secretaries, for Postages, &c.	4	0	0	ditto ditto ditto 5th January, 1890		4	13 11
" Treasurer, for Postages, Receipts, Stationery, &c.	5	0	0	ditto ditto ditto 5th April, 1890		4	13 11
" Collector, for Commission and Postages	5	16	8				
" Balance	193	17	0				
	£505	3	9				

ALFRED E. COPP,
HONORARY TREASURER.
19th June, 1890.

We have examined the above Statement with the Books and Vouchers handed to us by Mr. Copp, the Honorary Treasurer, and certify the same to be correct.

LONDON,
15th July, 1890.

FRANCIS W. PIXLEY. }
JOHN W. TRIST. } Auditors.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Report of the Council, the President addressed Mr. B. V. Head as follows :—

I deeply regret that M. J. P. Six, of Amsterdam, is unable to attend here this evening in order to receive the medal of this Society, which has been unanimously awarded to him by the Council in recognition of his long-continued numismatic labours, especially with respect to the coinage of ancient Greece.

The readers of the *Numismatic Chronicle* will hardly require to be reminded of the numerous and valuable papers which have been communicated to it by M. Six. Already, in 1864, he addressed a letter to Mr. R. Stuart Poole on the coins of the Ptolemies, while since that time his communications to the Society have ranged over the coinage of Syracuse, Pæonia, Caria, Phœnicia, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, and other countries. It would be wearisome to recite even the titles of all his papers, but I may more especially mention his monograph on the coins of Sinope which appeared in the *Chronicle* in 1885, and which gives the most complete conspectus of the coinage of that ancient Greek colony that has hitherto appeared.

The papers, however, of M. Six have not been confined to the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. His long and exhaustive essay on the difficult subject of the Lycian coinage appeared in the *Revue Numismatique* for 1886 and 1887, and sums up all that is at present known with regard to that series. The great work that was first undertaken by our countryman, Sir Charles Fellows, in 1855, has thus been worthily carried out by M. Six.

In conveying this medal to him you will, I hope, express to him our sincere hope that health and strength may long be accorded to him, so that he may be able to continue his labours in the same field as that in which they have hitherto proved so fruitful.

In reply Mr. Head said :—

Mr. President,—It is with heartfelt and unmingled pleasure that I rise this evening to return thanks, in the name of one whom (though I never had the privilege of meeting him face to face) I look upon as one of the small circle of my most valued friends, It is now more than fifteen years since M. Six has been in frequent correspondence with me on numismatic subjects, and I do not exaggerate when I say that his letters to me, which, if in print, would perhaps fill a volume of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, contain a mass of information which I might seek in vain elsewhere. M. Six's intimate familiarity with the history and literature of the Ancients, coupled with his thorough knowledge of numismatics, have long since won for him a leading position among the masters of our science; and when we consider the wide range of his studies, embracing as they do the coins of all parts of the ancient world, from Sicily in the West, to Lycia, Cyprus, Phœnicia, and Egypt in the East, we are lost in admiration no less of the wide extent of his learning than of the versatility of his mind. M. Six possesses in an unequalled degree the rare gift of building up whole chapters of lost history out of the minute fragments of the past which, in the shape of coins, a happy chance has handed down to us. Many a little silver or bronze piece whose types may be perhaps almost obliterated, or whose legend may have baffled the ingenuity of others, has under M. Six's searching eyes yielded up its hidden secret and fallen into its proper place in history. Few, indeed, possess this intuitive power of realising the past and of compelling a coin to tell its story in the same degree as M. Six. There is hardly a line of his writing which does not throw a ray of light on some dark corner of the ancient world. This faculty of reconstructing history from the coins is well exemplified by M. Six's suggestive treatises on the coins of Cyprus and on those of Lycia. I call these elaborate works suggestive rather than exhaustive, because M. Six himself would

be the very last to assert that the opinions which he has expressed are in all cases final ; and here, to my mind, lies one of M. Six's greatest merits, he has always the courage of his opinions, and whenever in the light of subsequent discoveries he is led to change his views, he has always the far rarer courage of confessing his mistakes.

I have now the pleasure of reading to the Society a letter from M. Six himself, in which he expresses his thanks to the President and Council of the Society for awarding to him our medal on the present occasion.

Amsterdam, 18 Mai, 1890.

CHER MONSIEUR,—La nouvelle que vous me communiquez dans votre lettre du 16 ct., me rend tout confus. J'étais loin de m'attendre à l'insigne honneur que la Direction de la Société Numismatique de Londres a bien voulu me faire, et je ne fus pas peu surpris en m'apercevant être le premier étranger, après mon ami Imhoof-Blumer, auquel la Société décerne sa médaille honorifique.

Il ne me sera pas possible de venir la recevoir en personne à la séance anniversaire du 19 Juin prochain, ce que je regrette fort.

Je viens donc vous prier de vouloir bien me remplacer à cette occasion et de remercier bien chaleureusement le Président, M. Evans, et les autres membres de la Direction, vous-même en particulier, de leur grande obligeance à mon égard, et, en même temps, du charmant accueil qu'ils ont toujours fait à mes articles, parfois un peu longs et, en outre, écrits dans une langue étrangère, en leur ouvrant, avec la plus grande libéralité, les pages très peu nombreuses du *Numismatic Chronicle*.

Je ne voudrais pas abuser de leur complaisance, mais j'espère pourtant être à même de leur communiquer de temps en temps, quelques-uns des résultats de mes recherches comme un faible témoignage de ma gratitude pour l'encouragement qu'ils veulent

bien accorder à mes études favorites par le don de la Médaille de la Société.

Agréez, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus parfaite et de mes sentiments les plus dévoués.

J. P. SIX.

Monsieur B. V. Head,
Secrétaire de la Société Numismatique de Londres.

The President then delivered the following address:—

It is again my duty to offer to the Society a brief address at the anniversary meeting, and I am happy to think that, as has been the case now for several years, I may congratulate it on its healthy condition, both as regards the objects for which it was founded as well as its financial position, which is, of course, to a great degree dependent on the number of its members.

You will have heard from the Report of the Council that, notwithstanding our losses from death, resignation; and other causes, the total number of our ordinary members has increased during the year by eight, so that it now stands at 258, the highest point to which it has ever attained.

Besides losing seven of our ordinary members by death, we have to lament the loss of three of our honorary members whose places have not as yet been filled up, so that the gain in the aggregate roll-call of the Society is only five.

I must now say a few words about some of those whose names have been removed from our register by death.

Foremost among the losses which, during the past year, the Society has sustained, I must place that of our honorary member, the veteran numismatist, Dr. Aquilla Smith, who died on the 25th of March last. For a period of fifty years this Society has been under obligations to Dr. Smith, and for upwards of thirty years he was an honorary member of our

body. In the year 1884 the Council of this Society awarded to him the highest mark of distinction that it is in their power to confer—the medal of the Society—for his distinguished services to the science of numismatics, especially in connection with the coinage of Ireland. When presenting that medal to him in this room, I took occasion briefly to refer to some of his more important work, but it will be well now to set forth his claims to our gratitude and admiration at somewhat greater length.

Aquilla Smith¹ was the youngest child of a father of the same name, and was born at Nenagh, County Tipperary, on April 28th, 1806. His mother was Catherine, daughter of William Doolan, of Kilmurphy, near Shinrone, in the King's County. After some years' education in private schools, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1823, and in 1825 he became a pupil at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, being apprenticed to Mr. Michael Daniell. His studies were, however, interrupted by ill health, and about 1827 he determined to abandon Surgery for Medicine, and finally received his license from the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in 1833.

In 1839 Aquilla Smith received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Dublin, and in the same year was elected a Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians. From that time forward his connection with all that was of interest to the medical profession in Ireland was constant and his labours unremitting. It would be out of place here to enter into details, but I may mention that for seventeen years he was Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, that he was Physician in Ordinary to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, that in 1850 he edited the *Dublin Pharmacopœia*, and that in 1858 he was elected the Representative of the College of Physicians in Ireland on the General Medical Council. For

¹ For many particulars I am indebted to a memoir by Dr. J. W. Moore in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, May, 1890.

thirty years he held this post, involving frequent visits to London, and it was only in May, 1889, when he had attained the age of eighty-three years, that he resigned it. He was at that time the only surviving acting member of all those originally appointed in 1859. It was on the occasion of his resignation that a most gratifying testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues was presented to his family by the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians. This consisted of a portrait in oils of Dr. Aquilla Smith, painted by Mr. Catterson Smith, F.R.H.A., which was afterwards presented by the family to the College.

I must now turn to the numismatic and antiquarian side of Dr. Smith's character, with which we here are more immediately interested. So early as 1835 he was admitted as a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and in 1839 he was elected on the Council and became a Member of the Committee of Antiquities. In 1841 he became Treasurer of the Academy, but was, from his numerous engagements, unable to hold office for any lengthened period.

Dr. Smith's taste for numismatics must have been developed at an early age, and was greatly fostered by his intimacy with the late Mr. Richard Sainthill, of Cork, the second volume of whose *Olla Podrida*, published in 1853, is dedicated to him. The frontispiece to the volume is a portrait of Dr. Smith, from a sketch by Mr. F. W. Burton, R.H.A., now Sir Frederick W. Burton, Director of the National Gallery in London.

Mr. D. H. Haigh's *Numismatic History of the East Angles* is also dedicated to Dr. Aquilla Smith.

Most of the plates of coins in the *Olla Podrida* were engraved from drawings executed by Dr. Smith, whose microscopic eye and skilful hand rendered his co-operation invaluable. I may mention that a few years ago Dr. Smith deposited with this society twenty-six of these copper plates, with the view of their being utilised from time to time in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. I hope

that are long the Council and the Editors may see their way to reproducing some of these accurate portraiture of coins.

It would occupy too much time if I were here to give a list of all the numismatic and antiquarian publications of Dr. Aquilla Smith, and I must therefore relegate those which did not appear in the *Numismatic Chronicle* to an Appendix. Those which were communicated to this Society will be found enumerated in the Indices to vols. x and xx of the New Series of the *Chronicle*, and in vols. i, ii, iii, and v. of the 3rd Series. A paper on some curious forgeries of Scotch coins was reprinted in vol. xvi, of the first Series.

The other papers are thirteen in number, and relate for the most part to questions concerning the coinage of Ireland or to discoveries of coins made in that country. Perhaps the most remarkable among them is one in vol. iii, N.S. giving for the first time an account of the curious series of farthings struck during the reign of King John at Downpatrick and Carrickfergus, under John de Cury when he was Governor of Ireland. Another paper of great value is that on the Irish coins of Richard III, printed in the first volume of the Third Series of the *Chronicle*.

In the *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, Dr. Aquilla Smith's six papers relate principally to the Irish coinage of Edward IV, and Henry VII, but he also treated of the Tradesmen's Tokens current in Ireland in the seventeenth century. From his drawings of these Mr. Boyne selected fifty-two, which he reproduced with due acknowledgment in his standard work on *Seventeenth Century Tokens*. Many of his drawings of Tokens were also utilised in the *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, to which he contributed numerous papers.

It is, however, in the two volumes of Sainthill's *Olla Podrida* that we find the most important monuments of the skill and persevering energy of Dr. Aquilla Smith. Counting obverses and reverses separately no less than four hundred and fifteen of

his drawings are engraved in that work, to the letter-press of which he also contributed, besides revising the numismatic portions of the volumes. How deeply Mr. Sainthill was sensible of the assistance thus afforded may be seen in the preface to each of these volumes.

The valuable collection of Irish coins and tokens formed by Dr. Smith, which included the pick of Mr. Lindsay's Irish coins and the Irish collection formed by Mr. Sainthill, was purchased by the Royal Irish Academy in 1872, on exceptionally favourable terms.

Besides the numismatic publications of which a list is appended, Dr. Smith edited for the Irish Archæological Society, *A brief Description of Ireland, 1590; Annales de Monte Fernandi; Copy of the Award concerning the Tolboll; Ancient Testaments; A Letter of Oliver Cromwell to his Son Henry; The Charter of John Lord of Ireland to the Abbey of Mellifont, and A Journey to Connaught, April, 1709.*

He also contributed papers on the History of Medicine, and on the Origin and Early History of the College of Physicians of Ireland, and a Memoir of David MacBride, M.D., to the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*. He was also the author of a small and useful treatise on the Blowpipe, having in early life paid much attention to mineralogy.

Such is a brief account of the life and labours of our distinguished member. Those who, like myself, enjoyed for many years the advantage of his personal friendship, will feel how inadequate such a mere catalogue is to give a true history of the man. For genial humour, for warm friendship and for multifarious knowledge, it will be hard to find his fellow, and all must regret the loss of one who, though still so young in heart and mind, was a connecting link with a generation of antiquaries now long since passed away.

In our honorary member the Baron Jean-Joseph-Antoine-Marie de Witte, we have lost one of the most accomplished numismatists and antiquaries of modern times. He was born at Antwerp in 1808, and came of a family long connected with

the magistrature of that town. At an early age he devoted himself to archæological studies, and already in 1830 some of his work was published in the Bulletins of the Archæological Institute at Rome. It was with the view of studying classical antiquities that while still a young man he travelled much in Italy, with the result that, in addition to some separate works on ancient vases and bronzes, he produced, in conjunction with M. Charles Lenormant, the *Élites des monuments céramographiques* which appeared in Paris in four volumes quarto, between 1837 and 1861.

But it is with his numismatic work that I am here more especially concerned. His first essay in that department of knowledge was published in the *Revue Numismatique*, vol. iii, 1838, and related to the type of the lion on the coins of Velia. This was succeeded by a series of papers on the types of Greek and Roman coins which appeared at intervals in the same periodical.

In 1844 he had already turned his attention to the coins of Postumus, in which, until the end of his days, he took a special interest, and to which his great work, *Recherches sur les Empereurs qui ont régné dans les Gaules au III^eme. siècle de l'ère chrétienne*, published in 1868, principally related. It will be remembered as a characteristic exhibition of the Baron de Witte's generosity that at the sale of the Ponton d'Amécourt coins in 1887, he purchased seven coins of Postumus, Lælianus and Victorinus, at a cost of £400, and presented them to the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris.

In 1856 the first volume of the New Series of the *Revue Numismatique* made its appearance, under the editorship of M. de Witte and M. Adrien de Longpérier, and his name still stood first on the title page of the *Revue* up to 1874 when, owing to the troubled state of France, its issue was for a short time suspended. To the *Revue* he contributed various papers on Roman numismatics, some relating to coins of Postumus and other tyrants who reigned in Gaul, and one upon ancient plated coins.

To the *Revue Belge* he communicated several other papers, some of them relating to the Gaulish coinage of the country around Tournai. Appreciative memoirs of de Witte will be found in the *Revue Numismatique* by the Comte de Marsy² and in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* by M. Robert Mowat.³ To the account of his works already given, I may add, that on the lamented death of the Duc de Blacas in 1866, M. de Witte completed and saw through the press the translation of Mommsen's great work on the History of the Roman coinage, the last three volumes of which were edited by him.

The Baron de Witte resided alternately at Antwerp and at Paris, and was elected a foreign member of the Académie des Inscriptions in 1864. For upwards of thirty years he had been an honorary member of this Society.

Our honorary member, M. Eugène Hucher, of Le Mans, was a diligent and accomplished antiquary. He was born at Sarrelouis in 1814, but was called to an official position at Le Mans in 1838, and his earliest numismatic efforts were in connection with the old province of the Maine in the capital of which he resided. These appeared in the *Revue Numismatique* from 1845 onwards. His researches on the coinage of the Maine led him also to take up the study of the Gaulish coinage, on which he wrote numerous papers in various periodicals, in addition to his great work, *L'Art Gaulois*, the first part of which with its one hundred plates was completed in 1868, and the second part in 1874. He subsequently devoted much attention to different large hoards of Roman coins of the third century, discovered in France, and his accounts of *Le Trésor d'Auriol* (1874), *Le Trésor de la Blanchardière* (1876), *Le Trésor de Jublains* (1880), *Le Trésor de Rennes* (1883) and *Le Trésor de Plourhan* (1889-90) are monuments of his industry and powers of discrimination. The last-mentioned paper was published posthumously in the *Annuaire de Numismatique*. M. Hucher was associated with M. de Sauley

² 3rd series, vol. vii. p. 597.

³ 1889, p. 592.

and M. Anatole de Barthélemy in bringing out the *Mélanges de Numismatique*, the first volume of which was published at Le Mans in 1875. In conjunction with M. Rouyer he began a work on the *Histoire du jeton au Moyen Age* in 1858, which was illustrated by seventeen plates engraved by M. Hucher, who was an artist of no mean ability. Among his antiquarian works, which were numerous, I may mention his *Vitraux de la Cathédrale du Mans* with one hundred coloured plates (1854-1865), and his account of the "Jubé" of the same cathedral. A list of no less than fifty-five of M. Hucher's works connected with French numismatics is given in Engel and Serrure's *Répertoire*. He was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1881. For some years his health had been but feeble and he lived in comparative retirement at his country house, La Renardière, near Le Mans. He died on March 22, 1889.

Mr. Walter Myers, F.S.A., was elected a member of this Society in 1879, and was a frequent attendant at our meetings, at which he occasionally exhibited coins of interest. He was a native of Chelmsford and was led by business relations to travel much in Ireland, where he became deeply interested in the antiquities of that country and formed many friendships with local antiquaries. For many years he was a member of the Royal Irish Academy. Having retired from business about fifteen years ago, he spent much of his time in travel, visiting Palestine and Phœnicia more than once, and spending several winters in Egypt. He was thus enabled to gratify his antiquarian tastes by forming a valuable collection of antiquities and coins, which has now unfortunately been dispersed under the hammer. Several choice specimens, however, had been presented by him to the British Museum and to that at Birmingham. He died at the comparatively early age of sixty-three, in December last, and many antiquaries and numismatists have in him lost a kind and genial friend.

Mr. William Alfred Cotton, of Bromsgrove, was but for a short time one of our members, having been elected in 1885.

He was a diligent local antiquary, specially interested in all that related to Worcestershire, of the coins and tokens of which county he formed an important collection. Besides various antiquarian memoirs principally relating to Bromsgrove, he published a work on *The Coins, Tokens and Medals of Worcestershire*, of which he presented a copy to our library. He died at Ventnor in June, 1889, at the early age of thirty-seven years.

There are also a few names of those who at some former time have been members of the Society, or who have laid us under obligations by communicating articles to the Numismatic Society, that I hardly like to pass over in silence.

The late Mr. William Blades was for some years a member, and at one time held the office of Librarian, though owing to his numerous occupations he retired from our body in 1883. As a bibliographical antiquary he ranked very high, and his knowledge of all that related to Caxton was probably unrivalled. As a printer himself he took the warmest interest in all that related to early typography, and besides his numerous reprints of the works of Caxton, his *Life and Typography* of that prince of printers and his little work, *The Enemies of Books*, proved him to be possessed of no mean literary ability. His connection with numismatics principally arose from his study of medals commemorative of printers, of which he had an important collection. His *List of Medals, Jettons, Tokens, &c., in connection with Printers and the Art of Printing*, was first published in 1869, but it was afterwards enlarged and appeared as *Numismata Typographica, or the Medallie History of Printing*, in 1883. His *List of Medals struck by order of the Corporation of London* was privately printed in 1870, and a copy was presented by Mr. Blades to our Library. His death took place after a short illness on the 27th of April last. I am sure that many members of the Society, besides myself, will have a pleasant memory of Mr. Blades' kindly face, and will feel that this slight tribute of respect to our former Librarian is by no means out of place.

I may add that, true to his medallic tastes, Mr. Blades had a medal struck to commemorate his trade-jubilee, which would have been celebrated on May 1 last, but, alas, he did not live to see the day. It is supposed that he intended to present examples of this medal to his numerous printing and literary friends.

General William Yorke Moore was for many years a member of this Society, but was better known as a diligent collector of coins than as a writer on numismatics. An interesting letter of his, addressed to the late Mr. Hawkins, on the subject of the short-cross coinage, was read before this Society in November, 1846, and is printed in the *Chronicle*.⁴ In it General, then Major, Moore, advocated the attribution of the short-cross pennies to Henry II., and thus called forth a series of "Remarks" from the late Mr. Bergne, which follow those of General Moore in the *Chronicle*. Later researches seem to me to prove that the views of the former were on the whole more correct than those of the latter. General Moore lived to the advanced age of eighty-one, and died on the 9th of January last.

The late General Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., though never a member of our Society, communicated several interesting papers to the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. His taste for coins would appear to have been inherited, as he was a grandson of Antony Lefroy, of Leghorn, the catalogue of whose collection was published in Latin in 1763. His numismatic tastes were further developed by the accidental discovery of an important hoard of Merovingian and English gold coins and ornaments by two of his brothers at Crondal, Hants, in 1828. An account of this discovery, drawn up by Mr. C. E. Lefroy and Mr. J. Y. Akerman, was read before this Society in 1843, and is published with two illustrative plates in vol. vi, of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. Some further notes on this remarkable discovery, together with en-

⁴ Vol. x, p. 24.

larged figures of the legends, were communicated to us by General Lefroy in 1870,⁵ and these led to our receiving an interesting paper on the same subject from the late Vicomte de Ponton d'Amécourt.⁶ In the course of his distinguished career Sir J. H. Lefroy became Governor of Bermuda, and held the post from 1871 to 1877. While there he devoted much attention to the history of the English Colony in the Bermudas, or as they were called in early times, the Sommers Islands. Of the local currency of the time of James I. the shilling struck in brass was already known, but Sir J. H. Lefroy was able to add to our knowledge of that rare coinage by publishing examples of the sixpenny,⁷ threepenny,⁸ and the twopenny⁹ pieces which, before his researches, had been unknown. He also gave us an instructive note on the "Holey Dollar" of the Australian currency.¹⁰ Of his other works and of his public services I need not now speak, as it is only to the numismatic side of a man of multifarious tastes and great scientific acquirements that it is here my duty to call your attention.

It behoves me now to pass the proceedings of the Society during the last twelve months in brief review.

As has already been stated, the medal of the Society has been awarded to M. J. P. Six, of Amsterdam, in recognition of his services to Greek numismatics. As a lover of coins and of art he has long been known to the readers of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and it is gratifying to find a descendant of the old Burgomaster Six, the friend and patron of Rembrandt, still retaining the family instincts for art. When we reassemble after the vacation we may expect another interesting paper from our present Medallist.

The meetings of the Society during the past Session have been remarkably well-attended, and at each there have been

⁵ *Num. Chron.* N.S. vol. x. p. 164.

⁷ Vol. xvi. p. 153.

⁹ N.S., vol. xviii. 166.

⁶ Vol. xii. p. 72.

⁸ 3rd series, vol. iii. p. 117.

¹⁰ 3rd series, vol. iii. p. 119.

exhibitions of coins and medals of greater or less importance. The papers that have been communicated to us have, as usual, ranged over a wide field, and many of them, especially those relating to Greek and early Eastern numismatics, have been of great value. Nor has the subject of the English coinage been neglected, or the papers upon it been unimportant.

Mr. Warwick Wroth, at our opening meeting, gave us an account of the principal acquisitions of Greek coins made by the British Museum in 1888. Among these are several that are remarkable either for their beauty or rarity. For the former the coins of Amphipolis and Rhodes are remarkable ; for the latter the coins of Mallus, in Cilicia, and of Evagoras I, of Cyprus, may perhaps be cited.

Canon Greenwell has again favoured us with several papers. In one of these he continues the account of some of the rarer Greek coins in his magnificent collection, of which he gave us a first instalment in 1880. Among them are some beautiful and rare specimens of the electrum coins of Cyprus and Lampsacus, and some extremely rare tetradrachms of Abdera, Dikaia, Chalcis and Calymna. It is seldom that such a series of rare and beautiful pieces has been represented on a single plate.

Two other papers communicated by the same author relate to finds of archaic coins, the one made in Egypt somewhere on the Delta of the Nile, and the other probably in one of the Greek Islands. Both hoards are of high interest, not only from their containing coins of extreme rarity, but from the light they throw on the nature of the early currency on the coast and in the islands of the Mediterranean Sea. Canon Greenwell indeed suggests that the accumulation of coins in the hoard first-mentioned may be the result of a trading voyage along the coasts of the Ægean and neighbouring seas which ended in Egypt. The attribution of the greater part of the coins seems to be certain, but there are several of great rarity, including a tetradrachm of Sermyle, and two of which the origin is at present unknown.

The second hoard consists of about one hundred and fifty

archaic didrachms for the most part of Aegina, and to some extent corresponds with the Santorin hoard of which Mr. Wroth gave us an account in 1884. Among those discussed by Canon Greenwell are some which he doubtfully attributes to Miletus, Chios, and Cos, although they are of the Aeginetan and not of the Phœnician or the Attic standard.

Mr. Howorth has brought under our notice the Initial Coinage of Parthia, and raised the curious question whether the satrap of Parthia mentioned by Justin under the name of Andragoras, who appears to have been of a noble Persian family, may not also have been known under the name of Phrataphernes. This name is, at all events, assigned by Arrian to a satrap who was appointed by Alexander the Great, and if the legend in which Professor Gardner read the letters **PDIPD** in Aramaic characters, can be fairly transliterated as **PhRTPhR**, there seems nothing in the fabric of the coins to prevent their being assigned to the same date as those reading **ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ**, and both classes may have been struck in Parthia under the same satrap, the one giving his Greek and the other his Persian name.

A long and important paper has been communicated to us by General Sir Alexander Cunningham on the coins of the Sakas, or Sacae-Scythians, being a continuation of that on the coins of the Indo-Scythians, which was published last year in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. Beginning with the coins of Moas, or Maas, he traces the history and coinage of successive kings of the Sakas in Kandahar and the Panjâb, as well as those of various satraps, and calls in contemporary Chinese history to his aid. Sir A. Cunningham does not accept Professor Gardner's reading of the coins ascribed to King Herâus, but prefers calling him Miâus, and reading the title of King of the Kushâns on his coins. His paper opens out an entirely new field for numismatic inquiry, and such names as Vonones, Spalgadames, Spalahores, Azilises, Gondophares, Orthagnes, Sanabares, and others, will at first sound strange even to Oriental numismatists, though the name of Gondophares is given in the *Legenda Aurea* in connec-

tion with that of St. Thomas the Apostle, by whom this king was, it is said, converted to Christianity.

In the department of Roman numismatics we have had a few papers. Mr. Edgar Thurston has placed on record the discovery of a small hoard of Roman gold coins at Vinukonda, in the Madras Presidency. They range in date from Tiberius to Caracalla, and their transport from their place of mintage to that of their deposit must have occupied a considerable number of years.

Of the Roman coins found on the sites of Caerwent and Caerleon, Venta, and Isca Silurum, Mrs. Bagnall-Oakley has supplied us with a list. They range in date from the days of Claudius to those of Arcadius, those of Diocletian being absent, while coins of Carausius are abundantly present.

I have myself given a short account of a small hoard of coins which, though found at Amiens, in what must have been the dominion of Constantius Chlorus, consisted for the most part of copper denarii of Carausius and Allectus. Among them were none of the small coins of the latter with the galley reverse, from which circumstance it seems legitimate to infer that these were among the latest issues of his reign. Some earlier coins were found either in or close to the hoard, among them one of the rare pieces of Pacatianus, the usurper in Pannonia, whom historians mention under the name of Marinus.

At our last meeting the Rev. Mr. Soames also favoured us with an account of a hoard of copper coins of the Constantine period recently found near Marlborough. With the exception of a short account by Mr. N. Heywood of some Northumbrian stycas, bearing the name HOAVTH REX, no papers on Saxon coins have been brought before us during the past session, and but few such coins have been exhibited. We have, however, had several interesting papers relating to the English coinage, which though so long studied, has not as yet had its history exhausted.

Mr. Samuel Page, in a paper on some coins of the reign of Stephen, has published a new example of the pennies attributed

to William, the second son of that king ; and also another penny, the legends on which cannot at present be satisfactorily interpreted, but which may possibly symbolize one of the powerful barons who claimed almost equal power with the king in those troublous times.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence has been more successful in his attribution of a baronial coin of the days of Stephen, as there can be little doubt that the penny that he has published is, though somewhat imperfect, rightly attributed to Eustace Fitzjohn, a powerful nobleman and an intimate friend of Henry I., who took part with David of Scotland in his war with Stephen. Mr. Montagu has exhibited to us another coin of the same class, a penny of the Empress Matilda struck at the Oxford mint. In a paper on a hoard of silver coins found at Neville's Cross, Durham, I attempted a new arrangement of some of the coins issued from the episcopal mint of Durham during the reign of Edward III., and have assigned the pennies bearing the crozier on the reverse to the right to Bishop de Bury. This powerful Bishop has hitherto had no coins attributed to his mint, and I have transferred those commonly assigned to Bishop Hatfield to him, leaving for Hatfield the poorly struck coins with the crozier to the left.

Mr. Montagu has supplied us with several papers and with numerous exhibitions of the highest value. His remarks upon Piedforts, in which he regards the so-called double sovereigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, and the fifty-shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell, as being the result of experiments in the mint and not current coins, seem certainly well founded. His account of the gold coins found near Chesham places on record all that can now be ascertained as to an extensive hoard, and his remarks on the plumes which occur on the reverses of coins of James I, and Charles I, serve to correct an erroneous impression adopted by Hawkins and Kenyon.

We are indebted to Mr. Grueber for a continuation of his valuable list of English personal medals, and to Mr. A. Prevost

for some notes on the succession of five-franc pieces issued in France.

Our only Oriental papers have been those on the coins of Parthia and the Sakas which I have already mentioned.

Of English works on numismatics that have been published during the past year, I have not many to record. I may, however, mention that another of the British Museum catalogues—that of the coins of Pontus, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, and the Kingdom of Bosphorus—has been issued, carefully compiled by Mr. Wroth. The autotype plates, by which it is illustrated, give faithful representations of such coins as are in fine preservation, but where the originals are corroded or abraded, it is a question whether even moderately executed engravings would not give a more correct idea of what is to be seen on the coins than photographic representations, which, of necessity, can only be taken with the light in one direction. No doubt the record of the inscription and types as seen on the coin is given in the text, but there are several coins, the absence of which from the plates would not give much cause for regret, and the features of which could have been more satisfactorily given by the engraver than by a mere mechanical process.

A volume of *Additions to the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum* has also been published, compiled by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole. It forms vol. ix, of the whole catalogue.

Another English work that may be mentioned is one on British war medals by Mr. D. Hastings Train. It contains the history of our naval and military medals from the earliest time to the present day, as well as the description of medals for meritorious services, regimental medals, British orders, &c. Mr. Train in his preface states that his object has been to issue a work which would be essentially a book for collectors, and no doubt by them it will be found of high value.

Turning to what has been published abroad, I may call attention to two important works relating to Greek numismatics that have been issued by our distinguished honorary member, Dr.

Imhoof-Blumer. The first is entitled *Tier- und Pflanzen-bilder auf Münzen und Gemmen*, in which the portion relating to gems has been undertaken by Dr. Otto Keller. The subjects are classified under different orders, mammalia, birds, reptiles, fishes, &c., and the coins of which Dr. Imhoof-Blumer treats are principally Greek of the autonomous period. Numerous examples are given in thirteen large photographic plates, while representations of gems occupy another thirteen. The text gives a description of every coin illustrated, together with a reference to the collection in which it exists. For those not well versed in natural history these figures will be of great use in identifying the types on coins, while to naturalists these ancient illustrations of living forms cannot be otherwise than of great interest. The mythological creatures so frequently given on coins have a joint attraction for antiquaries and naturalists.

Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's second work is a continuation of his *Monnaies Grecques* published in 1883, and bears the title *Griechische Münzen—neue Beiträge und Untersuchungen*—though it relates principally to the coinage of Asia Minor, and not so much as his former volume to that of European Greece. Over eight hundred coins are described, many fresh attributions being suggested, and much light being thrown on previous identifications. In no work that this able author has produced does his great knowledge of Greek numismatics make itself more apparent than in this, his last publication. To those interested in the Greek series of coins it is indispensable; its value is enhanced by the excellent autotype illustrations.

M. Svoronos, who is associated with Dr. Imhoof-Blumer in working on the great "Corpus" of Greek coins, has issued Part I of his *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*. This work, when still incomplete, received the approval of the French Académie des Inscriptions. It will, in fact, be a complete manual of Cretan numismatics and geography. The various cities of the island are taken in their alphabetical order, some notes as to their history are, when possible, given, and all the

known coins of the place are described. In carrying out the work, M. Svoronos has visited all the important public and private cabinets in Europe, and he has given autotype illustrations of upwards of a thousand of these coins.

In France the catalogue of the Gaulish coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale, prepared by the late M. Ernest Muret, has at last been published, under the auspices of M. Chabouillet. In all it comprises upwards of 10,400 numbers, and among them are a certain proportion of Pannonian coins and about a hundred ancient British, of which a few are as yet unpublished in England. Of these I shall give an account in a supplement to my *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, which, I am glad to say, is now being printed. The usefulness of M. Muret's catalogue is much impaired by the absence of the plates that ought to accompany it. These are, however, for the most part engraved, and I hope that ere long the catalogue may be rendered complete by their publication.

There is only one other matter that I need bring under your notice, and it is one in which I am assured of your sympathy. Probably, however, most of you are aware that a subscription has been opened with the view of presenting a testimonial to our first medallist, Mr. C. Roach Smith, of the esteem and regard in which he is held by his fellow-workers. The testimonial will assume the appropriate form of a medal, having on the obverse the bust of Mr. Roach Smith, and on the reverse a suitable inscription. The balance of the fund will be presented to Mr. Smith as a small but inadequate token of our affection and respect.

I must, however, now conclude, thanking you for the attention with which you have listened to this address, and also for the constant consideration you have exhibited to me during the long period that I have occupied this chair.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected :—

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APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS ON IRISH COINS, BY AQUILLA SMITH, M.D.,
M.R.I.A. :—

I.

In *The Proceedings and Transactions of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society* :—

1. "Kilkenny Tradesmen's Tokens." See *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, for the year 1852. Vol. ii. Part i. 1853, p. 155.

Note.—The woodcuts of twenty Kilkenny tokens were made from A. Smith's drawings in Mr. Prim's paper in vol. ii. p. 159.

2. "On the Ormonde Money." One plate, eighteen coins. (Read Jan. 18, 1854.) See vol. iii. 1856, p. 16.

3. "On the Copper Coin commonly called St. Patrick's." (Read March 15, 1854.) See vol. iii. 1856, p. 67.

4. "On the Irish Pewter Coins of James II." One plate, nine coins. (Read July 5, 1854.) See vol. iii. 1856, p. 141.

5. "On the Irish Coins of Mary." Woodcuts of four coins. (Read July 4, 1855.) See vol. iii. 1856, p. 357.

6. "Catalogue of Silver Tokens issued in Ireland." (Read July 4, 1855.) See vol. iii. 1856, p. 364.

II.

In *The Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society*, New Series :—

7. "Catalogue of Leaden and Pewter Tokens issued in Ireland." One plate of fourteen coins and a woodcut of a coin of 1578. (Read Nov. 3, 1858.) See vol. ii., New Series, 1859, p. 215.

8. "Money of Necessity, issued in Ireland in the reign of Charles the First." Seven plates of forty-five coins, and wood engravings of seven coins and one seal. (Read Jan. 4, 1860.) See vol. iii. 1861, pp. 11 and 184.

III.

In *The Journal of the Historical and Archæological Association*

of Ireland, originally founded as the *Kilkenny Archaeological Society* in the year MDCCCLXIX. Third Series :—

9. "On the Copper Tokens issued in Ireland, from 1728 to 1761." One plate of five coins. (Read July 21, 1869.) See vol. i., Third Series, p. 417.

Note.—All the original drawings for ninety-one coins in the plates, for wood engravings of fifteen coins, and for the seal of the town of Youghall, were made by Dr. Smith. His name is omitted in the index of two of the volumes which contain his publications, viz., vol. ii., New Series, published in 1859, and vol. i., Third Series, published in 1873.

IV.

In the nineteenth volume of *The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. 4to. 1841 :—

10. "On the Irish Coins of Edward the Fourth." Four plates, ninety-three coins. (Read November 30, 1839.)

11. "On the Irish Coins of Henry the Seventh." Three plates, fifty-seven coins. (Read June 14, 1840.)

V.

In *The Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* :—

12. "On an Unpublished Irish Coin of Edward the Fourth." (Read November 30, 1840.) See vol. ii. p. 21.

13. "Catalogue of the Tradesmen's Tokens current in Ireland between the years 1637 and 1679." (Read May 28, 1849.) See vol. iv., Appendix, No. iv.

14. "On certain Scotch Coins and Counterfeits found in Ireland." (Read November 8, 1852.) See vol. v. p. 324. These coins were presented some years after by Mr. Barton to the Royal Irish Academy, and are in the Collection (1881).

15. "Supplement to a Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens current in Ireland in the Seventeenth Century." (Read June 27, 1853.) See vol. v., Appendix, No. vii.

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OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
OF LONDON.

DECEMBER, 1890.



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